

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**BOARD OF FOREIGN
MISSIONS**

OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE YEAR
1920

**BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cable Address: MISSIONS, NEW YORK

WALLACE LODGE



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ANNUAL REPORT

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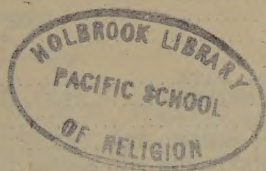
Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1920

BEING THE ONE HUNDRED AND
SECOND REPORT FROM THE FOUND-
ING OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: MISSIONS, NEW YORK

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These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is an additional member *ex officio*, and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board. The Treasurer is an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

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REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

NOTE—The Report of the Corresponding Secretaries was prepared by Secretary North in the enforced absence of Secretary Taylor on health leave.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, BRETHREN: We bring to you a brief statement concerning the year one of the second century of Methodist Missions. It is the first complete year of the Centenary five-year period. The inexorable procession of the months has brought our dreams, our plans, our successes to the test of Time. We still anticipate, for other years are coming. We may not cease to plan, for new occasions and new tasks await the Church. But that which now concerns us chiefly is realization. He who a half century hence writes missionary history will count us helpful to his purpose if he finds here less of what has been hoped, more of what has been done.

Essential to the clear view of the significance of the year's record is some familiarity with the century-long processes of faith and action by which the extraordinary world-wide program of Methodism has been built up, and some knowledge of the missionary situation when the Church swept over the line into its new missionary century. The facts are in possession of the Church, in memory, in documents, in reports, in books of history, in surveys, in the publications of the Centenary Campaign. The stories and summaries of the last Annual Report of the Board, prepared with unusual care and effectiveness by the Secretary and the staff of the Board's Bureau of Surveys, Research and Statistics, concretely present the status of the work as the first century closed and the hope for the second began to brighten. In these notes of an Around-the-World Inspection only a selection of facts and events can find place from the wealth of material assembled by the members of the foreign administration staff, for whose fidelity, wide information and unselfish cooperation, the Corresponding Secretaries welcome this opportunity to make grateful acknowledgment. In preparing the following review of the field work, Secretaries T. S. Donohugh, Ralph A. Ward, Harry Farmer, A. B. Moss and E. F. Lee have made most valuable suggestions.

I. BRIEF NOTES OF THE WORLD JOURNEY, SECOND MISSIONARY CENTURY—YEAR ONE

The trip will be taken not by trade routes but, as to latitude and longitude, zigzag. The inspected fields will appear in the order in which the Methodist Episcopal Church began work in them. The historical and the geographical methods are sometimes at odds. When we follow the former the great Divisions of our work come into view in this succession:

1. AFRICA (Liberia, 1833)
2. LATIN-AMERICA (South America, Argentina, 1836)

3. EASTERN ASIA (China, Foochow, 1847)
4. EUROPE (Germany, 1849)
5. SOUTHERN ASIA (India, North India, 1856)
6. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA (Malaysia, Straits Settlements, 1885)

In each of these main Divisions are different races, nations, states, forms of governments, languages, institutions, types of work, and, for us, the amazing story of that movement of the Spirit of God which through the decades past has brought into contact with this human life in its indescribable variety, the interpretation of the Gospel which we as Christians and Methodists know and teach.

AFRICA (excluding NORTH AFRICA)

The new Missionary Centenary found in Africa, for Methodism, the original Mission in Liberia, with a history of seventy-seven years, and four others (excluding North Africa)—Angola, our western approach to the mysterious people and problems of the great continent; Rhodesia, on the high plateau, in British territory on the East Coast; Inhambane, in Portuguese territory in the lowlands of the East Coast; and the Congo, a brave attempt of brave people to establish a Christian power house in the very center of the continent; the lower Belgian Congo, under four different governments, in four varieties of climate, with transit methods from jungle trekking to the modern railroad, committed to every type of missionary service—industrial, medical, educational, social, evangelistic—and peoples ranging from the savagery of the cannibal to the culture of the European.

The mission force in the five Conferences did not, in 1919, exceed fifty. The record thus far in 1920 of reenforcements either on the field, on their way, or about to sail stands at thirty-nine, among whom are two doctors, eight trained nurses, one civil engineer and two graduates in agriculture. In addition to the house purchased in Johannesburg, to include which the Inhambane work was extended early in the year, three new houses have been authorized in that Conference, where bad housing has been from the beginning a menace to the health and efficiency of the missionaries. The hospital in Inhambane, started before the Centenary, is now completed and is the center of an extraordinary medical work. In Old Umtali, Rhodesia, preliminary costs for a hospital which will require twenty-five thousand dollars to complete have been provided, and construction will start as soon as the architect-engineer reaches the field. Plans are being drawn for a ten thousand dollar hospital in Kapanga, in the lower Belgian Congo, which will be the only institution of its kind in the whole stretch of country dependent upon our Mission—from Kambove, in the Congo, to Loanda, in Angola, a region crossed by Livingstone in one of his marvelous journeys. In this broad reach from Loanda eastward, set aside for Methodism by the dreams and prayers of William Taylor, and staked out again by Bishop Johnson in his remarkable trek early this year, at least two new stations are planned, three hundred miles apart, by

which the work on the coast and that in the interior will be brought into contact. This will be done as soon as men can be spared and resources released for it. Adequately manned and equipped it will be the second line across Africa to repel the Mohammedan progress southward, the first being that remarkable group of missions which occupy the basin of the Congo from mouth to source.

In Portuguese East Africa new territory is open for occupation from both our centers on the East Coast, Rhodesia and Inhambane.

Almost at random other projects in the program may be set down. In Liberia the Cox Memorial Institution will open on the St. Paul River, at the site of the old White Plains and DeCoursey Missions. This will be one of the major projects to which Bishop Clair will give his attention on reaching the field early in 1921. Mrs. Camphor, who has returned to Liberia, since the death of Bishop Camphor only two days after the close of our last Annual Meeting, has acted as treasurer and will continue to do so on the field. She will also open a school for girls for which there has been a great demand. A launch is to be provided to improve the communications between the institute center on the St. Paul River, Monrovia, and other stations along the coast, the absence of roads in the interior making it very difficult for the Bishop and others to supervise the work without such equipment.

An eight thousand acre property has been secured in Angola, at Quessua, for about \$1,500, and definite proposals are under way to develop an agricultural and industrial institute at this point, perhaps the most healthful available for our mission work in that field. The reoccupation of Malange and the reopening of the Patton Press are now definitely scheduled. The translation of the New Testament in Kimbundu, the result of years of studious labor on the part of Herbert C. Withey, a son of one of Bishop Taylor's first missionaries to Angola, is at last completed, the British and Foreign Bible Society being the publishers, and other missionaries in the Congo are now engaged in translation work preparing necessary helps in the vernaculars of Angola and the Congo. J. M. Springer, pioneer in this work in the Congo and founder of the mission itself, is again on the field. Our Board is cooperating in a most important study of educational needs and conditions in this Central African field. From Bulawayo comes the announcement that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan is associated with King Albert of Belgium in plans for complete examination of conditions in Belgian Africa. The exploitation of the extraordinary resources in the mountains which are contiguous to or are within our special territory and the commercial movements which are setting in with tremendous volume and force, lift this vast dark continent into the light; and the ways of approach for the resources and men of the new century are no longer merely jungle trails, they are highways.

Bishop Johnson is once more on the field after visiting governmental centers in England, Belgium and Portugal. He lays stress upon the opening of a center at Cape Town for the assistance of our missionaries in transit and to provide for the children of missionaries oppor-

tunities for school in a healthful location. How congested will become the ways of African missionary progress if the Methodist Episcopal Church should slacken its effort in the mighty task.

LATIN-AMERICA

Latin-America is a term inclusive almost to the point of peril. When Methodist work started in Argentina in 1836 the future of the great republics was not even guessed at, and the unity of interest and feeling between them and the states of Central America, Mexico and the West Indies was hardly a political sentiment, much less did it enter into the plans of the world-wide Church which has just celebrated its missionary Centenary. But two generations later liberal counsels prevailed in shaping the Centenary program and most effective direction on the field and resources from the home church have started many enterprises and have drawn the plan and specifications for a large constructive program.

On the East Coast, where substantial properties are essential to prestige and permanence, Centenary funds have been most timely. The Ward School in Buenos Aires is developing rapidly beyond the limitations of a commercial school; it approaches the broader scope of a college. Twenty thousand dollars have been spent upon it. A new campus is being purchased and as rapidly as possible one hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be needed for new buildings. Through all the years there has been no missionary home in Buenos Aires. Thirty thousand dollars have been invested in land, on which homes are to be erected. The Bible Training School in Buenos Aires, faithfully maintained, but stunted and inadequate, is now being developed on a fifty thousand dollar basis. Eastern South America has been woefully undermanned. At least three additional families should be sent out during 1921. Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is developing very rapidly and we should purchase a new campus for our Boys' School at once, which will cost at least fifty thousand dollars and then as soon as possible provide \$150,000 for a new building.

The Swift and Armour companies have great packing houses in Montevideo and employ an army of men and women. In the packing house district, known as the Cerro, we have opened a Pan-American Institute which is established to meet the needs of the people by social and community methods. Money has been required for rent and staff and the demand will increase until adequate buildings are secured, for which provision is made in the Centenary Surveys and which will be undertaken when the Church makes good its pledges.

In Buenos Aires, the First Church has raised \$100,000, and a large part of this is now waiting our appropriation; the church is ready to go ahead with its program of rebuilding the central plant, as well as completing the orphanage and operating on a larger scale the farm at Mercedes, as soon as the money from the church here is in sight.

On the West Coast we have the inheritance of the schools founded by William Taylor, a fine but costly asset for the evangelical program.

Consider Chile. The work is more than fifty years old. During the Centenary period heavy advances have been cleared away but other commitments on the program have been made and must be provided for. Our large schools in Iquique, Santiago, and Concepcion must have new buildings and equipment if they are to hold their influence and become really great missionary institutions. In Santiago additional land is needed and a new building for our First Church. We join the Presbyterians in a Normal School in Valparaiso and for the building twenty thousand dollars must be ready when our partners are ready. We have in Chile fifty congregations with scarcely one building worthy the name of a church. It is planned with the cooperation of the people to put up five to ten chapels or small churches annually during the five years of the Centenary. The dispensary opened in Santiago is proving a great success and out of it should grow speedily the first Methodist hospital and, indeed, the first under evangelical auspices in Chile. The Bunster Farm presents its problems. It is a great investment, and is yielding large results. Still it must be paid for and the advances upon it are to be met. The Training School for Boys will be pressed to larger realization as soon as funds are available. The Centenary in Chile has started much and completed little—time and the rest of the funds are the prime requisites.

Consider Bolivia. The revolution seems not to have disturbed our school, at the capital, La Paz, and Cochabamba. The officials point to our schools with pride, but without modern school buildings our best efforts fall short and the morals and prestige are with great difficulty maintained. Land has been secured but, to hold our increasing clientele, suitable buildings must be provided. Delay here imperils our future influence. We have in our hands the training of the leaders of the people, if only equipment can be provided and staff maintained. As in Chile, heavy outstanding obligations have been cleared, but with the rubbish away, foundations must be laid and the structure of the larger enterprise erected. Churches in both cities are required and homes—at least five—for our missionaries.

Consider Peru. In Lima the site for a great hospital has been purchased. The Anglo-American Committee, which is in cooperation, has already raised a large sum toward the building. Methodism here must make good in an operation the total cost of which is estimated to be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, though payment may be made over a period of years. In both Lima and Callao buildings are needed for our High Schools; in the latter city land, long desired, has now been purchased. In Huancayo most satisfactory progress has been made and evangelistic opportunities open on every hand. Some have been met, but at least three additional missionary families are needed and for them it will be necessary to procure homes, as rents are exorbitant. The year has greatly broadened the work in Peru and the stir of promise is in the hearts of our missionaries and our people.

Come northward to Panama. Costa Rica has expanded in work and needs. It requires thirty thousand dollars for the salaries of mis-

sionaries, teachers and native preachers and otherwise to support our evangelistic and educational work. This means increase of force and forces. We have an important work at David and because we are the only American Mission working in Panama close relations are developing between our workers and the Union churches on the Canal Zone. With a central building in Panama City—a plant that would cost twelve to fifteen thousand dollars—in which a social service program might be set up, a large work could be done both for Panama City and Balboa, which is connected with it though in the Canal Zone.

In Mexico the resources available have added to the equipment and inspired the workers. Transfers between our Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, require funds at once to meet the differences in values and for reconstruction in properties coming to us in Mexico City. Partial payments have been made on projects of the Centenary and additional amounts are now required—such as the large building in Puebla, the Santa Julia Church in Mexico City, the Boys' School in Pachuca, the Guanajuato Hospital, the property for the Boys' School in Queretaro. New possibilities open in Mexico. The complete program is being framed by skillful hands and in a progressive spirit. The Centenary has already registered success in spite of difficulties, and resources for the broader policy must not be lacking.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

"Emergency" has for two years been the word for Europe. The measures for relief have commanded our forces and our funds. The appeal for suffering Europe was a part of the Centenary propaganda. When the way for action was open in August, 1919, your Executives acted. They knew what the Church desired and what the people overseas needed. The story has been told. It need not be repeated here. Money and supplies were sent to Finland, the three Scandinavian countries, to Copenhagen for Russia, Poland and the Baltic Provinces, to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania, France, Italy, the Near East, in amount approaching a million of dollars. In part this was designated gifts; the larger part was advanced in the confidence that the great Church which had responded with subscriptions would send also the cash. Besides the relief of suffering, this prompt giving on the part of a great Church in America has served to maintain what little remains of friendly feeling on the part of the peoples of Europe for the people of the United States. Still other appeals are coming, but the treasury is not only empty but unable because of other demands to make fresh ventures in overseas relief.

But beyond this, the relief problem has been, from the very first days of the Centenary, the purpose of an enlarged program for Europe—reconstructive because of the devastation of war, constructive because of the opportunities of peace. Before the war the Board's appropriation to all Europe did not exceed two hundred thousand dollars a year, recognized and declared to be inadequate, but all that, in view of the absence of actual surveys, could at that time be included. The special

sum of two million and a half dollars for the first year, assigned to this Board, and at least that much for each of the four succeeding years, designated for War Emergency and Reconstruction, opened the way for a worth while program. Commitments well within the anticipated income were made; some have been covered by the income of the past year but more are carried as an advance since the available funds are but sixty-three per cent of the total pledged income for 1920. The condition of exchange in all of the countries, but notably in Finland, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy, offered special advantages to property investment and the future will show that some extraordinary sites and buildings have been secured in the program of the past year. Many of these have been matters of public knowledge and need be but briefly noted.

By action of the last General Conference our European work followed the famous example of Gaul, as described by Cæsar in the first and easiest sentence in his commentaries—and fell into three parts.

In the north our Scandinavian people have been inspired to large ideals and generous giving. They also, and quite properly, have large expectations of cooperation from America. They are quite ready to provide dollar for dollar up to at least five hundred thousand dollars for each country. With the Centenary income anywhere near the amount of the subscriptions it might be possible to meet this expectation; at two-thirds, it cannot be done.

Copenhagen Area: Among the outstanding features of the work in the Copenhagen Area may be mentioned the acquisition of a fine central headquarters building in Kristiania, Norway. This will provide an opportunity for a wide range of activity in this important city. The Central Church in Bergen, Norway, has been so strengthened that it can go forward toward a broad ministry of evangelization, religious education and social service. The emphasis on the latter will be in the form of assistance to sailors. The Jerusalem Church in Copenhagen advances to new victories in its broad Christian service, which not only touches the life of Copenhagen and its 800,000 population but also has become a notable center in which large activity in the form of war relief has been carried forward. Orphanage and deaconess work has received special attention throughout this area, especially in Finland. Plans are now being formulated for the establishment of a central Theological Seminary which will serve these four Scandinavian countries. The present program calls for its location in the city of Stockholm. This will provide the advantages of a modern city and is also the geographic center of this area, it being possible to reach Stockholm from practically any point in about a day's journey.

Zurich Area: Naturally Bishop Nuelsen has had many difficult problems to face in the task of reorganization and reconstruction in Central Europe. The opportunity which has been opened to our workers as a result of Methodist Relief activities, presents a task with which our thin line of workers is unable to cope adequately. Most substantial work has been done in the form of relief. This has been

supplemented by an emphasis upon the work for children which looks towards permanence in institutional foundations.

The response to the evangelical appeal of our pastors throughout Germany and Austria and now in the Baltic States, has been very marked.

The Martin Missions Institute, our Theological School in Frankfurt, was reopened last year under trying conditions. It was possible to secure fuel for only one class room; this condition has been relieved by a special grant by the Board this year. The School is taking on renewed strength this year under the presidency of Dr. F. H. Otto Melle. It now has thirty bright, alert candidates for the ministry in the student body.

Vienna to-day offers one of the greatest opportunities for service in Europe. Our Sunday schools and churches are so crowded that many people know there is no use in trying to get seats. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of the Palace Hotel on Mariahilferstrasse. This is on a main thoroughfare, less than ten minutes' walk from the central railroad station, and will provide adequate space for a general religious and social service program in which special emphasis can be placed upon hostels for young women and men.

Paris Area: Bishop Blake has just returned to New York after three most strenuous months' visitation on his field. Advance reports indicate that he is already bringing to this field a keenness of analysis and an efficiency in administration which bespeak large achievement in the near future.

He reports that our Orphanage work in France is the most outstanding feature. The Farm school and Orphanage in Charvieu are practically completed and work is already under way. The rebuilt hotel at Chateau Thierry is receiving much commendation from French residents of Chateau Thierry and also from American visitors.

A center for student work has been secured in Paris within a few minutes' walk of the Sorbonne on one side and five or six minutes' walk from the French Protestant Theological Faculty on the other. This will make possible the training of our own personnel and also the development of a much needed student work.

In Italy the project of major importance is the Collegio. One of the departments has already been transferred to the new site and work has been begun in one of the buildings purchased with the land. It will soon be possible to have the large central building available so that this commanding project will lend itself to a steady development.

The Orphanage work in Naples has already attracted much favorable interest. Reports indicate that a most efficient relief and social service program is in operation at Trent in Northern Italy. Here the emphasis is upon assistance to war widows and orphans.

Bishop Blake, Mr. Frank E. Baker and Associate Secretary Lee recently conducted negotiations with both the Servian and Albanian Governments in reference to the development of school projects. Negotiations are pending with the Government of the Serbs, Croats and

Slovenes relative to the development of a farm and trade school for young men and young women. This is one of the greatest needs in the rebuilding of this sturdy people and is in the form of permanent constructive war relief. The time has passed for large emphasis on emergency relief in this section.

The door for us is wide open in Albania. A request comes from the Government inviting us to enter this field for educational work in such a way that it will be possible to make a decided contribution to the idealism of this new nation which is emerging from five centuries of Turkish repression. It is believed a very definite call has been sounded to us to go into this country and to carry to these people an interpretation of a Christianized social order.

In this brief review there is no attempt to touch conditions in the reorganized work in Bulgaria, to describe the development of the schools in Spain, to characterize the progress in North Africa, to appraise the sturdy advance in Switzerland, or to give adequate place to other phases of the ever widening service which Methodism through this Board is rendering to Europe. That service has now extended over seventy years. The beginnings of a new era stir our hearts with a strange confidence, in the early fruitage of the new enterprise to which, through the Centenary, the Church has set its hand.

CHINA

The first year of Centenary appropriation has done six things for China:

1. Restored operations to their pre-war basis.
2. Made our missionaries more efficient by an increased operating budget.
3. Enlarged the missionary staff.
4. Repaid advances made during the Centenary campaign when ordinary special gift solicitation for increase of funds was suspended.
5. Given a margin for some minor building projects.
6. Aroused an expectancy in the Chinese church and an increasing enthusiasm for self-help.

The first effect of the Centenary in China has been to strengthen existing work, not to launch experiments or expand largely. It has been to prepare our working force for the Centenary advance.

A. Offsetting War Losses.

(a) Exchange. The war made serious curtailments. Formerly \$100 American money brought \$200 and sometimes \$230 Chinese money. The war developed a premium on silver. Chinese currency is silver money. Therefore Chinese dollars increased in value in the markets of the world. American contributions bought less Chinese dollars and for a long period have done less than half their former work. The actual functioning power of the China budget was thus greatly reduced. Exchange has been heavily against China since the middle

of the war period. So serious was the result that in some parts of the country the current work of 1919 was less than in 1917. Naturally this operating budget had to receive first attention from Centenary funds.

(b) Increased Costs. The war increased prices. Living costs and the cost of building jumped an average of 25 per cent for all China. For this one factor alone there must be added 25 per cent to the former annual receipts, if we are to go forward at our former volume of work without providing for any advance.

Transportation costs increased 100 per cent. In other years our missionaries were granted a discount of 20 per cent on their trans-Pacific passage. That practice has been discontinued. The regular full rates have also been raised. To-day it costs twice as much to land missionaries on the field and bring them on furlough as it did four years ago.

We face some of the problems of an overseas American army in Europe. There are three factors in both undertakings—enlistment, transportation, and equipment. In 1920 the Centenary has given attention primarily to the first two, with some assistance for the current operating budget of the work of our old staff and a small beginning on the building program.

A company of as fine recruits as ever went to any field have gone to China this year. Staff additions have been a first claim on Centenary funds. Yet it has cost twice as much to get them to the field and our force still is not up to its Centenary strength for this date.

B. Offsetting Losses during the Centenary Campaign.

The Centenary campaign in America curtailed China's income during that period. A condition had developed under which the American budget of some of the China Conferences was more than half derived from special gifts secured through the direct personal appeal of missionaries, and the China Bishops who had a large and responsive hearing in the United States. In compliance with the wishes of the Centenary Administration, China folks ceased their normal campaigning for special gift increases. Their budget suffered accordingly. Advances made to China during the years to offset this deficit have had to be met from China's share of Centenary receipts in 1920.

C. Increased Operating Budget.

The appropriations of this year have greatly increased the efficiency of our missionary staff. For many years funds were insufficient to equip our men on the field. Several resigned simply because they were given no working budget. The appropriations of 1920 have greatly improved this condition.

D. New Missionaries.

A first Centenary step has been to get new missionaries to the field. Through the Centenary, the church had pledged an advance. Missionary reinforcements were a requisite for making the financial increases effective. It takes from three to five years to develop a producing missionary on the field. The appropriations for 1920 have pro-

vided substantial additions to the missionary force. Some of these were replacements. Others were recruits long needed. Even a great mission like Foochow had no more evangelistic missionaries in 1919 than it had ten years before.

E. The Building Program.

A number of minor building operations have gone forward in 1920. The appropriations, however, have made very little provision for building operations. As a single illustration may be cited the lack of funds for the four union universities in which Methodism has a share. In China, Christian education has long been our most powerful evangelistic approach. The China-wide study of the field in 1919-1920 by hundreds of our Methodist leaders showed that 51 per cent of our budget is planned for educational work. We are in a great struggle to establish with other denominations these universities. They are central for our educational system. They are vital to our whole program. They are to set Christian standards for government schools and the leadership of New China in a day of social dissolution and menacing moral chaos. The Centenary was to strengthen these institutions. But to have given the share of Centenary funds due them on the basis of their ratio in the Centenary askings would have left little and in some Conferences nothing for expanding current work along other lines. We have had to borrow from our educational system enough to provide the current budget of other work. This is perilous to our program of evangelism at its foundation, namely, the training of its leadership.

We have sent out new missionaries but have been unable to provide houses for them to live in. During the first months some of these people have boarded at language school centers. Accommodations even there are so over-crowded that several have been deprived of this essential school preparation, and have gone directly to inland stations. We have been unable to prepare houses where these new people are to live next year. Sections of the field are saying "Do not send us more new missionaries unless you send money for their residences."

In Shanghai we have bought land. A half dozen families are paying exorbitant rents for inadequate quarters. Shanghai is a port of entry for most missionaries coming to China and the congestion is such that they can be cared for only at great expense. We have been unable to turn our Shanghai vacant land into productive investment by putting up the new residences needed. Unless there is a decided increase in the receipts of 1921 the appropriations of 1921 can make no provision for these residences, in view of other more urgent claims for immediate attention.

The increase in cost of living, the cost for returning work to its pre-war basis, the preparation of new missionaries for the staff necessary to carry out the Centenary in the field—all these things have demanded the use of so large a share of the appropriations that the Centenary achievements which the church wishes to see in terms of new churches and equipped hospitals and new schools have scarcely begun.

The margin of shrinkage from the Centenary program would have been a clear cut provision for this advance. There was no other claim upon it. The shortage has made impossible in China a thing the church most wants to hear about.

F. Loss on Exchange.

There would have been practically nothing at all to report by way of progress on the building program had not the church made up for China the loss on exchange for 1920. The gifts of the church to war emergency have been a salvation for China at this point. Up to November 15, 1920, the Board had paid \$353,034.41 to make up this loss on the 1920 appropriations to China.

Had it not been for this help by a guaranteed exchange of \$2.00 Chinese money for \$1.00 American money, there would have been for each Annual Conference no more than \$30,000 Mexican for building operations and to pay off Centenary advances of the last two years. On the other hand, the Centenary building program for each Conference calls for from \$100,000 to over \$300,000 annually.

G. Developing the Centenary as a Movement in China.

The challenge of the Chinese church and the advance expected by the American church lies largely in the building program, which is scarcely touched. The West China Conference oversubscribed its Centenary goal for building projects before the Centenary was subscribed in America. Chinese money is paid in and the membership is now impatiently awaiting the time when Centenary funds will be available from this country. The deteriorating effect of the hitherto trusted American church seen as failing to carry out its pledge is a genuine menace to the young church in non-Christian lands.

In the Hinghwa Conference the Chinese likewise matched the pledge of us Americans. Appropriations for 1920 have been insufficient for their building program. Chinese had gone forward in utter confidence that the American section of the church would make good its promise. Several church buildings were erected so far as Chinese money would carry them. Walls have been left without roofs, and half completed churches have stood idle awaiting the arrival of Centenary funds from America.

There is dire famine in North China. It is estimated that a thousand people are dying daily. More face starvation this winter than perished in the whole period of the European war. Ten thousand people of our Methodist constituency alone need help through the bitter cold of that Northern winter, and the call for philanthropy is limitless in the community at large.

In the face of these conditions we have just received word from our North China Conference that by definite vote of the Chinese themselves they propose a goal of 20 per cent increase in self support during this year over last year. The Centenary as a contagious, spiritual, visional movement is coming to China. One of the most fruitful investments of the year by this Board is in spreading the Centenary fire in China through appropriation and by administrative cooperation.

The appropriations of 1920 have not merely spent money in that vast republic which is just coming to modern birth. Under the blessings of Him who called us unto the Centenary they are pumping life blood into the Methodist Episcopal Church in China and into the race over there.

JAPAN AND KOREA

Technically a part of the Eastern Asia Division, the problem presented to us in Japan and Korea is quite unique. Japan is without question the most aggressive nation in the Orient, and her name is not to be despised within the roll of progressive peoples. A marvelous opportunity is presented here to assist in fashioning for the Lord's Kingdom the civilization of a people highly self-conscious politically, and whole-heartedly industrial and commercial.

In ecclesiastical affairs, the Methodist missionaries find themselves allied with the Japan Methodist Church. Cooperation with this church is cordial and efficient, and consists both of financial support and of clear coordination of forces and activities. This common front to the task is mutually strengthening and inspiring.

During the past two years probably no other oriental country has known quite as violent a sky-rocketing of prices for essential commodities and materials as has Japan. Our task there—and equally so in Korea—has been complicated by an inevitable and extraordinary increase in the costs of the Mission's running expenses. It was necessary to advance the salary amounts paid to all grades of workers to unprecedented figures simply to continue to them a decent living. Yet despite the closely limited funds at our disposal, a number of definite Centenary projects have been launched.

The missionary staff has been increased, although not by the numbers called for in the full Centenary program. A number of chapels and churches have been erected, a good share of the cost in these enterprises having been locally provided. In the heart of the ship-building section at Nagasaki, improvements have been made on the tract already secured, and the erection of a well-equipped industrial church should be one of the first projects carried out in 1921. Some additional support and equipment has been granted both to Aoyama Gakuin and to Chinzei Gakuin, but the normal development of both schools has been and will be seriously retarded through our inability to meet the full program approved for them.

Helpful as has been the achievement of the year, we are not contributing our full share to the Christianization of Japan while property for churches is unpurchased, while needed schools are unbuilt, while a well-organized evangelistic movement cannot be ordered. And the speedy bringing of Japan to Christ may well mean more for the peace and happiness of the world than even we dream.

With regard to Korea, the recital of her woes has often been vividly given. The missionary there finds his problem terrifically difficult by the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the mass of the people are in

virtual rebellion against a foreign dictatorship, and that the Christian community has been visited with dire persecution under the suspicion of fomenting revolution. Across all our districts and in many of our churches the work has been disrupted through imprisonment of preachers and leading laymen. One District Superintendent said his District Conference could have been held with better effect in the jail.

Yet, as has been so often the case, the Church has increased in numbers under persecution. The flame of spiritual revival has burned bright on all our altars. And the people have given astonishing sums toward their share of the erection of new churches under the Centenary program. Few things have bruised our hearts more sorely than to have to postpone and deny the houses of God to these faithful persecuted congregations when they have poured out their gifts, themselves within the fires.

The burned Seminary has been restored; a scattering few of churches and chapels erected, chiefly by designated gifts; the Paichai School is nearing completion; and the letting of contracts for a series of schools and a dormitory has been ordered; but a host of pressing needs from 1920 must be postponed to 1921. The pathos of children without schools, the disappointment of congregations without churches, and the tragedy of unroofed walls as fears of the future are haunting.

SOUTHERN ASIA

The situation in India is becoming one of increasing delicacy. The rising tide of nationalism, in which both Hindus and Mohammedans are sharing, has been and is demanding new opportunity for self-expression, and also is showing resentment to foreign suggestion or control. The sensitiveness of the Moslem world over the Turkish treaty presents a difficult problem for England. Many National leaders in India feel that all missionaries are associated with the government because of their tendency to uphold British rule. It does not modify their thought in the matter that the British government issues permits in these days only to those missionaries who will agree to support the government.

Our missionaries to India therefore must be chosen from among those who are wise and tactful, and well prepared intellectually as well as spiritually, for the difficult part of mediators who may be helpful to both sides in the controversy, and who may be able to point the way clearly to the one solution of the problems of India and of the world, viz., Jesus Christ.

The transfer of important subjects, such as education, excise, and medical work, to Indian control presents new problems. The missionary must be prepared to allow and to encourage increasing leadership on the part of the educated people of the land, and to give the fullest opportunity for self-expression in all lines of missionary activity, while guarding and guiding this expression so that it may be thoroughly Christian as well as Indian.

The Lucknow Christian College has been one of the first to feel

the effects of this new situation. The development of the Unitary University scheme in Lucknow makes it necessary for our mission to combine its high school and college in an intermediate college. Our missionaries are adapting themselves loyally to the situation, with excellent results. The Government is now considering an increase of the grant for the new buildings, making it 309,000 rupees, the largest amount which they have ever given. Such a grant is always based upon cooperation on our part, and \$50,000 must be provided for this purpose before March, 1922, that the building of the new Science Blocks and the Middle School may be assured. Other funds will be required for equipment, and for increased staff, and when these are provided, we should have one of the most effective institutions of its grade in all of India.

Largely because India is considered by some to be a British responsibility, and because some of the larger denominations do not have missions in India, there has been very little study of this field by the churches in past years. One serious result is that there are fewer qualified applicants for India than for any other large field, and the work is now sorely hampered by the shortage of new missionaries.

The total number of new missionaries who have sailed for India, or who are now under appointment, is as follows:

Lucknow College.....	4	(2 men and 2 women)
North India.....	7	(4 men and 3 women)
Northwest India.....	4	(2 men and 2 women)
South India.....	4	(2 men and 2 women)
Bombay	4	(1 man and 3 women)
Bengal	8	(6 men and 2 women)
Central Provinces.....	3	(2 men and 1 woman)
Burma	8	(5 men and 3 women)

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Not fewer than twenty-five new missionaries, thoroughly qualified for important service, must be sent out to India in 1921. It might solve the problem if each one of our Episcopal areas could spare one of its well equipped young men for this purpose.

Many of our missionaries in India are suffering nervously from the strain. In some cases, they have been without adequate provision for medical care or for sanatoria for rest and refreshment in the hot seasons. The Centenary program contains fairly liberal amounts for the development of our medical work, and the provision of proper homes in the hills for our people. But it has been impossible to make any advances in these directions due to the lack of money for authorization in 1920.

The new Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Ajmere, which is so full of promise, and for which one of our missionaries made special preparation while in this country on furlough, taking back with him new equipment, is held up for lack of \$20,000.

The transfer of the whole question of Excise to the Indian control by the Government opens up another new possibility for cooperation,

in the line of Temperance, in which the leaders of Mohammedan and Hindu communities are deeply interested. The suggestion has been raised as to the wisdom of employing some one specially qualified to advance this cause.

The Centenary program in India itself is being developed with wisdom and ardor. The goals are set at fully five times those adopted when the surveys were made three years ago.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

The last several years have been unusually difficult for the Conferences in Southeastern Asia because they have been unable to enjoy the administration of a resident Bishop. Bishop J. E. Robinson, Bishop Warne and Bishop J. W. Robinson have given unstinted service to this area, but long-range episcopal administration can never be fully effective.

In the Philippine Islands self-support has been strongly stressed and is steadily developing. The missionary staff has been slightly increased, but nowhere in proportion to what should be done. A number of chapels have been provided by designated gifts, and a new dormitory provided at San Fernando. Medical work has been established at Aparri by the remodeling of the old mission house, and the erection of a hospital there should be an item early in 1921. Another hospital should be erected at Dagupan. One of the most pressing needs is the proper provision for the student group in Manila; the new church for that work should have been made possible in 1920, but we were under the necessity of postponing it. The assignment of a resident Bishop to Manila has brought joy to the staff in the islands and the problems that have seemed insoluble will doubtless be cleared speedily under his administration.

In the Netherlands Indies Conference the program for developing medical work has been advanced in connection with the Dutch government. It is expected that two new hospitals will be established in 1921—one at Sambas, the other at Bindjei. Arrangements have already been made for the outgoing of the doctors and nurses necessary to these plants. The educational program is progressing, but some very necessary units have been postponed from 1920 to 1921.

Most thrilling is the pioneer work in Asahan area that is developing under the direction of Mr. Oechsli.

During 1920 Malaysia knew what was probably the most distressing situation that developed on any field. By a combination of circumstances, due to furloughs of some and the serious breaks in health of other missionaries, there was a period of some months when there was no missionary in Singapore with more than two years of experience on the field. The rare devotion and extraordinary fidelity displayed by this group of young missionaries has been an inspiration to all of us.

Within the Conference the primary project for immediate development is the Anglo-Chinese College at Singapore. With the assured sympathy of government, the further parcels of land necessary to a

full development should be acquired, and the buildings erected. The difficulties in administration that have been encountered will be largely obviated by the established residence of a Bishop. The breaks that have occurred in the missionary staff will be strengthened by the speedy departure of recruits, but the normal development of work and projects within this strategic area and the labor of the Bishop and missionaries will be sadly handicapped without the full financial values under the Centenary Program.

II. MISSIONS AND WORLD MOVEMENTS

Thus we have touched at the mission ports on many shores. It is indeed a zigzag journey. To Monrovia, Liberia, to Buenos Aires, to Hamburg, to Foochow, to Calcutta, to Yokohama, to Singapore, to Seoul, to Manila and—the flag! For our missionary thinking, we may briefly record certain clear impressions.

(1) Everywhere the people are seething with a new life; everywhere the spirit of democracy is thrusting its strength into the heart of things. It may be the opposition in the Japanese Parliament, the Korean revolutionists, the Chinese students on strike, the people of India accepting the tasks of self-government, the South American republics guarding their freedom, Mexico seeking self-knowledge and self-control, Europe tossed and tried but still keen for the principles of liberty, still the deadly foe of autocracy. It is the same irrepressible spirit, which registers a new viewpoint and gives the mission fields of the world new values and to the Church new tasks.

(2) In new force the individual measures his chances for his goal and seeks methods to attain it. The ambition for personal achievement is as definite in the pagan and heathen world as in our own. Tribal organization, family conventions, State and social obligations have not given way, but amid them the individual stands out and demands his right. We deal with peoples less docile, more curious, more assertive of opinion and purpose than in the earlier approach. The individual reacts against customs based upon race prejudice, sex distinctions, domestic traditions, hereditary government. In a word, personality emerges and with it our theory and practice of missions must reckon.

(3) Knowledge reaches the peoples through agencies other than Christian missions, and culture does not wait for conversion. In India, China, Japan, South America, and Europe, we deal with intellectual equals, often with intellectual superiors. Western learning is the commonplace of education in Japan. Chinese students have taken back to their own circles in China from the western world the best our schools can give them. In nearly every land institutions with which we have nothing to do are informing or misinforming the minds of youth and vitalizing the fiber of their thinking. Is it culture and then religion? In many instances it must be, else there is no chance for religion, for the culture is already there. But the program of the Church is tested at the

point where it must reckon with culture as well as deal with the immature and untrained. The truth and power of the Gospel must operate on high levels, resting upon the impregnable principle that always, everywhere, character and conduct must match.

(4) One further impression the world journey leaves. There is a new outlook upon the world, and in all nations some minds, few or many, are conscious of it. It has been called the international mind. It has learned not to limit interests or service by latitude and longitude. To it, pigment does not make character, and language does not mean insulation. Human rights are sacred and are the concern of all, and the intercourse of nations has its reasons and its manners, as truly as does the intercourse of individual men. National sainthood comes not by the nation's study of its own anatomy after the fashion of a reputed holy man of old, but by looking out upon the peoples and stretching out toward them the open hand. In spite of the ebbing of international goodwill, the real, if remote, purpose of multitudes is that international relations shall be Christianized. A recent writer has said: "The most heathen province in the world is not found in China or Africa, but in the great field of international relationships. This mighty realm of diplomacy, this great province of international relationships, is further removed from Christianity than the most heathen province in the most heathen country in the world. It has scarcely been touched by Christianity. Pagan ideals and pagan forces prevail here." Let him take courage. This Christianization of international relations is one of the accepted tasks of the missionary purpose. A Scotch preacher in a sermon on the war and the sin of the world says: "The war was brought on by the sin of a Christendom which has limited Christ's authority to private occasions and has excluded it in social and public affairs, the sin of a Christendom which has told Christ to mind His own business (which is the saving of souls) and to let society and the world alone." (Quoted from *The Christian Statesman*.)

It is a missionary principle not to let society and the world alone, and that principle works as truly toward the right relationship of states as it does toward the right relationship of men.

For confront the fact we must. In the spiritual realm alone can the true sanctions and strength of democracy be found. Except for the indwelling Spirit, personality spends its force and moves to self-destruction. Knowledge is true power only when God is in the heart of it. No diplomacy of promisers, no league or association of states, can win peace or restrain passion and transform the selfishness of men. Without the Gospel this is proven a hopeless world.

Everywhere powerful forces are being released. They must be controlled or they will destroy. If we would light our homes we must tame the storm. Is conduct to be directed? Then find the secret by which character is made. Christ alone is efficient there. The contrast between Christianity and other religions does not lie primarily in what each does for the total state, but what each does for the man. Parallel columns will show both similarities and contrasts, but nowhere in the

parallel is the real power of the Gospel matched—the release of the soul from self and sin—the inspiration of the human spirit by the Spirit of God.

Whatever may be said of other mandates, here is one which comes from the throne of power. To the Church that mandate is given—it has no racial or international limit—"Go ye and disciple all nations."

That word from the mountainside never was so clear as it is today. Never before in the agitated world did the deeps so call to the deeps. Never was perfection more completely defined—or the human mind more confused as to the method of attaining it. Never did humanity feel so much and understand so little, never was curiosity so bent on knowledge, or discontent so eager to find rest.

The message of comfort for the few is the declaration of power for all. The Gospel never more needed interpretation in its intensity and its simplicity. Is it a time for counsels of ease? Shall we bivouac or march?

III. MATTERS OF EXECUTIVE CONCERN

Certain public events have entered into the year's history in the home administration. They may be here briefly summarized:

The First is National. The issues of the Presidential election have reached further around the world than those of any election in the history of the United States. The readjustments in Europe and the new relationships established, or hoped for, in all latitudes and longitudes bore directly upon the economic condition of our own land and opened opportunity for wide divergence of opinion concerning the relation of this country to the other countries of the world. One cannot question the reality of the new hope which came to the people of America, that somehow this nation might minister in the best things to every other people on the globe. Just what is connoted in the term "international mind" it may be difficult to define. That something, which might roughly be described by that term, characterized the experience of the people of the United States for a few months after the signing of the armistice, few will deny. It was a profound missionary impulse with which our national leaders were dealing. The ideals which commanded the devotion of multitudes were those of the Gospel of Christ. Whatever judgment may be passed now or in the future upon the merits of the methods and policies involved, the heart of America quickened its beat with the vision of a world-wide service. American feeling in this mighty desire was an asset of inestimable value to the total missionary program. When, however, the prestige and power of this high moral and spiritual purpose were first threatened, and then obscured by the agitations of political discussion and maneuvering, a chill fell upon America's missionary enthusiasm. The people in every land have felt that the cable which stretched between America and them had slackened, and throughout the world have known the sinking heart which must come when, in the storm, the rescuing ship veers, signals farewell and proceeds on her course. It is through these days and these cross

purposes that the Board and the multitude of its supporters of its work throughout the Church have been passing in these recent months.

The Second event was Ecclesiastical. During this year the Interchurch World Movement aroused the enthusiasm of multitudes in the churches, reached a culmination in a broad and splendid purpose and, with success nearly achieved, lost its hold and receded to common levels of life. To deal with its progress and recession does not belong to this report, save to emphasize for the thinking of our own people the influence upon the interests of this Board of the hopes, the agitations and the disappointments involved in this special movement for wide co-operation. There were large values in the movement. He would be a rash man who would assert that these values are wholly lost. Indeed, some of the best minds in the Church are eagerly concerned to save for the evangelical denominations, so far as may be, in addition to the large financial results which have come to some of the cooperating churches, those general assets which belong to the entire body of American Christians. There is little doubt, however, that in the intensive operations of our own Church, in connection with its Centenary program, the operations of the Interchurch World Movement were in no slight degree a detriment, and we are now called upon most earnestly to work for the disassociation of the Centenary Movement and Program, which did succeed and must be maintained in its success, from the reaction which follows the blighting of the hope of so many who naturally have identified the two great movements. How far the failure of the one to bring any large result to our own Church has affected the income and the activity of the other only time can tell.

The Third event was Denominational—the meeting of the General Conference, at Des Moines. Into its discussions and decisions came influences from the other two great public events to which we have referred. In its careful examination of the procedure of the Boards and of the agencies created by them for the celebration of the Centenary of Methodist Missions, its spirit was fine and its methods effective. Its survey of world conditions, both in its public statements and discussions and in its formal actions, was comprehensive and inspiring. The decisions which affected the interests of the foreign fields were, on the whole, generous and fore-looking. Its culminating act in increasing the number of Bishops whose residence should be in foreign lands registered in a striking form the mighty purpose of a great Church to serve the entire world and to promote the principles of the Gospel among all peoples and to challenge in every land the forces of error and of wrong by the message of a world Teacher and the power of a world Redeemer. Doubtless with no lessening of its high purpose, the General Conference decreed for the Church, in matters of administration, a changed order. In this the Board of Foreign Missions, with other Boards of the Church, is entering upon an untried path. What may be the outcome in ultimate results must wait for the record of future years. Your committees and officers have loyally entered into the new cooperation and will not fail sympathetically to join in promoting the common

program in the Home Church. You, however, who have in hand the multiplied interests of Methodism's program in every land outside of America will not fail to study processes and weigh results, since from you no legislation has lifted the responsibility for the maintenance and development of Methodism's program in all the fields of the world. No new phase of legislation has taken this responsibility from you and you cannot surrender that responsibility and still be true to your solemn trust.

This, the first full year of the five of the so-called Centenary period, has brought to the administrators of the work problems and tasks which it would be idle to attempt to describe. In 1916 the administration dealt with something over two millions of dollars. This year we have administered upon three times that amount. The accepted program of the Centenary outlined institutions and activities in every field which required fresh study, new methods, larger staff, different procedure. The new demand has been not only work that is fair but work that is excellent. The buildings must not be makeshifts, but models. The educators are not to be partly but adequately trained. The hospitals must be equipped and conducted upon modern methods. The teaching and preaching must not lose their spiritual fervor, but must stand the test of standards more clearly discerned, both by the Church at home and the Church in the field. The wiser care of the health of our missionaries, both when at work in their fields and at home on furlough; the selection of candidates; the equipment of institutions; the production of the literature for the mission lands, and the creation of plans for cultivation, promotion and education in the Home Church have presented a wealth of opportunities for widely varied service.

The organization of the work at the Home Base, both on the side of the intensive administration and the general cultivation, remains practically as reported to the Board at its last Annual Meeting. The enforced retirement for a year from executive work of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, in the interest of his health, has required some further strengthening of the executive force. This was authorized by the Board at its Special Meeting in June last and, with some slight adjustments in the interest of cooperation with the Committee on Conservation and Advance, may be regarded as now quite complete. The effort has been made to secure such an inter-relation between the various phases of work and the different departments providing for them as will enable the officers and the staff to deal promptly, wisely and effectively with the varied program of the Home Base administration.

During the year, in the interest of the work, Associate Secretary Farmer has visited Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, and Secretary Lee has spent two months in Europe. In careful and prolonged conference the representatives of the Board and the Bishops resident in foreign fields have studied the problems which together they must face. The relation of the Board to the grave questions involved in the reorganization of the methods of both direct and indirect approach to the

Church, has received constant consideration. The possible cooperation of other denominational agencies in certain specialized work in foreign fields was under the consideration of the General Conference, and is recognized as presenting problems which doubtless can be solved, but which concern both the treasuries and the executive administration of the Boards and the policies of the Church at the Home Base and in foreign lands. The opportunities for interdenominational cooperation in plans of clear outline and financial self restraint have been met in friendly spirit and practical participation. The test of the practical values in the newer departments, the medical and that of education, Sunday schools and literature on the foreign field, has increased confidence in the largeness of the service which can be rendered through them to the Board's effectiveness in dealing with some of the needs and opportunities hitherto practically untouched. The direct effectiveness of the Department of Personnel finds proof in the fact that during the year two hundred and eighty-three candidates for the fields have been sent out as missionaries or are now prepared to go.

A comment just received from one of our keenest missionaries is reassuring. He writes:

"Among the many encouraging features in our situation none gives us greater joy than the high type of new missionaries arriving this fall. It is very evident that the thing that all these newcomers say is so, and the Candidate Department is surely getting into its stride. On every hand I hear nothing but the highest praise of the men and women who are coming out."

The problems of transportation have been largely solved and the processes involved have been simplified. To efficiency we have been able to add the grace of hospitality and while doubtless we sometimes fail, we seek earnestly to reveal in practical ways to missionaries, candidates and other friends the heart sympathy and purpose which we hold to be the very center of our entire executive organization.

A final word will concern the financial position of the Board, both as to its home administration and its foreign enterprise. On the side of the former, the information contained in the Report of the Treasurer will be illuminating. It will call for the most serious consideration of the members of the Board. Without assuming to restate the facts and the conclusions in that Report, the relation of the condition of the treasury to the operations in the field belongs to this discussion. Every mission is working to a program, a part of it fixed, a part of it tentative. The fixed program has been for the past year held at what has seemed to many a destructive minimum. With the necessary increase of support of missionaries and native workers, of costs of transportation, of exchange requirements, of costs of materials of every kind, and with an expansion rigidly restricted to the absolute requirements for life and morale, that fixed minimum distribution has been almost disastrously insufficient. The Board will find in the recommendations of its own Committee concerning appropriations, that the executive officers have advised that no increase in appropriations be made this coming year.

Beyond this minimum of maintenance stretches that program of completion, expansion, and institutional development, which entered into the Surveys and which were basic to the appeal to the Church and the subscriptions made by it. With utmost care in the handling of income and credit, the inadequate monthly returns from the Conferences requires on a total budget of, say, five millions and a half of dollars, extraordinarily large use of the banks. That which tested the Board in the days when income was reckoned from twelve hundred thousand to two millions of dollars on the side of banking; comes to be a major problem when the average monthly outlay approaches \$500,000. Here are conditions which are not created by your executive officers, which have but slight bearing, if any, upon overhead costs. They have to do with the financial methods of the Church in dealing with its vast organized service. The estimated expense of the administrative part of the work will fall slightly below the estimates of last year, about \$423,000. This includes the item for increased rent, which will not be less than \$30,000, and the item for interest, which is fixed at \$50,000 and which would be reduced to a minimum were it not for the necessity of borrowing to meet the recurring requirements of the work. Any embarrassments on this side of the administration would have been clear had the expectation of the most conservative among us been realized. It may be frankly confessed that no officer of the Board, none of those in touch with the Church, even in some of its unhappy moments and localities, dreamed that upon an expectancy of twenty-three millions of dollars, fifteen millions only would be realized. With safe deductions and making allowances for the guarantee of full apportionments for all the other Boards and the provision of over a million dollars for the costs of the Conservation Commission, the amount divisible between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension would have been upwards of nineteen millions of dollars. Instead, therefore, of receiving nine and a half millions of dollars for the program of the year, your Board has received less than two-thirds of that amount, and now faces the problem involved in an accepted scheme of procedure, which calls for actual annual funds of over nine millions of dollars, on the basis of six millions. It is but fair to say that had this splendid income been approached, from the standpoint of the income of four years ago, and had plans, step by step, been developed for the use of this amount, conditions which now prevail would not exist. As the matter stands, however, with the program based upon the pledge of a great Church realized only up to two-thirds of the expected amount, the embarrassments of administration, both at the Home Base and in the extended fields, is beyond our power to express. The hours and days through which we have been passing would bring the tragedy of despair to any but the heart of faith.

And that heart of faith beats strong and steady. Out from the disappointments and the perplexities comes the far vision of the purpose of our Lord. If there be cloud, there is a clear voice which speaks from it if we but hear. The world cannot escape from the

guiding hand of its Master. That hand was pierced and it will not falter or fail. If our great Church can but humble itself, understand the meaning of the Cross, catch the vision of the tears of its Master and Redeemer, and from its knees rise to its new endeavor, a fresh morning of confidence and achievement will open before it, and its victories will be glorious because it triumphs by the power of Him Who shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied.

FRANK MASON NORTH,
S. EARL TAYLOR,
Corresponding Secretaries.

EASTERN ASIA SECTION
CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA

FOOCHOW AREA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE
HINGHWA CONFERENCE
YENPING CONFERENCE

PEKING AREA

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE
WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

SHANGHAI AREA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE
KIANGSI CONFERENCE

SEOUL AREA

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL
KOREA CONFERENCE

EASTERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The missions in Eastern Asia consist of the Conferences in China, Japan and Korea.

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. Bishop Bashford died in 1919. Rev. Lauress J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow.

The seven Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Foochow: Bishop Keeney—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, Yenping Conference.

Peking: Bishop Lewis—North China Conference, West China Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a cooperating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he now resides. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

FOOCHOW AREA



A Chinese "Grafters'" Palace, in Da-Aug, Becomes a Methodist Episcopal Church in Hinghwa Conference.



100,000 Bricks, Made by Yuki City Christians, are Waiting for Centenary Funds to Build an Institutional Church

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 10,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with a dense growth of fir and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 4,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh-Day Adventists.

BING HU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1910, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

NGU GO SUNG, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of islands.

Location: Off the Luntien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 70,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Abel (on furlough) Lura Hefty, and Harriett Halverstadt.

Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and Woman's Training School.

UONG KING SUI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles. Includes Foochow City and metropolitan suburbs.

Population: 1,000,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh Day Adventists, and Church Missionary Society.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien province, a seven gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 800,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners, and Church Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Seventh Day Adventists, and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Mr. E. F. Black (on furlough) and Mrs. Black (on furlough), Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Esther F. Cooper, Rev. J. B. Eyestone (on furlough) and Mrs. Eyestone (on

furlough), Mr. E. L. Ford and Mrs. Ford (on furlough), Mr. J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Mr. L. M. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Miss Grace McCarty, Rev. G. S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Professor R. D. Nelson (contract) and Mrs. Nelson, Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. R. A. Ward (on furlough) and Mrs. Ward (on furlough), Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Rev. F. C. Havighurst and Mrs. Havighurst, Mr. M. F. Kelley and Mrs. Kelley, Rev. Hugh Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Miss L. M. James, Rev. H. W. Worley (on furlough) and Mrs. Worley (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Jean Adams, Julia A. Bonafield, Emma Eichenberger (on furlough), Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Floy Hurlbut, Alice M. Lacy, Roxey Lefforge, Mary Mann, J. Ellen Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., Elizabeth H. Richey, Rubie Sia (on furlough), Cora Simpson, Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace (on furlough), Menia H. Wanzer, Phebe C. Wells, Katherine H. Willis, Dorothea Keeney, Helen Spencer (contract), Marion Whitford (contract), Lois Witham, Alice A. Wilcox.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Theological School, Union Vernacular Middle School, and Union Medical School, Anglo Chinese College, Boys' Higher Primary School, Siong Ju Dong Intermediate School, Methodist Publishing House (Foochow branch). *W. F. M. S.*: Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible training School, Magau Memorial Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, and Union Kindergarten Training School.

HU CAIK CIU, Superintendent

F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionary

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 200,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikow is port of entry.

Population: 50,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Institutions:

DING CENG EK, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,520 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Methodist responsibility 150,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.*

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Laura Frazey (on furlough), Mary Peters, Eva F. Sprunger, Jane Jones.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

UONG SEN DONG, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 200,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, sixty-five miles south of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie M. Bartlett, Li Bi Cu, M.D., Emma Ehly, Martha McCutcheon.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Lungtien Hospital.

LING SIN HWA, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

MIN-AU DISTRICT

Area: 300 square miles.

Population: 220,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Ninety-eight per cent illiterate.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

LING SIN UNG, Superintendent

C. M. LACEY SITES, District Missionary

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,500 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, fifty miles west of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 250,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Mintsingsien

Center of North Mintsing District

Location: On the Min River, forty-five miles northwest of Foochow.

Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Lower Primary School.

HU BAIK KING, Superintendent

A. W. BILLING, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsingsien.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Carleton, M.D., Edna Jones, Rose Mae, Ursula Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Higher Primary School, Good Shepherd Hospital, Women's Bible Training School.

DING HUNG GI, Superintendent

A. W. BILLING, District Missionary

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

DING HUNG KUANG, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, District Missionary

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Siennyu counties (where Hinghwa dialect is spoken), and Yungchun, Tehwa, and Tatién counties (where Amoy dialect is spoken).

Location: In Fukien Province.

Industry: Agriculture, mining, and manufacture of porcelain ware. A large irrigated plain yields three crops a year, and the inland is rich in iron, coal, and limestone.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, and English Presbyterian Mission.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Area: Includes the eastern end of Binghai Peninsula and adjacent islands.

Population: 160,000. Methodist responsibility, 120,000. The people are poor, believe in evil spirits, and worship idols. The islands are infested by pirates.

Industries: Farming in sandy soil. The sand is blown in from the sea and washed down from the hills, covering the fields. Sweet potatoes, beans, and peanuts are grown. Other industries are fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Church Missionary Society.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of Binghai Peninsula, southeastern part of China.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

DAU HOH GI, Superintendent

MRS. ELIZABETH BREWSTER, District Missionary

General Conditions

This District is surrounded by the sea and the land is sandy soil. There is hardly any fertile land. When the wind blows in the fall and winter the sand makes traveling difficult. There are no big towns or business centers except Bah-go and Binghai. The shops in these towns charge very high prices for their goods. Furthermore, the people are lawless, and we often hear of fighting and robbing. They are ignorant and superstitious, preventing the full entrance of the Gospel. In illness they turn to their idols as a means of healing instead of calling in a doctor. There are no good doctors or even a good drug store in the whole territory. Therefore, many people died this year from the plague, cholera, and smallpox. Many people have planted fields of poppy. The soldiers did not distinguish between the innocent and guilty, so that many innocent people were fined in every village. Our Christian people who did not plant opium were not exempt from the heavy fine. The conditions among our people have been distressing.

Evangelism

There has been an increase of 200 members who are able to read the Romanized Bible and Romanized Primer. About 120 homes have established the family altar. Fine Evangelistic Band meetings have been held on these Circuits. The average attendance on each public meeting was from 400 to 500. Smaller meetings have been held in five other places. The rainy season has seriously interfered with the work. In spite of the many difficulties some have been led to give up the evil customs after hearing of the Christ, some whole families have decided to learn the Gospel and others to pray and to read their Bibles. In spite of the lonely places, there is an increase of seventy women

who are able to read their Bibles. A woman possessed of an evil spirit was freed and made happy and given rest after prayer. Both she and her husband were later baptized. She testified that she had been released from the sinful burden after being baptized. During the evangelistic meetings at Binghai a girl possessed of an evil spirit attended the meetings. One of the Bible women prayed earnestly for the girl and as soon as the woman had finished her prayer the spirit went out of the girl and she is now a Christian.

Results

The District has 25 preachers. It is divided into 10 circuits with 60 churches. This year 58 men and women have been received into full membership, making a total of 831. Eighty men, women and children have been received on probation, making a total of 630. Fifty-seven boys and girls have been baptized. There are 1,979 inquirers. The total amount raised for all purposes is \$1,959.86 (Mex.).

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, and surrounding villages.

Location: On the coast plain east of Hinghwa City. Two thirds of the district is mountainous.

Population: 350,000. Methodist responsibility, 250,000. Hinghwa is spoken.

Industries: Farming and fruit growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city of the district.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

SANG HAH LENG, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, District Missionary

Then and Now

Sixteen years ago when I was first appointed to this District there were seven circuits. This year there are ten circuits. During this time the number of preachers has increased from 13 to 28; the members from 412 to 884; probationers from 234 to 551; inquirers from 854 to 2,227. Contributions for all causes have increased from \$1,506 (Mex.) to \$3,174 (Mex.).

Hospital

Sixteen years ago there was nothing but the piece of ground towards which the native workers had contributed \$260 (Mex.). Now there is a large stone building for patients and a small brick building for the doctor's residence. The assistant chaplain conducts a prayer meeting in the hospital every morning.

Church Buildings

Sixteen years ago there were only one or two church buildings while we now have eight or nine, though the one at Hankong is the only one that looks like a real church. All the others are parsonages with a preaching hall. These, however, are an improvement over the old arrangement.

Educational Work

Sixteen years ago we had five Primary Schools. Now we have a Higher Primary School, eight Primary Schools, a Girls' Primary School and a class in Women's Romanized Bible study.

Evangelistic Campaigns

This is a new line of work taken up in the last three years. This last year we held two of the larger Evangelistic Campaign meetings. Splendid results were obtained.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT

Family Altars

The effort to establish family altars has been attended with considerable success. On every circuit there has been one or more families who have begun family worship. On some points a number of families have agreed to set up the home altar. At one point there are four or five families living near the church who meet there with the pastor each evening and have prayers.

New Churches Needed

There is great need for church buildings on this district. Many places have had their subscriptions made for several years and are getting impatient to start buildings. Now that the Centenary has succeeded we hope that funds will soon be in hand so that several new churches may be built during the coming year.

Hospital

Dr. Li has kept the Hankong Methodist Hospital busy serving the sick. Its work has been greatly handicapped owing to the large number of soldiers stationed at Hankong. These soldiers have monopolized the hospital so that the common folks have hesitated to come to it for aid. However, the soldiers have been changed and the new Colonel gives promise of better control so that we hope to give more attention to our church constituency from now on. The preachers during the District Conference subscribed liberally for the work of the hospital.

Education

We have reached the stage in our educational work where it is necessary to develop a strong Higher Primary School at Hankong. The Bi-en Boys' School is not able to serve that large community efficiently owing to the lack of a suitable school plant and an efficient teaching force. With these needs met a strong school can easily be developed. This school is a necessity if the educational need of our constituency is to be met. The Hinghwa Higher Primary School is already crowded so that it will not be able to receive many more students. The development of this school is necessary for the relief of the City School, as well as for the provision for the needs of our Hankong constituency. We hope that the funds will soon be forthcoming for a new plant.

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa city and surrounding villages.

Population: 750,000. Buddhists, Confucianists and Taoists. Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865, when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Church Missionary Society (England).

Hinghwa

Location: Near the mouth of the Sienyu River, on the coast plain. A prefecture city off the lines of travel and commerce. A walled city, clean and well built.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster, Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Miss Mabel Davis (contract), Rev. C. E. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. J. H. Irish (on furlough) and Mrs. Irish (on furlough), Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. E. Winter. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses S. C. Bjorklund, Cora M. Brown (on furlough), Jessie A. Marriott, Grace K. McClurg, Ellen H. Suf-fern, Althea M. Todd (on furlough), Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson, Harriett Watson.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage and Industrial School (Ng-Sauh), Hinghwa Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.:* Hamilton Girls' Boarding School, Juliet Turner Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Home.

DNG SENG NGENG, Superintendent

F. S. CARSON, District Missionary

General

Last year this District was divided, six circuits being set off for the new Ng Sauh District. Seven circuits remain including Dang-sua circuit and Iong-ca-ing circuit for Lepers. There are now thirty-three stations with twenty-four workers on this District, eighteen being preachers and six day school teachers. Though the area covered is only about ten miles long and ten miles wide, the villages are as close together as the stars and the population is very large.

Evangelistic Campaigns

Evangelistic Campaigns have formerly largely reached the heathen people, but this year it was decided to give our energies toward the developing of the spiritual life within the church. To this end, an Evangelist was appointed to help the District Superintendent and the pastors, local preachers, and class leaders were exhorted to do their best. Bible reading, whole family Christians, and personal work have been stressed. Meetings were held on five circuits. More than 800 attended. Two hundred and forty-seven learned to read Romanized and 244 passed the examination.

Hinghwa City Circuit

This has the largest church in the Conference. Both membership and contributions have been increased. Two hundred new seats have been put into the church by the members. One member has given eight lamps and one lantern for the church. About \$800 has been raised for Famine Relief. A beginning in Institutional Church work has been made, though it has been impossible to find a suitable building for this purpose. A reading room was conducted for a few months and "Child Welfare Work" has been organized in the form of bathing babies.

Aulang Circuit

This circuit has built a new church and parsonage. The church members subscribed \$300 in cash, and considerable labor. One member gave a Confucian temple. With an added gift of \$1,200 from the Centenary, the new church and parsonage were built.

Ua-Cai Circuit

Two new stations have been opened.

Hua-Deng Circuit

Conditions have been difficult because of the bandits and also because the government levied a tax upon poppy planters and those who did not plant alike, yet both membership and contributions have increased.

Siong-Tai Circuit

The people here are as fickle as the wind. When the bandits are strong they follow the bandits; if the government is in power, they back the government and there is continual quarreling among themselves. By the untiring effort of the pastor the church holds steady.

Dang-Sua Circuit

This large circuit is a difficult field. The pastor has been tireless in his efforts to settle some of their difficulties and we have a number of faithful Christian families in this village. They contributed \$20 to the Famine Relief.

Membership

The increases for the year are as follows: 58 members, 70 probationers, 158 inquiries, 69 baptized children.

Self Support

The total amount raised for all purposes is \$3,016 (Mex.).

NG SAUH DISTRICT

Location: Along the coast including the island of Bi-ciu.

Industry: The principal products are rice, potatoes, peanuts, fruits, fish and salt.

Organization: Set off as a District from Hinghwa City District in 1919. Has eight circuits.

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Industrial School, Higher Primary School.

DENG CIH UNG, Superintendent
F. S. CARSON, District Missionary

Bible Reading

Bible reading has been established in each church, and also family prayers. To aid in this a slip printed both in Romanized and in character was prepared, containing suggested forms of prayer for use on various occasions. As a result 118 have passed their examinations in the reading course, 222 can repeat the prayers, and 142 families have organized daily family prayers.

Evangelistic Campaign

During the year four big evangelistic meetings and one Bible Institute have been held on the District, a total of 46 days. The meetings were well

attended with especially good results in the village of Gua-bua. Here it was necessary to divide the men and women, holding services in two different places as the church was too small to accommodate them all. Many families have destroyed their idols and a number of whole families have become Christians. The preachers and Bible women have worked faithfully through rain and sunshine.

Church Buildings

There are thirty-two churches on this District. Ten of them have been built for the purpose, but the other twenty-two are native houses, either borrowed or rented. These are unsanitary, very difficult to keep clean and not at all suitable as places of worship. More church buildings are a necessity. These should be small, able to accommodate about 300 people. Owing to the village fighting (bandits) and difficulty of travel from place to place, we need not build to accommodate larger numbers. Because of the typhoons a low building is preferable. One thousand dollars would build a suitable church and parsonage and of this amount the church members would be able to contribute several hundred dollars in each place. Five places have already raised several hundred dollars for new churches, but have not been able to build as the Centenary money has not yet come.

Self Support

The total amount raised for all purposes is \$3,585.25 (Mex.) including \$360 (Mex.) for Famine Relief in North China.

Membership

There have been received during the year 60 members, 156 probationers, and 61 persons have been baptized.

Needs

We greatly need a church in Ng Sauh in order that we may the better reach the merchants and the scholars in this large market town.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT

Hinghwa and Ng Sauh Districts

General

Political conditions have been quiet in the areas covered by these two Districts, though there has been more or less of the village fighting and robbery. This, however, is very common in this section of China. There has been a small increase both in membership and in collections during the year.

Evangelism

During the year ten large Evangelistic Campaign meetings were held. The type for each place was determined by local conditions, but followed in the main the type that has been used for the last two or three years. Some of the meetings were evangelistic in nature and others were devoted to teaching the people to read. The results of the year show that 801 persons have become regularly enrolled inquirers in the Methodist Church and 315 have passed the examinations in various books in the Romanized course of study. Several

new preaching places have been established as a result of these evangelistic meetings, and a new church at Dang-ong will soon be erected as a direct outgrowth. These meetings have been possible through the Stewart Fund, which through Mr. Blackstone has been given to our Conference for the purpose of carrying on intensive Evangelistic work.

Stewardship

In Hinghwa City there are about forty who have signed the tither's pledge and a tentative organization has been formed, in which provision is made for lectures and promotional work for spreading the message of tithing both locally and in surrounding circuits. A day of accounting is also provided for when, in a meeting with the tithers, each will report how he has used his Lord's money.

District Objective

At each of the District Conferences considerable time was taken for discussing and adopting an objective. This includes an increase of from seventeen to twenty per cent of full members during the coming year. A slightly greater increase in the number of probationers and a small increase in the number of enrolled inquirers. The Conferences have undertaken the task of teaching every new candidate for membership to read the Bible, in addition to teaching a large number of those who, though full members of a church, are as yet illiterate. They have undertaken to teach all new probationers and a considerable number of present probationers to read at least the Catechism. They have undertaken to teach the Romanized alphabet to all new inquirers and to a certain proportion of those who are already inquirers but who have not yet learned to read.

Prayer

We plan also that all those who are taught to read the Bible as outlined above shall be taught to pray. This will mean that every addition to the church, whether a probationer or inquirer, will be able to read the Bible and pray. It also means a gradual reduction of the illiteracy that is already in the church and a reduction of those who are in the church but who are still unable to pray. Definite objectives have also been taken with reference to the erection of family altars.

Tithing

In the matter of tithing, it is planned to secure a Tither's pledge from all the preachers and Bible Women. As already mentioned this has been secured in the case of the preachers. It is planned to enroll 20 per cent of the official members of the church and 5 per cent of the membership as tithers. Each District has also a definite objective in the matter of securing whole households to become Christians.

Printed forms are being prepared so that each circuit and each pastor will know just what is expected of him. These forms will also make a basis for checking up the results that have been attained. Immediately after the Annual Conference there will be a meeting of the Districts in which numbers will be reduced to the actual names of those whom it is hoped to win in order to make

the District objectives. Immediately following this, each circuit will begin class work for the securing of the objectives decided upon. Results should come in the first quarter.

SIENYU DISTRICTS

Location: In the Sienyu River valley, thirty miles from the coast.

Industry: Agriculture.

Sienyu

Location: Head of navigation of the Sienyu River, thirty miles from Hinghwa City.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Betow, Eda L. Johnson, M.D., Martha Lebeus, Florence P. Mason, Martha C. W. Nicolaisen, Bertha Perssons, and Mary M. Thomas.

Institutions: Intermediate School, Higher Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabel Hart Boarding School, Freeda Knoechel Memorial Training School.

Go TENG UI, Superintendent Sienyu, East

DENG CUI SING, Superintendent Sienyu, West

G. W. HOLLISTER, District Missionary

SIENYU EAST DISTRICT

General Conditions

This Sienyu region is like a case of malaria, no telling when there will be shaking chills, or when burning fever. Yesterday it was the Southern army, to-day it is the Northern soldiers. The hearts of the people have not a moment's peace, night or day. With the country in these troublous straits, the church cannot but be affected by them. People have been captured and beaten. Among our members, the most flagrant cases are that of a family who had their possessions stolen and cannot return to their houses and fields, being forced to go to Malaysia to earn a livelihood. Our District Evangelist who was stationed at Sa-ming, in the Hing-tai region, had all the family clothing and belongings stolen by the bandits. In the Ga-deng circuit there has been constant White and Black flag fighting. Over thirty have been killed and many more wounded. We have tried to act as peacemakers but so far our efforts have failed. We pray that God may transform the evil hearts of both factions into peaceful ones. I have attended all but two Quarterly Conferences, from one of which I was detained by bandit rivalry and from the other by mountain torrents. During those days of rain I walked 40 li (16 miles) wet and hungry, but God added physical strength to my weakness.

The Money Given

The total amount contributed for pastoral support and home missionary work is \$3,690 (Mex.), a decrease of \$444 (Mex.) over last year.

Results of Evangelistic Campaign

In the fourth month the first big meeting was held at the Hong-deng church. Numbers were not large because it was during a busy time in the fields, but those who did attend, were eager and attentive. Three other meetings were held in different sections of the District. The results were very satisfactory.

Preachers' and Teachers' Institutes

Last spring the first training meeting of the series was held at Sienyu City. Over thirty preachers under appointment attended. These were divided into two classes, one for the Conference men, one for local preachers. The first studied Apologetics, the second, Isaiah and Mark, all being examined in the work at the end of the meeting. Each local preacher was assigned a subject and there was practice preaching upon which they were also graded. This meeting was so profitable that in the autumn we had another such meeting at Sauh-bo. The teachers of the village day schools came together with the preachers, thus making the attendance over fifty. The Conference took up another book on the presentation of the Gospel to non-Christian scholars. The local preachers had to be examined on 1 and 2 Timothy, which they had been assigned to study beforehand. Mr. Hollister taught in class the books of Daniel and Job. In all these studies the preacher found great profit. Both preachers and teachers met in a Mandarin class, to learn the Phonetic as a medium for teaching Mandarin, so that our schools may be a means of the spreading of its use in studying Mandarin. From our experience we have found these institutes a great help and impetus to work.

Needs

This District has been a separate district three years. The District Superintendent's house is finished and occupied. But there is need for the other buildings to complete the District headquarters plant, the church and parsonage. The boys' school at Hong-deng has grown to such a number that the original house planned for it is too small and half the students have to be in a place quite separated from it. An adequate school building is a necessity. There is also need of a book-store in Sienyu.

Romanized Bible Study

Nine hundred and sixty-four men and women have been studying the Romanized Bible courses in classes throughout the District.

SIENYU WEST DISTRICT

Suffering

Suffering at the hands of the bandits, extortions of money, rice and guns, capture of men and children for ransom, plunder of fields and property have been worse this year than before. The poor people are like the meat on the butcher's block, not knowing where next the knife will fall. The constant warfare between the two factions of Dau and Go, have caused our people great fear and often necessitated flight. Houses have been burned or left to stand vacant. Many who had possessions have had them stolen and been left in dire poverty. There is no place where one's wrongs can be redressed. To look upon such tribulation makes one weep. If it were not for trust in God's merciful protection, helping our church members and strengthening them, it would be difficult for the Church to weather the storm. Along every road there are highwaymen. Communication is difficult and business men are having a hard time. As a result prices are high. Although it costs the preachers more to live, their salaries are the same as those in the Hinghwa plain. Conditions also

make the payment of contributions very slow. So the preachers truly deserve credit and sympathy.

Evangelistic Campaigns

During such troubled conditions frequent rumors cause the people to fear and often to flee. For this reason it was unwise to hold meetings long in one place, for fear they could not be finished successfully. During the year three meetings were held with good results in all. Many people listened eagerly, praised the Doctrine and wished they had heard it earlier in life.

Reading Classes

Last year in the evangelistic campaigns, reading was optional, so there were not many results along the reading line. This year we had special classes where the rule was that the church members come together in the meeting place promptly and stay throughout the sessions, each day studying until the end of the Institute, when they had actually learned how to read, were examined and graded. By this method they were taught thoroughly so that they could teach others. Among the church members this plan has aroused enthusiasm and they study with eagerness and diligence. As a result, they have read Bible study text books and 145 men have been examined in them.

Women's Reading

Sixty-three women were examined in the Primer, which means that they are now able to read the Bible and start on the Bible study courses. Two hundred and ninety-seven women have finished various books of the Bible study course making a total of 360 women examined.

Evangelistic Campaigns

In the fourth month, Mr. Hollister with a band of preachers held evangelistic services on the Cia-jua circuit in seven villages. New people were reached and counsel and encouragement given to class leaders. Two hundred li (80 miles) were covered by the evangelistic party. About 2,000 people heard the messages gladly.

Preachers' Institutes

Mr. Hollister has invited the preachers to meet twice during the year each time for a period of three days.

Course of study. (a) Conference preachers, Apologetics, Principles of Christian Doctrine. (b) Local Preachers. Mark, 1 and 2 Peter. Preparation of sermons and delivery, subjects assigned by Deng Cih Sing. (c) Both Conference and Local Preachers studied Isaiah, Job, Ecclesiastes, Proverbs. The men kept note-books which were graded. Everyone received great profit and progress was made mentally and in speaking ability.

Membership

In such troubled conditions increase in membership is difficult. Fifty-nine men have been received, making a total of 546, an increase of 17 over last year. Among the women 55 were received into membership, making a total of 457, an increase of 39. Eighty-one men became probationers, making a total

of 472, a decrease of 2. The women added 96 names, making a total of 289 and an increase of 53. Sixty boys were baptized, making a total of 355 and an increase of 5. Fifty-five girls also received baptism, making a total of 294, which is an increase of 7. There are 1,800 inquirers among the men and 1,277 women, a decrease in the total of 390 both men and women.

Self Support

The total contributed for pastoral support is \$1,821 (Mex.), a decrease of \$194 (Mex.). The total contributed for Home Missions is \$1,294 (Mex.), an increase of \$2 (Mex.). In addition to these funds there are the other items which amount to \$254 (Mex.). The total amount raised locally is \$5,656 (Mex.). For the church members to raise so much amid present conditions, is truly evidence of great sacrifice.

Relief for Famine Sufferers

Reports from the North indicate serious poverty and famine conditions among the people. Hearing of these a meeting of preachers was called and an organization formed for famine relief. \$1,045 (Mex.) was contributed.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT

Sienyu East and West Districts

General Conditions

The conditions of the two Sienyu Districts, the hardships and difficulties that have been encountered the past year, what has been accomplished and the statistics of membership, Bible Reading and contributions have already been reported by the two District Superintendents. It is unnecessary to repeat here most of what they have said, two or three things deserve special attention.

Higher Primary Schools—Hingtai

This year a special effort was made to improve the condition in the three Higher Primary Schools on the districts. At the last Conference a monitor was appointed to the Hingtai School and money was used in repairing a building loaned to the Church for school purposes. The school opened with many students and for a time gave promise of developing into one of the best schools in the Conference. An unexpected epidemic of plague made it necessary to close the school for several weeks. Two of the monitor's own sons were taken sick and one died. Although the school has been reopened, many of the students have not yet returned. What the future holds is uncertain. We hope the interruptions due to the plague will not interfere with next year's work.

Hong-deng

The school at Hong-deng has suffered long from two causes; the lack of a monitor and of a suitable building. This fall an able teacher was appointed as monitor. Under his supervision, progress has already been made. We still need adequate school buildings and hope that during the coming year this need may be partially met.

Sienyu

The Sienyu Boys' School met a serious loss in the death of its Monitor, Lo Ging Lang. It would be difficult to secure as satisfactory a Monitor at any time, but in the midst of a year's work it was impossible. His duties were divided among the teachers and their loyal support made it possible to continue work. Centenary funds have made it possible to erect another section of the new school building and thus has made the supervision and work of the school much easier.

New East District Parsonage

This year it was possible to build a house for the District Superintendent of the East District at Sauh-bo. This removes many difficulties from the work of the East District.

Famine Relief—West District

The effort of the West District in raising funds for relief of famine sufferers in the North is especially worthy of commendation. While the East District also raised funds, they were less successful. That it was possible to raise so much among people who themselves have suffered so severely from bandit conditions is evidence of a good spirit. It was really the liberality of the preachers themselves in subscribing to the funds that made so good a report possible.

Teaching Official Members

This year the main effort in the Evangelistic meetings was not toward the enrolling of new inquirers, but toward teaching the official members how to do their work, and in Bible Study for those already enrolled. I believe this method resulted in more permanent results than the methods previously used.

Preachers' Institutes

The special meetings held for preachers during the second and fourth quarters, when time was devoted to Bible Study and examinations, were well worth while.

Growth

While much progress in membership and subscriptions has been impossible because of bandit conditions, I believe there has been spiritual progress among the workers. They have been tried severely and most of them remain true. We hope next year conditions will improve so that it will be possible to carry out a strong Centenary program on the Districts.

TATIENT DISTRICT

Area: Includes Tatien City and surrounding villages. Covers three counties and contains representatives of thirteen. Rough and hilly.

Population: 300,000—Chinese, Buddhists, and Confucianists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

DE HING UNG, Superintendent
E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

Bandits

When in the spring the Southern soldiers withdrew, the unruly elements of society broke forth with great boldness. When the District Missionary accompanied me on a trip through the District, we were holding Quarterly Conference at Ng-sia-keh. That day bandits came within one li of the market and seized eighteen persons, among whom was one of our students and two church members. From this time conditions grew steadily worse. The people had to spend the night in hiding places on the mountainsides. Finally in a raid, the bandits broke into the church, despoiled the parsonage and frightened the pastor's family into flight. The pastor at that time was away on an evangelistic tour. Nearly every circuit reports seizure of persons to be held for ransom. In all, during six months, there were over two hundred men, women and children thus ruthlessly seized, most of whom have not yet been given their freedom. Taxation of all kinds has been forced upon an impoverished people. Many members have fled to other places for safety. Others less firm in the faith have under the stress of circumstances fallen away. Thus there is decrease rather than progress to be reported.

Evangelism

In spite of troubled conditions, we have conducted a vigorous evangelistic campaign. The territory was divided into four sections. The preachers in each section cooperated with the District Superintendent. Armed with phonograph and accordeon to attract people's attention and supplied with literature to back up their oral message, each District was covered three times. In all, one hundred and twenty-four preaching services were held and hearers totaled 18,400 men, women and children. In all we have this year seized the opportunity to open up eight new stations.

Educational Development

Although this District shows no interest in learning, a start in educational development has been made. Twelve schools have been organized, approximately along the lines required by the Board of Education. The number of students is 236, and the amount of tuition \$241. In the fall a small Higher Primary was organized in Tatieh City.

Results

There have been increases as follows: full members 37, probationers 62, baptized children 121, inquirers 525. The total amount raised on the District for all purposes is \$2,070.60 (Mex.).

Needs

The great and pressing needs of this district are as follows: The opening of a hospital to care for men and for women, the organizing of schools for girls, assistance for supplementing the several thousands of dollars already secured for the building of chapels, and the assistance required to complete the building of a Higher Primary School.

YUNGCHUN TERRITORY

Area: Covers the territory of one county.

Population: 300,000. All Chinese. Methodism is responsible for 230,000.

Amoy vernacular: is the dialect spoken. Many wealthy families.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians, and Catholics.

Tehwa District

Location: On the Shwangki River, in a mountainous valley, eighty miles west of Hinghwa City.

Industry: The center of the great pottery region.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterians (through Chinese Agents).

Institution: Higher Primary School.

HNG BO SENG, Superintendent

E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

Yungchun District

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, on a mountain river.

Population: 12,000. The people are idolatrous.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley, Rev. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin.

Institution: Hardy Training School (Higher Primary, Biblical).

SI I SENG, Superintendent

E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

TEHWA DISTRICT

Troubled Conditions

The church has been like a lamb in the midst of wolves. The members have suffered all sorts of persecution and oppression and I have been helpless, unable to save them from dangers.

Each circuit has met its share of trouble and always the preacher in charge has proved faithful in his attempts to keep the little flock together.

Chiah-Chui station suffered most through being burned by the bandits. Houses or stores belonging to thirty members were destroyed. But the church and parsonage were left, and in spite of loss the members have sacrificed to provide the preacher's salary in full.

Long-hong circuit suffered in that the church was broken into by the bandits, and the pastor lost some of his possessions.

Lam-tia circuit has been watched over very faithfully by its pastor and the young assistant, but because of the great distance between stations and the danger of bandits, several of the stations have made no progress.

Results

There have been increases as follows: 54 full members, 34 probationers. The troubled conditions have caused a decrease in the total number of hearers. The total amount raised during the year for all causes is \$4,557.70 (Mex.). The members are keeping up a high standard of self-support.

Need

The District with its thirty-four churches feels the need of a Higher Primary School, and it is hoped that this coming year one may be opened to provide instruction, preparatory to sending boys to the Bible School at Yungchun.

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

General Progress

From the time when the last change in government took place here in the spring, there has been general progress, the building of the horse-road and introduction of jinrikshas and bicycles, the building of a telephone line through our counties, compulsory education. These all have opened the way for the church.

New Land

Through the cooperation of the military magistrate, we were able in the spring to purchase a large tract of land adjacent to our present compound. This will make possible the opening of work for women, the one great lack in our work. With this, and space for the building of residences for missionaries, the opportunity for a Mission Conference here is more promising.

The Circuits

Pi-O Circuit, a new work, has opened four stations this year, has secured over a thousand dollars for building a church and has increased its collections for pastoral support.

Chui-bo-oa Circuit also has made great progress. Two new stations have been opened, two day schools have been organized, and a night school of twenty students has been formed.

Two girls' schools have been opened at Chiu-chui-tan, and the preacher there has cooperated well with the public school.

For evangelistic work there is great opportunity in the district to which Pi-O is the gateway. The preachers there have done faithful work and met such encouraging response, that we are not in a position to meet the demand for opening stations and supplying workers.

Our Needs

The two great needs of this District, now that the new workers from across the sea are so near and the prospects for a work for women so bright, are that Yungchun, Tehwa, Tatien, may together form an Amoy-speaking Mission Conference (The General Conference of 1920 approved such an enabling act—Editor.), and that a way may be found to open a medical work here. The native doctor, who has been the stay of church, preachers and members during recent years, finds it financially impossible to maintain his hospital. It is urged that means be found toward the opening of a church hospital.

Results

There have been increases as follows: Full members 70, probationers 123, Baptized Christians 19, Hearers 308. The total amount received on the District for all purposes is \$6,737 (Mex.).

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT

Yungchun, Tatien, Tehwa Districts

General

When at the last Conference I was asked to undertake the responsibility of these districts, I had little idea that one year could be so full of difficult

problems and of such significant changes. Because of increased lawlessness throughout the three counties and the very unstable political control, the outlook for church growth was not encouraging. Along in the third month this spirit of anarchy reached its height in the cold-blooded destruction of Red Water Pass, one of our main stations on the main road through the three counties. The church and parsonage were spared the flames, though fired three times by the bandits. The buildings were thus left as a refuge to hundreds of homeless stricken people. The little flock of Christians were scattered and we feared that the station would fall far short of self-support. But in gratitude to God they have sacrificed of their need to supply the pastor's salary in full.

Political and Social Changes

While the memory of last year's noisy and frequent changes in government was still fresh, we were startled one Saturday in March by a sudden and absolute withdrawal of troops from the Yungchun valley. One Sabbath of strange quiet and hush and suspense, then on the morrow a continuous influx of troops belonging to the main party of the Southern army. These troops and officers and magistrates have long since moved on to other conquests, but it is on the fragments of the government they thus initiated we have been living ever since. It is a medley of a government—the union of an ex-member of the first parliament with an ex-bandit. The former is a conservative, while the latter is, a radical of radicals. The former has the name, while the latter carries the gun. Established in power by the Southern forces, they later declared themselves neutral, and only recently have openly allied themselves with the North. Such bonds are not eternal and such leaders have a faculty of watching the "direction of the wind." However, it is to the bandit element in this government, the radicals, that we owe the transformation to which the social and physical map of this district has been subjected.

Fifty miles of broad dirt roads are well on the way to construction, displacing one hundred miles of narrow Chinese trails. Bicycles and jinrikshas are no longer unknown curiosities. The latter ply their lucrative trade night and day. For at night the roads enjoy a pretense of illumination in the long line of street lamps which mark the way. A telephone line stretches across our county and binds us closer to Tehwa and to Tchien, over three days journey away. The ancient city walls have yielded stone for bridge and drain and ditch. Temples have sometimes been transformed to serve as public meeting place or market, and sometimes have yielded their material to make roads and public buildings.

Social reform began with a clean sweep of queue-cutting. Bound feet were then put under the ban, but with less success, as the wives of leaders and officials could not be brought in line. Theaters and certain heathen rites have been frightened almost into discard. Many of the ancient temples have been wholly cleansed of their idols and put to other uses. Any gods venturing forth into public gaze were apt to meet with dire calamity at the hands of soldier reformers.

The Church's Opportunity

Through these radical changes, God has opened an unexpected door of opportunity to His Church. As an expression of the confidence of these radical

leaders in the unselfish purpose of the Church and in appreciation of what the Centenary promises to Yungchun, an important stretch of land adjacent to our present compound has fallen into our hands. This means fairly adequate space for the development of a work for women, as also sites for one or two missionary residences. But the opportunity is not limited here. For if we can build and organize these schools within the stipulated time, we have been assured that land necessary for Hardy School and for High School development will be procurable.

The Church's Responsibility

Through these same changes and reforms a heavy and critical burden of responsibility is laid on the Yungchun church. Both the physical and the social reforms have been at the point of a gun forced upon an unwilling people. The old gods of idolatry and conservatism have been torn from their pedestals, but still remain enthroned in the heart. Thus men's hearts are being stirred, unsettled and hardened; women's hearts are being torn, frightened and embittered. What is to replace the fallen idols and what is to interpret the new? Injustice and fear are breeding conspiracy and revenge. The church alone stands in a position to assume leadership and to challenge to a new vision. It will mean facing persecution, perhaps imprisonment for some, but it is our privilege and responsibility.

The Church's Problems

The Lack of a Well-equipped Native Ministry. This problem may be met in two ways—through the development of the newly organized Bible School at Yungchun, and through an arrangement by which Conference examinations may be taken at Yungchun or Tehwa. The need of a trained missionary to undertake the upbuilding of the former seems about to be answered.

The Need of a Gospel Offensive. During recent years, when outside funds have been available for Special Evangelistic Effort, these inland districts, because of distance and lack of missionary supervision have not adequately shared the benefits. Although the districts are mountainous and politically unsettled, there is still great need and opportunity for evangelistic work. During the summer months, both in Tatie and Yungchun, evangelistic bands of preachers have carried on faithfully and have met most encouraging response. The time is critical. As the counties are being awakened by a social and an intellectual challenge, the church should be equipped to peal forth the challenging note of the Gospel in an unmistakable tone.

Preparatory to this sort of campaign, we should be enabled to institute district meetings, where preachers and church leaders could meet for instruction and inspiration. Such a meeting was held for ten days at Yungchun this Fall, and we hope about New Years to repeat the profitable experience in Tehwa.

Self Support

It is discouraging not to report progress along this line. When the situation is analyzed, it will be found that while the amount pledged to pastoral support is approximately the same as last year, the contributions for Home Missions have been almost entirely absorbed within the former, so there has really been a decrease.

The Struggle Against Opium

Only Yungchun county has this year felt the burden of this curse, chiefly, because the climate in the other counties is not adapted to the growth of the poppy. But in Yungchun the pressure has been open and heavy. The magistrate himself has been going from center to center preaching the doctrine "Salvation from Poverty through Opium-growing." Thousands of circulars and letters have been sent out to the heads of villages inviting and urging all to seize the opportunity. When the Church met this attack by the circulation of the Governor's proclamation, it placed the farmer in an awkward situation. The majority do not want to plant, others think Northern soldiers will soon come, and are afraid to plant—yet their fields are threatened by the magistrate if they refuse to plant. For angry at the non-success of his campaign, the magistrate is turning the venom of his wrath upon church members. Already the persecution has begun. Whither it may lead it is hard to say. But trusting in God for deliverance, the Church is taking a definite stand defying the forces of evil.

A Bible Reading Church

Here definite progress has been made. But as yet some preachers are not well versed in the Romanized and are not committed to its promotion. So the task is no small one. In the schools the study has been heavily stressed that soon we may have teachers thoroughly fitted to aid the movement. A special ten days' institute was held this fall at Yungchun, when every effort was made to prepare preachers and church leaders for next year's campaign. Tatieu county forms a special problem because of its variety of dialects and general aversion to learning. However, this field offers great opportunity, if only the means are available to prepare workers.

The Church and Education

As a basis for educational development, the organizing of day-school work has been pushed this year. The results, especially in Yungchun have been very encouraging. Great confidence has been placed in the Church's ability to organize effective schools, and opportunities have opened up on every hand. As a basis for giving aid, we have been very insistent upon conformity to the approved course of study. The problem in Tehwa and in Tatieu is much more difficult, so the emphasis this initial year was laid upon the displacing with the new textbooks, the hide-bound instruction in the classes. Another year should mean great advance in district school work in these neglected counties.

Auxiliary to the Hardy Training School there has this year been opened in Tatieu a Higher Primary School. While in another month it is hoped to organize a promising Higher Primary School at Tehwa. Then each county-seat will be in a position to minister to the needs of its districts in a way Hardy School was unable to do.

The Church and Work for Women

One very active Bible woman is under appointment by the church and two others are supported by outside funds. Two small schools for girls are recognized by the church and given a small subsidy. Plans are maturing for the opening of a kindergarten early in the year. The need is critical—the opportunity is greater than ever before—and thanks be to God, the realization of the

church's forlorn hope seems imminent. The walls of the new Girls' School are rising apace, and the news of the coming of a woman missionary to undertake this important task fills our hearts with gladness.

The Church and Literature

For fifty years the growing Church in these counties has overlooked or endured the handicaps inherent in the fact that hymn-book, psalms and ritual savor of Foochow or Hinghwa dialect. Well, over one thousand dollars have been invested in a lithographing press the past year. The outlook is promising—an edition of one hundred selected hymns in Amoy simplified character is well on the way to completion—but funds are lacking to finance the printing of psalms, ritual and other literature.

The Church and Medical Missions

The English Presbyterian Hospital here has lain idle for nearly four years, and the prospects are not good for its opening in the immediate future. Meanwhile our three counties are wholly lacking adequate medical assistance. Personally we have felt God's providential care every night. But month in and month out, the native Church and even those outside the Church are praying that medical work may be opened in this end of the Conference. Now that the colony of workers is to be so increased, the need is all the more apparent. We, therefore, urge that immediate steps be taken to answer this need.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Population: 1,700,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenping fu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Roman Catholic.

CONFERENCE LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Progress Reported

The year just closed has shown marked advance in the work of the lower primary schools. This is due to the increased interest in this branch of our work on the part of pastors, district superintendents, and church members.

The joint administration of the boys' and girls' schools has also proved a factor in advancement as well as helpful to the boys and girls. It has been possible to give closer attention to the work of the schools through this co-operation.

School Statistics

We have in operation nineteen recognized lower primary schools for boys this year against seventeen last year. In the nineteen schools there are 44 teachers (last year 32) and 747 students (last year 564). This is an increase of nearly 32 per cent in enrollment. We are especially pleased with the increase in the number of students in the fourth year. Last year it was 66; this year there are 108. One of the best measures of the success of the lower primary schools is the number of pupils who go on to the higher schools, and this increase of almost 70 per cent in the fourth year students is something to be encouraged over.

Religious Life of the Students

The increasing interest on the part of teachers and preachers in the evangelistic side of the school work is a matter for thanksgiving. In certain schools noteworthy work has been done in leading the students into the Christian life. At Changhufan, thirty boys were baptized by Bishop Keeney when he passed through on his way to Conference. Eight of the boys from our new school in Wuhsi entered the church as full members. A wonderful work has been done among the boys in Minghsintang School in Yenping city. Twelve students were presented for baptism and nine were admitted into the church. Yuki School, also, has improved spiritually.

Of the 747 boys attending our lower primary schools less than half come from Christian homes. Of the 350 boys from Christian homes only about one half have been baptized. Less than 100 have joined the church on probation, and about forty are full members.

Raising the Standard

It has been our thought during the year to have good schools, or no schools.

The supply of money for the work is limited and good teachers have been scarce, so we believed it was better to have a few well equipped schools with a good teaching force than a larger number of poorly staffed and equipped schools. Good schools mean more returns from investment in the way of workers and educated citizens.

New schools have been opened this year in Wuhsi, Mei Lieh, Hsiehkeng Minghsingtang, Tabei, Hufan, and Linhou. Some of these schools have made remarkable progress during their first year. Schools at Pushang, Siyang, and Hsiaotao were closed because of their inability to meet the requirements of the Board of Education. The school at Paokhushan has received help this year and has made progress.

No new school buildings have been erected, although in several places the rooms and buildings used for school purposes have been remodelled and repaired, adding greatly to their efficiency as school rooms.

Teachers' Normal Institute

A successful Teachers' Normal Institute was held in July at Yenping. More than thirty men and women teachers attended. Owing to the flood which occurred at that time the attendance was smaller than it would otherwise have been. But it was a profitable three weeks and made us feel more than ever the value of these annual gatherings for study and discussion.

CONFERENCE MEDICAL WORK

J. E. SKINNER, M.D.

Growth of Medical Work

Yenping Conference medical work has grown to the point where it must have three foreign physicians to carry it on successfully. High standards cannot be maintained when one has to rush all the time, leaving no time for study and investigation, or planning for future growth.

Dr. Trimble is at home now helping to find the third man. The trained nurse for whom we have appropriated for several years is now under appointment and will come to Yenping when Dr. and Mrs. Trimble return.

There has been a falling off of patients this year owing to the fact that the military authorities have established their own hospitals. Only the more serious cases were sent to us.

Discontinuing the Drug Business

At a meeting of the Medical Committee last summer it was decided to discontinue the drug business as a means of making money. A Chinese company has been organized to take over the business. It will be run independently.

To make up the deficiency in our income greater effort will be made to solicit gifts from local sources. Also a more generous grant will be asked of the Board. Thanks to the Centenary, this increased income seems to be assured. Without the \$5,000 received this year we would have had to close.

Outside Plants

Dr. Trimble's absence has made it impossible for me to keep in close personal touch with the outside plants. Reports from others who have visited

them show that the staff in each place is doing really good work considering the limited equipment.

Special praise has been bestowed upon Dr. Lo for his fine work in Yungan Hospital, and he and Dr. Chen have both helped to enhance the reputation of the Foochow Medical College by their skill in diagnosis and treatment as well as by their interest in further study.

The people of Yuki have given land and have pledged \$1,200 for a new hospital. This speaks well of the work done there by Dr. Lau. The \$3,000 hospital and dispensary will provide for about sixteen in-patients. Work on the new hospital will be begun at once.

During the year a new dispensary was opened at Changhufan, with Dr. Tu in charge. Statistics show a fine beginning here, and the great population of that region demands a proper plant.

Dr. Li was transferred to Shahsien to relieve Dr. Tu, and the work has shown steady growth under his management. This left Shunchang without a doctor, until we found Dr. Ho, an earnest and faithful physician.

At the central plant, during Dr. Trimble's absence in America, Dr. Yu of the Women's Society and Dr. Chen have helped to share the extra work. A class of five nurses was graduated this fall, and all are finding opportunity to put into practice what they learned here.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT FOR CHANGHUFAN, YUKI, YENPING, AND SHUNCHANG DISTRICTS

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

The district superintendents are the men who have directed the intensive campaign for souls on this field, and they will report the results of their work. This will be but a brief summary of the results of the year's work.

Group Meetings

Shortly after the close of the Conference session a year ago group meetings were held on each district. They consisted of the preachers appointed to the work, with representative workers from among the official members of the church on the many charges.

The superintendents and the missionary were present at all of the meetings. These conferences were called for prayer and a study of the situation on each district. An earnest effort has been put forth during the year to follow the program made out. The splendid results of the year serve as an index to the character of the work done by the workers.

The Program

The program as laid down called for an intensive evangelistic campaign on each district. The districts were divided into groups consisting of four or five charges each. The workers of each group were definitely organized at the conference of workers, and each group had its leaders.

The plan provided for the co-operation of all the workers of each group in putting the program across the several charges effectively and efficiently. In

addition to the immediate results of this intensive campaign by way of souls saved and probationers qualified for church membership, a leadership for even more intensive campaigns has been developed.

The year's work has been distinctively intensive in character. No effort has been made to enroll so-called "learners," the great need of the church was for an undergirding of the present organization by a deepening of the spiritual life. Special stress has been laid upon the bringing of whole families into the church.

Results of Our Work

The results have been gratifying. One district reports more than 300 families where the last trace of idolatry has been destroyed. At another point twenty families brought out their family gods and destroyed them in the open court of the village.

At other places strong men wept when they realized the manner in which the women folks of the home had been neglected. Many begged for time to have suitable clothes made for wife, daughter, and daughter-in-law, so that all could attend the worship of God. At one important market town the petty officials and non-Christian gentry mounted the stage of the village theater, and strongly urged the people to heed the gospel of Jesus Christ. Many are the instances of the kind which serve as an index to the worth of the work done.

Political Conditions

Because of political conditions our work has been hindered in many places. Yuki District has doubtless been the chief sufferer due to disturbed local conditions. That the church here has been able to hold its own all along the line is a matter for thanksgiving. Besides holding its own, it has made marked progress.

The suffering among the people has been intense. Christians and non-Christians have suffered alike, but it is hard for pastors to see their people scattered far and wide as has been the case in many centers of our work. One worker reported that of fifty families of Christians under his care, forty-seven were burnt out by bandits and Northern soldiers. Many of these people have disappeared.

The Fight Against Age-Old Customs

As the church confronts the task of putting across a great Centenary campaign of evangelism on this Conference field it is challenged as never before to measure up in the full strength of Jesus Christ.

Such evil customs as infanticide, foot-binding, opium smoking, etc., are not issues of the past, but are questions of the present day which challenge the church. A careful investigation of one vast region showed that girl babies are being destroyed as in the so-called darker days. A conservative estimate of the people consulted was that one in every three or four girl babies born were destroyed before they reached the age of two years. The stories told by poor benighted mothers of how they destroyed their own babies are too awful to relate.

Membership and Self Support

The following is a summary of the work of the four districts:—Changhufan, Yuki, Yenping, and Shunchang:

Total number of adults baptized this year, 813; total number of infants baptized, 254; total number of probationers admitted into full membership, 865. Total amount subscribed for pastors' salaries, \$8,360.

Conference Statistics

Total full membership, 3,804; an increase of 15 per cent for the year. Total number of probationers, 4,444; an increase of 1 per cent. Number of boys enrolled in lower primary schools, 747; increase of 32 per cent. Boys in fourth year lower primary, 108; increase of 70 per cent. There has been almost 10 per cent increase in the amount of money contributed for pastoral support—per capita contribution of members and probationers was \$1.18. Benevolences show an increase over last year of 66 per cent.

CHANGHUFAN DISTRICT

Location: On the Min River in the central part of Fukien Province.

Institutions: Boys' Higher Primary Boarding School, Dispensary.

WU LUAN SHIH, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Political Conditions

The presence of government soldiers, and brigands in great numbers has brought many trials to the people of Changhufan. Poverty has followed in the wake of the devastation wrought by the contending forces, and it has been difficult to carry out our program of work effectively. But the workers have been faithful, and though the actual returns are small, a certain amount of progress has been made.

Evangelistic Work

The week of January 1-7 was given up to prayer in all the circuits. One hundred and thirty men pledged themselves to do personal work in the homes of the people. Each quarter they meet during the Love Feast hour and report the results of the previous three months' work.

Bible study classes have been organized on each circuit. Classes have been held three or four evenings each week for those who are busy during the day. Students and workers have applied themselves earnestly to this work.

Revival services, lasting four days, were held at every preaching place on the district, and a program according to Conference schedule was closely followed. As a result of these services there has been a marked breaking away from age-old superstitions, and many idols were thrown out of homes.

Church Membership

There has been 276 adult probationers added to the list. One hundred and eight infants and 323 adults have been baptized, and 381 adults have been taken into the church.

Self Support

For the support of pastors \$2,147 was contributed during the year. For all other expenses, including church buildings, \$4,254 was contributed.

Educational Work

Mr. Lacy and his appointed examiner feel that efficient work has been done in the several schools of the district. Many young people are brought in touch with Christ through the medium of primary schools.

Medical Work

A much needed dispensary has been opened at Changhufan this year, to which work Dr. Skinner has appointed a doctor and a nurse. The good done by this work in the community is limited only by its equipment. It is our hope to have a plant located here that will meet the needs of a suffering people.

CHANGHUFAN MODEL SCHOOL

LIU SHIH PIN, Principal

Enrollment

There are at present 45 boys in the higher primary school and 116 in the lower primary. Owing to the overflow of our four buildings, we had to rent another house for class room purposes. And even with this added space many students were turned away because there was no place for them.

The Faculty

Without the hearty cooperation and faithful work of the teaching staff we should have been unable to accomplish the good work that has been done during the year. Each member of the faculty is well qualified for his work and has given himself diligently to the work of the school.

Religious Life of the Students

All of the higher primary students have joined the church in full connection or as probationers. Of the 116 pupils in the lower primary, 111 have received baptism. The students study their Bibles and enjoy singing and playing the church hymns.

School Finances

No student in the school is receiving financial aid. The school garden, in which pupils are required to work, has produced \$200 worth of vegetables.

The total receipts of the school for the year have been \$1,488. Of this amount, \$300 was received through the work of our District Superintendent, Wu Luan Shih, in the form of subscriptions. Student fees were \$338. The rest has come from mission appropriations. \$1,084 has been expended for teachers' salaries; \$172 for servants' wages; \$44 for rent; \$22 for repairs; \$49 for equipment; \$165 for miscellaneous expenses; deficit \$48.

Helpful Visitors

Mr. Lacy has visited the school three times during the year to give examinations. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Toothaker and Mr. Wiant have helped with words of counsel and inspiration, and District Superintendent Wu has given

much attention to the students. Bishop and Mrs. Keeney were welcome visitors during the year.

Our Need

The school has made progress because of the excellent work of its teachers, but the success of a school depends on the health of its pupils. Our school is greatly overcrowded and the need for larger and more sanitary buildings is urgent.

SHAHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: About 1,056 square miles.

Location: On the Sha River in Fukien Province. Includes Shabsien county, the largest in Yenping Conference.

Population: About 250,000.

Industries: At Hsiamao, 20 miles inland from Shabsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, fire-wood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Language: Resembles that spoken in Yungan District.

Institutions: Day School, Dispensary.

CHOU CHING LIN, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, District Missionary

Work on the Circuits

Shabsien District is divided, for convenience of the work, into six circuits, five sub-circuits, and three mission circuits. The work of these circuits is in charge of fourteen native preachers.

Kuanchien, Sanyuan, Shankou, Meilieh, Hsiamao, Kaochiao, Fukou, Huyuan, Kuanchuang, Yangchi, Chiuyang, and Shabsien circuits have progressed materially and spiritually during the year. The church membership has grown and subscriptions have increased.

The village of Chiuyang was burned by bandits. Not a house was left standing. Our pastor and his wife lost everything they had. Several church members were killed. The surviving members have continued giving to the Lord's work. Shabsien city was badly damaged by flood, and for a time the church and the dispensary stood in six or seven feet of water.

Evangelistic Work

Every circuit on the district was visited twice during the year—in the spring and again in the fall. Special meetings were held. There were some who discarded their idols, sins were confessed, and promises were given to study the Bible.

On all the circuits Bible classes were organized—there were 71 of these Bible classes with an enrollment of 575. Miss Glassburner of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held special meetings for women.

Educational Work

There are three day schools for boys and five for girls on Shabsien District, with a total of 198 pupils. On Huyuan sub-circuit the brigands forced the people to stop work on a school building.

Membership and Self Support

There has been an increase in both membership and in the amount of subscriptions. Forty joined the church in full connection and 70 adults and

16 children were baptized. The increase in the number of probationers is 158. There are now 255 full members and 778 probationers. These gave \$651 (Mex.) for the support of the native ministry which is an increase of \$75 over last year. The total amount raised for all purposes was \$3,568.60 (Mex.). Inquirers number 1,613.

SHUNCHANG DISTRICT

Shunchang

Location: In the northern part of Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Dispensary.

HUNG TEH CHING, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Evangelistic Work

During the spring and summer months revival services were held throughout the district. For convenience, the district was divided into three sections, each section having a special leader. Mr. Chen Pi Mao, leader of the first division, with seven helpers, visited various places. He used an organ and a phonograph to attract attention.

There was preaching, singing, Bible study classes, and personal work, and everywhere, whether in the market places or in some obscure village, men, women and children listened gladly to the message. People were led to Christ. Idols were given up, and subscriptions freely given. The work of this division is typical of the other divisions. The workers were cordially received wherever they went.

Educational Work

There are fourteen schools for boys and girls on Shunchang District. Ten are recognized by the Conference Board of Education. The total number of students is 335. Mr. Lacy, Miss Glassburner, and Mr. Chen have kept a careful oversight of all the schools. Each year some of the graduates enter the higher primary schools. National Phonetics are being taught, and men and women, young and old, are studying.

The fifteen Sunday schools of the district follow the regular course of study and have all shown progress. The 876 scholars are in charge of 61 teachers.

Church Membership

At Hsiayang, Yangkou, Hsiekang, Shakou, Takan, Mapu, Kaotan, Cheng-feng, Yuankeng, and Shunchang the church membership has increased and strengthened spiritually. Mr. Lacy, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Toothaker have helped much in this work.

YENPING DISTRICT

Yenpingfu

Location: At the junction of the Min River and the Kienning branch. Residence of the governor and other officials. 140 miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Hester Cartwright, Mr. W. I. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. B. H. Paddock and Mrs. Paddock, Rev. J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, Rev.

F. M. Toothaker and Mrs. Toothaker, Mr. C. G. Trimble, M.D., and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. Russell H. Steininger, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Oleen. *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Mamie F. Glassburner, Alice Linam, Frieda Reiman, Paula Seidlmann.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School, Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, City Dispensary, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store. *W. F. M. S.*: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School.

HSIA CHIEN CHEN, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Growth of the Work

There has been a decided growth along all lines of work on every circuit. In Yenping city two churches have made substantial gains in membership and in contributions. Both of these churches carry on a successful work in outlying villages.

One of the most outstanding works of this kind is conducted at Gaitau, far beyond the great Pass. A local worker is in charge of the work here. The people have already bought a fine piece of land and are planning to build a church.

A new outstation has been opened on Hsichin circuit. A scholarly man has been appointed to this charge. Several miles inland from Hsichin is the Chipping work. On this field there is a handsome brick church and the work is flourishing. Farther west we have work at Chingchou, where there is also a fine church. This place has suffered at the hands of the northern troops. One of the leaders of the church, a man who had been given a command in the southern army and who was an untiring advocate of the gospel among the troops, was killed by the northern soldiers.

A strong outstation has been opened on the Chingko circuit. In the village of Chingko all but four or five families have joined the church. These people earnestly desire a resident pastor.

Wangtai has long been self-supporting. At the last Conference the Paochushan work was set off as a separate circuit, but the Wangtai people have increased their subscriptions and still maintain their former high standard. One outstation on this circuit has subscribed \$1,000 and asks for help to erect a comfortable place of worship.

In Hsiatao the Christians have been persecuted, and the members of the church have suffered the loss of their property. The persecution was instigated by a local military officer. There are staunch Christians here—four families and many individuals.

The people of Paofu are eager to erect a church building. The members have purchased the land and have collected \$500 for the work. There is still a large membership at Taheng, although the bandits occupied the village and many people fled to safer and less disturbed places.

Evangelistic Campaign

Early in the year plans were made for an aggressive evangelistic campaign on the Yenping District. For convenience, the district was divided into five areas. Each area had its local organization and leaders to direct the work.

Six months were devoted to this intensive work. As a result many families have become Christian, and large numbers have signed up for personal work. Prayer and Bible classes were organized all over the district.

Far back in the Chingchou circuit we found a woman, who as a girl had spent a year in the mission school at Yenping. Years ago her father had sold her to be the wife of a heathen. During the personal canvass she was discovered amid her heathen surroundings. She still remembered what she had been taught during that one year, and came boldly out for Christ. She has since led her entire family to Christ.

District Educational Work

This work has made progress. Both the foreign and Chinese workers identified with the work have faithfully done their tasks. The primary school work in connection with Yenping city institutional church has been especially satisfactory. The members of the church have responded liberally in a financial way. Miss Seidlmann has charge of this work among the children. A successful kindergarten work is carried on.

District Membership

There has been added to the full membership of the church 206 adults. Two hundred and sixteen adults have received baptism. Thirty-seven infants were baptized, and 265 adults were received into the church on probation. More than 400 families on the district are entirely Christian, and over 300 persons have been definitely enrolled in Bible Study classes.

For the support of the work, \$2,409 has been subscribed for appointed pastors. The total contributed was \$5,131.

YENPING BOYS' MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

B. H. PADDOCK and TING CHIANG HUA

Opening of the Middle School

It is a pleasure to present the first report of the Yenping Boys' Middle School. One year ago we were looking forward to this school—this year the first class was received and the work of the school begun. The entering class was large.

Because of the shortening of the higher primary course from four to three years, to conform with the government requirements, we graduated two higher primary classes this spring—one from the four and one from three years' course—a total of 27.

From these candidates (and the six graduated from the Changhufan School) we received nineteen into the Middle School. The borrowed quarters for the Middle School—a class room and dormitory in the higher primary building—are not ideal, but this has been forgotten in the joy of having a real Middle School.

New Buildings

The Fukien Construction Bureau has drawn the plans for the new Middle School plant which the Centenary is to make possible. The first building, a dormitory, is already under way. Another building will be started next year, and later the two old buildings used by the Higher Primary School and the Bible School will be torn down to make room for new ones. The new dormitory is to have features which few school buildings in China have—

shower baths with hot and cold water, wash rooms on each floor, and fire hydrants with hose on each landing.

The Middle School Policy

Since the school is distinctly a Conference school, its success depends on the interest which the Conference shows in its development. The school will make return for the guidance given it, in the young men it will send into the ministry and other departments of Christian work.

The Faculty

The school is fortunate in having a harmonious faculty. All the teachers have given without stint their time during school hours and afterward when needed. The faculty numbers ten—seven Chinese and three foreigners. Four of these teachers have come to us this year—Mr. Chen Tsu Liek, from the Government Law College of Foochow, teaches Chinese subjects; Mr. Chong Chiang Chin, who has been studying physical culture in Shanghai, has returned to teach that subject; Miss Hester Cartwright teaches organ; and Mrs. Paddock teaches English.

The monthly teachers' meetings, occasions for discussions of methods of improving the work of the school, have as one result introduced the summer "Make-up" class. This is a class, lasting one month, which all students who have failed in any subject are required to attend. One period each school day is given over to "make-up" classes for all those whose monthly averages are below passing. These pupils meet with their teachers for special instruction.

The Student Body

The student enrollment is 78, all that the building will comfortably accommodate. The standard of the school is being raised each year, and in certain arithmetic tests given by Mr. W. I. Lacy, Conference Secretary of Education, to several widely scattered schools, in the province last year, our school stood at the top.

The boys are interested in other work also. Each boy has a small garden for which he is responsible. This year vegetables were planted. Next year trees will be planted. The school will secure a plot of land and will venture into afforestation on a small scale.

At present the boys are starting a school library. They have collected about thirty dollars which will be used to purchase books. A school bank is carried on by the students under the supervision of the teachers. The unit of deposit is the copper, and deposits have reached the sum of 19,000 coppers this term. Deposits for the year totaled 72,985 coppers. Each student has a bank book and is encouraged to save his money. Student self-government is being practiced to a limited extent. Each class elects its own judges to try minor offenses in the class room.

The school band has improved and has been a source of enjoyment to many people as well as profit to those who play. It has been the custom of the school to have once a year, either a field day or a walking trip to some point of interest. This year it was a thirty-mile hike to the city of Kienning. Our boys were the guests of the Anglican Boys' School of that city.

Our school has a flourishing alumni association, now in its fifth year. This association has recently raised \$300, the interest on which will be used for a scholarship for poor boys.

Religious Life of the School

The chief end and aim of our school is to give a Christian education. Many opportunities for religious instruction and Christian service are offered. The school maintains its own Sunday school, one of the best in the Conference. Its teachers have all been instructed in Sunday school methods. An Epworth League meets every Sunday afternoon and is led by the students. For eight years each school day has been started with prayer and meditation. For seven years preaching bands have been carrying on street preaching. This year eighteen of the students enrolled in special Bible study classes.

The last Conference Minutes show that twenty-three of the Conference men and local preachers under appointment are alumni of our school. It also shows that five of the six candidates for admission to the Conference this year are former students.

YENPING BIBLE SCHOOL

SU YU JEN, Monitor

The Students

This is the third year since the school was founded. There was no class received into the theological department this year. Six students were received into the Bible department. During the year we have had four different classes with twenty-eight students. Their present enrollment is twenty-three. Two classes will graduate this term.

The Faculty

Three of the faculty, Mr. Ting, Mr. Yu and Mr. Chen have been with us for some time and are well acquainted with the work. Mr. Huang Tuan left us this fall to attend the Nanking Theological School, and his place has been taken by Mr. Cheng who has been studying at Shanghai.

Religious Life of the Students

The students find many opportunities for real service in the many small villages surrounding Yenping city. Besides preaching in these little places every Sunday, the students have a Young Men's Christian Association here. This year they sent a representative to the National Convention. The boys also lead in prayer meetings, teach in the Sunday schools, and they have raised money for the famine stricken people of the north. Eighteen of the students spent the summer months in the different districts and encouraging reports have come of their work.

The Bible Class Department

This is a vital part of the school. Its students go out as local preachers, and are certainly far better fitted for the work than are those who do not have this three years' preparation. We plan to receive another such class this year.

YUKI DISTRICT

Yuki

Location: On the Yuki, branch of the Min River, in Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mabel C. Hartford.

Hsu Meng Ying, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

Political Conditions

The struggles between the northern and southern soldiers, and between these forces and the bandits have been frequent and furious. As a result, the people of Yuki field have suffered greatly. In many townships not a tile remains of the homes of our Christians. Where once flourishing villages stood, there are now desolate wastes.

In the 25th Township over one thousand families have suffered. Those who had the money to pay the excess tax assessments made by the commander of the troops have lost thousands of dollars. Those who were unable to meet these assessments were compelled to sell their children to raise the money demanded. The people have had to pay these assessments to each of the contending factions, and to many life has become a burden.

Every man-load of rice harvested is taxed \$1. Other things are taxed proportionately. Many people have fled to other parts of the country, and we have lost trace of many of our church people.

Through all this suffering the people have tried to maintain their standard of giving, and have remained steadfast to Christ. They have without complaint witnessed the destruction of their possessions. Some foresighted members turned in quantities of rice to be cared for by the pastor until next year, when they asked that it be used as subscription toward pastoral support. Several charges are struggling amid trying times to collect in full their Centenary pledges in order to be able to erect the church buildings which were a part of the Centenary program.

Educational Work

The educational work in Yuki city is a fine point of contact between the church and the people. The people have subscribed the means to buy furniture for the school, and the principal gives his services without pay. A new playground has been prepared, and field day sports, new to all in Yuki, are greatly enjoyed.

Too much importance cannot be attached to primary educational work. These primary schools are evangelistic wedges which pry open evil customs and let the gospel light shine in. Many charges are asking for lower primary schools.

Medical Work

The people of Yuki have been greatly enlightened and helped otherwise by the opening of a dispensary in their midst. They are no longer afraid of foreign medicines, and daily scores come to the dispensary for treatment. Many have been cured of long-standing troubles, and are grateful to God and the church.

During the second month the gentry and the missionaries met to discuss the medical work of the city. The non-Christian gentry pledged upwards of \$1,000 towards this work. They also deeded to the church a valuable piece of land on the main business street for the erection of a dispensary plant. Our medical work is an important line of work and has met with much success.

YUNGAN DISTRICT

Yungan

Location: On the Tashaki River, Fukien Province, China.

Institution: Yungan Christian Hospital.

CHENG TSUNG LIN, Superintendent

F. M. TOOTHAKER, District Missionary

Historical Statement

Mission work was begun in Yungan about fifty years ago by Hsu Tsung Cheo and Chang Shu Pu, of the Foochow Conference. After ten years of missionary labor there were less than twenty church members to show for the effort. Persecution broke out in Yungan city, the members scattered, and the Bibles and hymn books were publicly burned. An appeal to the provincial governor brought no relief. The church practically disappeared, and evangelistic effort ceased for a period of approximately thirty years.

In 1905 Dr. W. W. Williams came in from Hinghwa, engaged a colporteur and a preacher, hired a shop for a meeting place and organized a church, rented another shop and started a hospital. Ten years later the first church building was completed.

The district as such was first known only as part of the Yenping district of the Foochow Conference. In 1911 its title, the Yungan District, first appeared, and in the following year it was changed to the Yungan and Shawsien District. From 1913 to 1915 it was called the Yung-Sha District, and when, in 1916 the Yenping Conference was formally set off, the Yungan District was organized, practically as it is now.

Political Conditions

Yungan District has been overrun with bandits, and has suffered greatly as the zone of contention for the northern and southern civil war factions. Last year a southern official requested the district superintendent to act as middleman for some bandits who desired to reenter civil life. The result was that twenty-three bandits gave up their business as such.

The people of this section were so relieved on account of the freeing of their territory from bandits, and so deeply impressed by the preaching of the gospel, that they asked for regular preaching. This year they have asked for help in building the church they had already started with funds raised locally.

Everywhere our people have suffered because of political conditions. In some localities the southern soldiers have been replaced by northern soldiers. But the presence of the soldiers does not keep away the bandits. Commerce is at a standstill. Many acres of tillable soil lies unused—farmers will not risk their lives in the fields. This has resulted in high prices and a shortage

of food. Unjust taxes have been levied. The common people are the sufferers.

In Yungan a church member was beaten and put in prison for no offense other than being a church member. In Tuchifan a man was cruelly beaten because the church members there were unwilling to pay double taxes to the unjust collector. At other places members were taken captive, beaten, and killed.

But the work of the church has gone on, the people have remained steadfast, although there have been few additions to the membership.

Evangelistic Work

Our revival meetings this year followed the plan agreed upon at the District Superintendents' Conference. The district was worked in four sections of three preaching circuits each. Each section had its band of preachers and laymen. House to house visits were made, Bible study classes organized, and literature was distributed. Sermons were preached in the streets.

From fifty to one hundred attended every meeting. Whole families were converted, and many asked to sign cards as learners. At Ikouhsie and Linghou the entire population turned out to listen to our preachers.

Educational Work

There are nine schools on the district, with thirteen teachers. Students total 244. Five schools receive aid from missionary funds, and four are self-supporting. The best of these schools are Yungan Boys' School, Yungan Girls' School and the Hufang School.

Medical Work

Since Dr. Williams left for America the medical work has been in charge of Dr. Lo. There has been no resident physician at Yungan. Dr. Lo has done splendid work.

Quarterly Conferences

Yungan has now eight quarterly Conferences, of which three have made noted progress—Yungan, Linghou, and Kweihwa. Kueiki, Hsinchiaio, and Ansha have raised funds for, and request pastors for the coming year. Formerly Yungan had but four preachers. It now has twelve.

The district has a population of about 180,000, and it is our hope to have 120 churches and as many quarterly Conferences to minister to the spiritual needs of these people. We now have but a dozen churches and only one church building as such.

DISTRICT MISSIONARY'S REPORT

Development of Native Leadership

In the spring of the year a Bible conference was held in Yungan city, the center of the district, at which the evangelistic program for the year was outlined, and preachers coached in the study of the Bible.

It is planned to have a combined preachers' and teachers' institute for the entire Conference, led by a faculty capable of instructing and inspiring their classes. The Institute is planned along the most successful modern lines. This year's institute was most successful.

The literature of the China-for-Christ movement has been well received and has helped the native workers. The literature prepared by the Centenary movement is getting into the field and plans are under way for its extensive use.

Preparatory Members and Full Members

Too many probationers go for years before coming into full membership, just as too many local preachers under appointment never attempt to enter the Conference. One reason for this is that the leaders who have charge of small classes of preparatory members have not the enthusiasm and ability to make their classes graduate into the church. One idea for the consideration of the annual Conference is that there shall be a number of traveling class leaders whose business shall be to have special gatherings of probationers at convenient centers, put them through a period of intensive training full days at a time, and prepare them for full membership as far as their knowledge of the fundamentals of the doctrine is concerned.

Comparison of Membership

In 1919 there were 140 full members, 260 probationers, and 1,131 learners. In 1920 there were 179 members, 304 probationers, and 1,146 learners. An increase of 28 per cent.

Evangelistic Advance

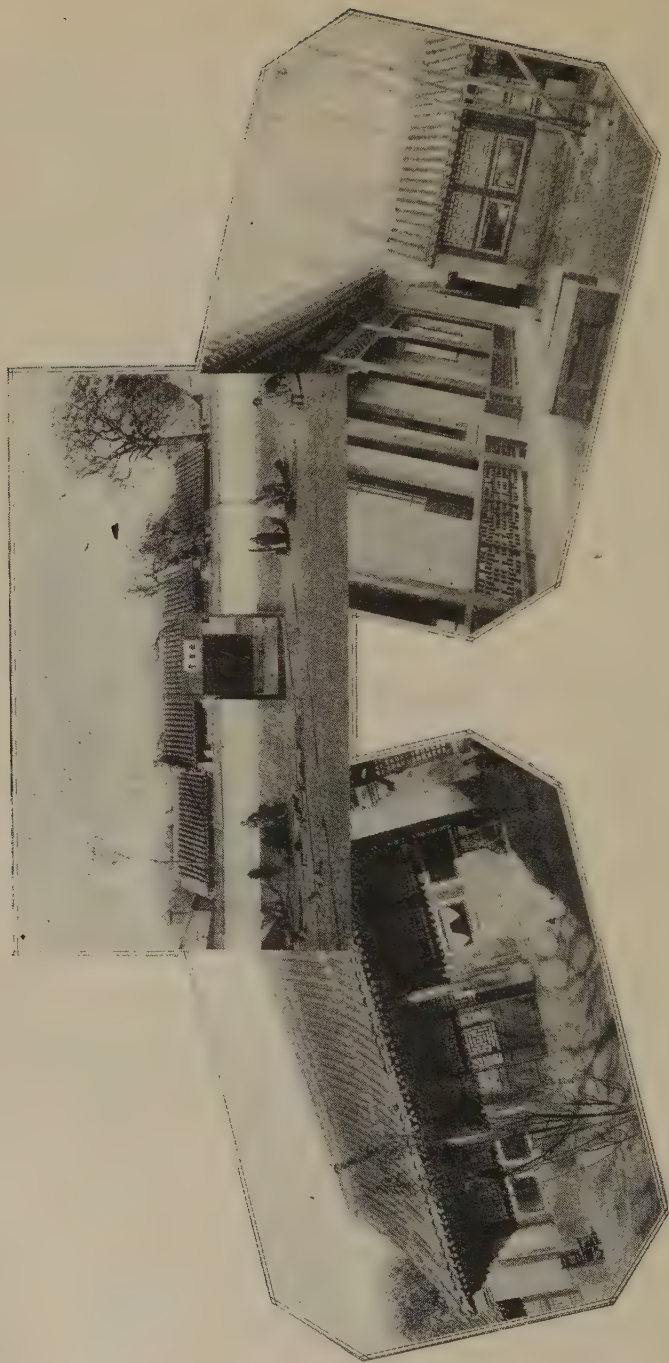
The bandit activities not only hindered the self-support program but made difficult the evangelistic program. For weeks at a time the villagers dared not move about in the streets or in the country in certain sections of Yungan District.

Despite this, progress has been made. At Hsinchiao, a preaching point on Kungchuang circuit, with a nucleus of a few members from the Hinghwa Conference, an enthusiastic church has grown up. They pledged \$200 for a church building, and later raised this amount to \$400. This village was attacked by bandits while the Conference was in session, and homes were looted and burned.

Self Support

In spite of outstanding hindrances—political disorder, bandit activities, food shortage and high prices, seasonal droughts and floods, restricted area under cultivation on account of opium planting—self-support has increased. In 1919 \$648 (Mex.) was contributed and in 1920 the amount was \$761 (Mex.). A gain of 17 per cent.

PEKING AREA



Three of the Centenary Projects in Peking which Chinese Methodists Paid for Themselves.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Territory in which our church is at work is 124,000 square miles. Theoretically the conference area is equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Population: 59,917,000 (Methodist territory). The population of the entire conference is several million greater than that of the North American continent. Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Shantung and Chihli), Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterian and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

North Section

The North Chingchao District consists of six circuits, ten out-stations, and eleven primary schools.

The number of members on the roll of all the churches at the close of the year was 328, an increase of 33 over last year. The number of probationers was 111, an increase of three.

There are five Sunday schools, 14 teachers, and an enrollment of 171 scholars.

A special collection for the Centenary from the preachers and church members shows a total of \$2,038 (Mex.).

WANG CHAO KE, District Superintendent

W. T. HOBART, District Missionary

Southern Section

The Southern section has five circuits and thirteen primary schools.

The total number of members on the roll at the close of the year was 676, an increase of 129. The number of probationers was 629, an increase of 280.

W. T. HOBART, District Missionary

The Field

This district is a union of two districts, Peking North and Peking South, and includes nearly five counties in the north and four in the south. There are 13 circuits and 21 out points. All of the churches are difficult to reach, because of the condition of the roads.

Workers and Evangelism

There are 69 workers. On the South district meetings were held in 52 places. The total attendance was 12,100, many hearts were touched, 130 joined on probation and 280 joined as enquirers. On the North district meetings were held in 32 places, the attendance was 9,826, 106 joined on probation and 316 enrolled as enquirers. Altogether 84 places held meetings, 21,926 persons attended, 236 entered the church on probation and 596 joined as enquirers.

Contributions

The diligent labors of all the people and workers have resulted in reaching our goal of increase in self-support of one-third and in membership of one-fourth over last year.

Bible Study

The South District has 427 scholars in 34 classes: the North District 242 scholars in 24 classes.

Property

Because our property at Huai Jou Hsien on the North District was located near the yamen on the east and the jail on the north, our work was greatly hindered. A new building has been bought on a broad street and repaired at a cost of \$1,400 (Mex.).

At Liu Chuan on the South District a building has been bought and the work has prospered. Two new churches have been organized during the year.

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of eight circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places.

Institutions: Higher Primary School. W. F. M. S.: Holt Boarding School.

WU KU KUN, Superintendent

H. H. ROWLAND, District Missionary

Revivals

These meetings were held at twenty-one places. The results were very satisfactory. Dr. Baldwin and Mr. Rowland went with us to Laoting circuit to help in the meetings.

Drought

Owing to the great drought, the plague visited the District last autumn. A large number of people died. It was especially serious at the places near the seashore. At Matouying more than 200 people, including 22 church members lost their lives. In spite of this the members did not show any weakness or backwardness, either in religious devotion or in their contributions. This was a great encouragement to us to hasten the spread of the gospel.

New Property

A new church has been purchased at Tangchiaho at a cost of \$1,600 (Mex.). Of this amount \$700 (Mex.) was contributed by the church members and the rest was borrowed by them on their own responsibility. A new property was bought for \$4,500 (Mex.) at Lanhsien for the Girls' School.

Workers

Lanhsien District has in all seven circuits consisting of twenty-three churches. There are 62 workers on this District. They all showed during the past year their devotion both in their evangelistic work and in raising money. But all the church buildings are very small in capacity and some are in a bad state of repair. They can be used only a few years more. On account of the

lack of money repairs have been delayed. At three places the number of members has so increased that the seating capacity of the churches is overtaxed. Many sit outside the church during the services.

Membership

Probationers received 506; baptisms, adults, 375; children, 182; deaths, 76; expelled, 16. Members this year 2,750, last year 2,256, gain 494.

Collections—(Mex.) Missions, \$289; self-support, \$1,928; building and repairs, \$1,604.

District Day Schools

An increased appropriation made possible by the Centenary has enabled us to open two new schools, and to increase the salaries of the teachers one dollar a month. Just after the Chinese New Year an Institute was held in Changli in cooperation with the teachers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

LANHSIEN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

MENG TE JUNG, Principal

Location

For an educational institution on the east, beyond Peking and Tientsin, there is no better location than Lanhsien. The communication to Lanhsien by waterways or over-land are both convenient.

Registration

The school is growing steadily. More than 120 students entered this year, the majority of whom came from Christian families, but owing to the limited number of sleeping accommodations several were refused. We have four teachers who are capable and intelligent. The school course is three years. Students finishing their courses here will be sent to the Changli Middle School.

Student Activities

Besides the ordinary school work all students are requested to attend chapel both in the morning and evening every day. The Epworth League every Sunday evening is also regularly attended. The students have their own literary meetings, every Sunday evening, to which the teachers are only admitted as advisory members. The students are also requested to do military drill or to take athletic training or other kinds of games, and sometimes they are allowed to make holiday excursions.

Tuition

To the students who are diligent in their studies and of good character we will give adequate help when they are to pay their tuition and other kinds of fees, in order to encourage them to finish their courses.

Property

There are altogether sixty houses in the school yard and also a small garden and some old trees. The ground covers over twenty Chinese acres. All these were bought and built up with funds contributed by our friends to whom we give our heartiest thanks. We hope that the Mission will soon send to us the

promised funds with which we plan to build the studying halls and class rooms. At present some of the students are obliged to stay in the old houses inside the city wall and two of our teachers are living outside and pay house rents.

Finances

We accept only \$500 each year from the Mission. Nearly the whole expense of the school is paid through tuition fees. Unfortunately the crops are drying up this year and the food prices are growing high, so the students have asked for a reduction of their tuition. On the other hand the teachers have asked for an increase of their salaries because of the present high standard of living. The total receipts are \$3,573.20 (Mex.); expenses, \$3,573.20 (Mex.).

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city was built in 1267 in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and court officials. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. 14,000 students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges. 1,200 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000—Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans jostle each other in the streets of Peking.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonné are manufactured in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman, Miss Myrth Bartlett, Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, Mr. J. E. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. G. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. E. E. Dixon, Mr. R. J. Dobson and Mrs. Dobson, Rev. C. A. Felt (on furlough) and Mrs. Felt (on furlough), Rev. J. McG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. W. T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D., Mr. E. M. Johnstone, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Johnstone (on furlough), Rev. H. E. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Mr. J. H. Korn, M.D., and Mrs. Korn, Mr. O. J. Krause, Mr. G. D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. H. H. Lowry (on furlough), Rev. Raymond Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. W. B. Prentice, M.D., and Mrs. Prentice, Rev. J. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Miss Edna N. Quick, Rev. C. K. Searles (on furlough), Mr. D. V. Smith, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Gladys Venberg, Mr. Charles Wigton and Mrs. Wigton. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora Batten, Evelyn B. Baugh (on furlough), Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman (on furlough), Anna D. Gloss, M.D. (on furlough), Frances Grey, Frances J. Heath, M.D. (on furlough), Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Myra A. Jaquet, Emma M. Knox (on furlough), Ortha M. Lane, Melissa Manderson, M.D., Emma E. Martin, M.D., Alice M. Powell, Ruth L. Stahl, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Joyce E. Walker, Mary Watrous, Frances R. Wilson (on furlough), Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell.

Institutions: Peking University (Union), Peking Academy Bible Institute, Higher Primary School (Shunchimen), School for American Children (Tungchow), Hopkins' Memorial Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Peking University Woman's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Union Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, and Union Medical College for Women.

LIU FANG, Superintendent

G. L. DAVIS, District Missionary

Sunday Schools

We have ten regular Sunday schools with 309 classes and teachers and an average attendance of 2,282. The teachers have been faithful in their work and have done their best to have a large number in attendance. Normal classes have been arranged in several parts of the town. A large number of English Classes have been formed to serve a double purpose: first to give the new

missionary something to do for the people and second to attract those who wish to study English. Special Sunday schools have been held on Sunday afternoon for the little street children and more than 14,123 have attended.

Student Work

We have been able to do more intensive work among the Government Students than ever before and we owe a debt of thanks to Mr. J. C. Childs for doing so much of the work this year when Mr. Aeschilman has been in the language school. The Higher Normal School is our special field and 193 students have been enrolled in Bible classes with an average attendance of 105.

Prison Preaching

We have carried on the work in the Model Prison as in former years and 105 sermons have been preached there. We have changed our method of work so that instead of sending new preachers every week, we have sent the same men to preach in the same department of the prison so that they might lead forward their hearers until they had a definite knowledge of the kingdom. Every week more than 700 people have heard the message.

Group Meetings

We have tried to revive the old fashioned Methodist Class Meeting under the name of group meeting. We organized 105 groups that met weekly for prayer and mutual benefit and special lessons were prepared for them. The average attendance has been 22. The results have been very satisfactory not only in increasing the spiritual life of the church, but also in teaching the members how to read the Bible.

Gospel Team

Last fall after Conference we organized a Gospel Team that went from church to church holding special meetings and their work was very helpful. They had a magic lantern and a phonograph that they used very skilfully to draw the crowd every evening. They called during the day on those that had expressed a desire to become Christian. They held 81 meetings and 12,915 people attended and 447 signed cards. The team worked from the first of October to the first of February.

Calling

Through the experience of years we have found that the way to really reach people is to go to their homes and find out all about their joys and sorrows so that they can be helped either in getting a house or a servant or reading the Scripture. The Pastors on the District have made 14,138 calls and it is absolutely sure that if the Pastor carries the Spirit of the Master with him he will get results.

New Property

The success of the church does not depend upon the church building, but it is extremely hard to get good work in poor buildings and our workers must be properly housed. So we have invested some of the money raised locally in buildings and in that way our rent bill has been cut down

more than \$700 a year. We have bought four new pieces of property. (1) We have enlarged the property at Fanchinhsiung, so that we now have a very good plant there. (2) We have bought a new place near Chushihk'ou for a Parsonage so that the Pastor now has a very comfortable home. (3) Outside the Yungtingmen we have bought a piece of ground to build a church and parsonage. (4) Outside the Changyimen we have bought a very fine Yamen at a very low price. This has made a great impression on the old members, who remember how the gentry and officials and merchants all united to drive us out of our old place at Liulich'ang.

Asbury Church Repeats Its Service

For the last few years it has frequently been impossible to get a place in the morning service at Asbury Church, so that this year when the students came back, a special service was held in the afternoon for the younger students, and the preaching was adapted to their needs. When the church was built in 1902, many people asked, why we built such a big place, for it can never be filled, and now the same people are complaining that we built such a small place.

Summer School for Poor Children

In order to help the poor children who do not have a chance to attend school regularly, we established nine summer schools for poor children and 209 were in attendance. On the last day of the term when the school had run for two months closing exercises were held in all the schools to which the parents were invited, that they might see what their children had done and what the church stood for. Teachers were Student Volunteers and special Bible Institute Students who were detained in the city.

The Summer Revolution

When the Tuchuns decided to drive out the Anfu party and the fighting commenced, the people in the city were terrified. They came in great crowds to the church asking for protection, and the gates of the school were thrown open and more than one thousand were housed in the hospitable Peking Academy. Two services were held each day, one for men and one for women and each service was attended by more than two hundred people, who listened most attentively. Most of our church members are business people and the troubles completely upset all trade and business. Naturally it would be expected that the church collections would fall off greatly, but nothing speaks more highly for the love and devotion of the people than the fact that they have met all claims in full.

Street Chapels

Ordinarily we have four street chapels and this year we have added three to the list. (1) Many of our leading members in Asbury were converted in the old Feng Chen T'ong before 1900, but since 1900, this building has been used as a Y. M. C. A. for the Marines. This year it has been returned to us and will be used not only as a street chapel but also as a social service center. (2) At the East end of the Huashih Street there are a great number of small shops and residences and for a long time we have been trying to get a street

chapel on this street and fortunately this year we have been able to obtain one. (3) At Paichihfang just outside the Engraving Bureau, we have for years been trying to get a place for a reading room and street chapel that can be used when the men are at liberty. There are 2,000 men and this little room has reached all the workmen in the plant who are Christians, so that they have organized a service for the double purpose of deepening their own spiritual lives and reaching the unsaved in the factory. The Pastor says that since this place has been used he has had more work in one month than he had formerly in a year. Some of the street chapels are open in the day time and some in the evening. During the year 215,220 people have heard the Gospel Message in 1,075 services. The preaching is not done simply by the Pastors but a large number of members have freely given their services.

Current Expenses of the Fangchin Hsiang Church

The officers and men of General Feng's army are members of Asbury Church and when the District Superintendent went to visit them in April, they asked how they could help the Mother Church in Peking. Pastor Liu suggested that they support the new church Fangchin Hsiang and they have gladly taken the responsibility and the money that Asbury formerly put in that work is now put in the Street Chapel, Feng Chen T'ong.

Week of Evangelism

For several years we have carried on the week of Evangelism with great success and it has been especially helpful to the church members who have learned to work. This year we erected a tent at Hufangch'iao, and as this was near the great curio market, we were able to attract throngs of people. In all the churches 48,431 people attended the meetings and 3,276 people signed cards, 69 people joined on probation at the time.

Tsihsien Revival

One of the graduates from the Bible Institute of this year, Chang T'ing Huai, who was converted in the week of Evangelism of 1917, sent a letter to Pastor Tseng of Asbury after his graduation. On August 20th Pastor Tseng started to this village and stayed there a week. Every morning he held a training class and every afternoon he had a preaching service that lasted several hours. At the close of the week's meeting, 164 joined on probation, 6 adults and 27 children were baptized. Conditions have certainly changed in China when you can get such large results so easily.

Our Staff

On this District we have sixty-six workers. The faithfulness of the heads of the circuits has been remarkable, for they have really taken the responsibility and carried the load. They have needed no one to drive them on but prayerfully sought for new ideas to help them out. We had eleven Student Volunteers and seven men from the Bible Institute, who worked with patience and energy during the hot summer.

Visit to Honan

After having received several telegrams from General Feng, the District

Superintendent, and the Assistant Pastor at Chushik'ou went to Changte in Honan where we had special services for one month. Every day we had four meetings, one for the ladies, and three for the soldiers and officers: about six hundred soldiers were present at each meeting. The meetings only lasted for one hour and a soldier choir furnished the music of each service. 538 people were baptized. This service took two hours and General Feng and his Colonels assisted in the service. When it was over General Feng prayed most earnestly for the new converts. There are so many Christians in the Division that, after consulting with General Feng, we decided to send Rev. Hsu K'un Shan to act as Chaplain. Just as he was starting, the trouble between the Tuchuns and the Anfu party began, so he could not go, and General Feng was ordered to Hankow.

The Program Statement Meeting

In February and the last part of January the program statement meeting was held in Peking, the object of this meeting was to study the needs of the church in China and plan for the future. Never before have we realized the inadequacy of our work so keenly, when we put down, not the ideal but what was absolutely necessary if we ever hope to win that part of China committed to our care. The plans for the future call for an all China Program of advance that will greatly stimulate our churches. This is not to be a spasmodic effort but a movement so organized that it will carry through the years.

What of the Future?

We are facing a very serious problem if we cannot build several new plants. Our churches are crowded beyond the limit, and we cannot adequately take care of our membership in our old plants. A great number of people are leaving us who should be taken care of. The money, paid in locally, was on condition that certain sums be raised in America, and we are in an extremely embarrassing situation, for many people are suggesting that the money was raised on false pretences and the whole future of our work depends on making good with Centenary pledges from America.

Lower Primary Schools

This has been the first year for the Lower Primary Boarding Department in their own quarters apart from the main building. The total enrollment for all our Lower Primary Schools in Peking was 457. The average attendance was only 40 per cent for the Day Schools and 87 per cent for the Boarding Department. The Day Schools have been 22 per cent self-supporting. The amount received in the Boarding Department only covered the food expenses. With our new High School Normal Department another year we plan for two model Day Schools, and hope in the near future for really trained, efficient Normal Teachers for all our Day Schools.

Statistics

New members added this year, 866: children baptized, 140. The total amount raised for all purposes is \$11,442 (Mex.) of which \$3,522 is for self-support.

PEKING ACADEMY

LI TIEN LU, Dean

Opening

After a period of three months of reorganization, the school opened September 13, 1919. With a view of making every member feel equally responsible for, and equally interested in, the welfare of the school, all the members of the faculty were appointed at the beginning of the school year on the ten different standing committees to share the burden of school management. Every one of these committees has rendered efficient service, which has made the school management a very successful feature of this year's work.

Enrollment

Our enrollment of students in the Preparatory Department and Middle School this year shows the following figures:

Fall term: Regulars, 373; Specials, 220. Spring term: Regulars, 324; Specials, 131.

The regular students, true to the tradition of this school, are mostly steady, earnest youths, while among the special students a better class of young men are coming every year.

Faculty

There were several changes made and a few new members added to the faculty when the school commenced its session last fall. Our English department was reinforced by the coming of two teachers from America, and by the securing of the assistance of two American ladies in Peking, who taught part-time. The Academy feels especially grateful for the splendid service of Mrs. H. J. Roan, who came, with all her rich and valuable experience as a teacher in America, to give free and voluntary service to the Academy as a part of her Centenary contribution. We all felt a deep sense of loss when she returned.

Our Science departments have been able to keep up the high standard of work this year with laboratory facilities and the devotion of the teachers in physics, chemistry, and biology. Each of these departments is in need of a full-time assistant if we are to meet the growing demand of students for those subjects.

Students in the Normal department, though few in number, have had very much better opportunity this year for practice teaching in the Lower Primary school established in the Academy Compound. The demands are increasing for trained teachers.

The History department has assumed a very interesting feature in having D. T. F. Hwang, of the Board of Foreign Affairs, give a lecture course on the Foreign Relations of the East. The teaching of geography has been brought up to modern methods of instruction by securing a Peking Higher Normal graduate to teach that subject.

The Chinese department has been greatly improved by adopting some strict measures in enforcing substantial work.

Bible in the Preparatory department has been taught by Mr. Li Yi Hsien of the Bible Institute when Dr. C. A. Felt, whose departure on furlough, in the spring left his classes unprovided with a teacher. Dr. J. F. Li, who appre-

ciated the difficult situation, came with his timely help, on my urgent appeal, to take charge of the classes. The Middle School Bible was taught by six students from the School of Religion of Peking University. All the Bible teachers gave free and voluntary service, though at a great cost of their time and energy. Steps are being taken to engage at least two full-time teachers in Bible next year.

Physical Culture

Military drill and athletics have both been emphasized this year. Notwithstanding the lack of a physical director, the physical training of the students has shown satisfactory results in the general health of the students. We have had few serious cases of illness and no deaths in the school. Dr. N. S. Hopkins has furnished the Academy with a resident physician this year. A great deal is yet to be done to prevent the spread of infectious diseases such as trachoma.

Religious Activities

A series of special meetings was held in March, and Mr. J. L. Childs of the Young Men's Christian Association was secured to address the student body in each evening. Pledge cards for consecrated and victorious lives with Christ were passed around at the last meeting to be signed by these who would decide to do so. The results were that 240 baptized Christians, 15 probationers, and 31 non-Christians including two teachers signed the cards. During the student Volunteer week, May 16-23, Dr. J. L. Stuart kindly spoke to the students for four nights. At the Sunday night meeting we had the pleasure of seeing 31 students of Peking Academy sign cards to prepare for the ministry.

Graduation

Thirty-nine students graduated from the Preparatory Department and fifty-one from the Middle School. In order to cooperate with the University no student whose average grade falls below the standard will be recommended to enter the College next year.

PEKING HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

MISS KATHRYN FELT, Principal

Need for Building

We are hoping that the new building will come as soon as possible because of the difficulties under which we work with our present inadequate equipment. Through Dr. Lowry and the Building Committee, board floors have been put in some of the rooms and all of the rooms have cross ventilation. We are overcrowded and the seating is bad. The assembly room, in particular, is damp, poorly ventilated and has long tables and benches without backs. All the benches are the same height with no consideration for the size of the pupils. As each boy spends from four to five hours in this room each day, the matter is quite serious. We have put pictures upon the walls and plants in the room to bring some cheer, but they can in no way make up for the menace to our boys' health caused by the unsanitary condition of the room.

itself. There seems to be nothing to be done about this except to wait for the new building and pray that we may have it soon.

Enrollment

Last year we had an enrollment of 347, but because of the congestion, we are going to try to keep our numbers down to 250 this year. Sorry as we are to so limit the number, we feel it is the only way that we can hope for anything approaching good results.

Health Conditions

From the first of January we employed a Chinese woman to keep the clothes of the first and second grade boys clean and mended. We shall continue to employ her this year. We put in bath stalls last year and hot and cold running water. Every boy had an allotted time for his bath. This year we are going to have a clinic on our own grounds in charge of a Chinese doctor, who will be under the supervision of the foreign doctor at the men's hospital. Upon entrance, each boy will have a medical examination. The clinic will be open every morning to take care of necessary cases.

New Courses

Last year we put in the arithmetic course prescribed by the Chihli-Shansi Association and due to the kind efforts of Dr. Smith, we had an excellent course of personal hygiene lectures. He gave the first lecture and the succeeding ones were given by the Chinese doctors of the men's hospital. This year we shall have the full course as prescribed by the Chihli-Shansi Association in all subjects.

Chinese Department

We are putting efficient teachers in the Chinese Department, and are requiring all scholarship pupils who take English to make an average of 70 per cent in Chinese if they are to keep up their work in English. This seems to be necessary as we find a great tendency to neglect Chinese for English.

English Classes

Last year it was necessary to employ five foreign teachers of English to meet the demand for English classes. Our aim is to lay the basis for a mastery of our language both spoken and written. To accomplish this we start by teaching the child to speak simple English using as material, first of all, things seen in the class room and in the immediate environment. We do not use any one method exclusively, but we combine the so-called Theme Method, Conversation Method, Direct Method and Phonic Method. Of course we employ short cuts, but we feel that in the beginning we must be especially careful to give the child sufficient time to thoroughly assimilate his work as he progresses and to form fixed habits of correct usage.

Diet

We have discontinued the third grade food. A balanced diet has been prepared by Miss Embrey, the food chemist of Union Medical College. We feel that this is our greatest step forward as it was unthinkable that we could do anything worth while with our boys without first giving them nourishing food.

While our present diet is meager enough, it at any any rate has the essentials to maintain strength and is a great advance over the old diet which was badly deficient in fats, proteins and mineral salts. The boys who ate the second and third grade food had a bloated look, bad color and many had a skin trouble which comes from malnutrition.

Playground

We still have a great problem to confront in providing a playground for the pupils' leisure hours. Last year we had two basketball courts which were some help, but this year even one of these has to be given up. We must find some place soon as we cannot hope to be successful with boys who are continually confined to close quarters with no place for either exercise or play.

School Spirit

With all our handicaps, we had a wonderful spirit in our school last year. Our motto "Kindness, Obedience and Diligence" was well lived up to. We made an attempt to put in the honor system and were surprised at the ready response of the pupils. Miss Hopkins, in particular, was most happy in her management of the boys. Through her charming personality and her assumption that the pupils could be entirely trusted, she accomplished much. At any time she could leave her boys in the class room with confidence that they would act as though she were present. We hope this year to continue our work along honor lines and make the boys feel that it is not necessary for them to be constantly policed. We constantly put before them that they are "future China" and that through their ability to cooperate and to stand firm for the right, they can help their country to once more come to the foreground. The teachers showed a fine spirit both as instructors and as spiritual guides. The class room interest was excellent.

Religious Activities

We have our own Sunday School, Thursday afternoon prayer meeting, Junior League and, the boys, with help from the teachers conduct a Saturday night literary society. They are also in regular attendance at the Junior Church service at Asbury Church Sunday afternoon. In the spring we held special services. We were surprised at the number of boys who testified how much the year had meant to them in revealing the significance of the Christian faith.

Graduates

We graduated a class of forty at the close of the year, almost all of whom have entered the Middle School.

PEKING MEDICAL WORK

(John L. Hopkins Memorial)

N. S. HOPKINS, Physician-in-Charge

Past Record

Since the work was started there has been no outlook beyond a struggling work supported by the efforts of the doctors in charge. It has been like

a vigorous child calling for more than the parent could supply. Under these conditions a strong work has been built up, that in no way puts us to shame. Its location is second to none in the city, and its area is sufficient to accommodate any plant that we may be pleased to place upon it. In plant and equipment we have invested about \$100,000. An expansion of the work a few years ago involved us in debt, which during the past year has been entirely cleared. With this record we feel that the slate is clear for us to write a new program, one that will be in harmony with the great plans of the Mission and the church.

Hospital Program

The East Asia Conference outlined for the North China Mission, a Central hospital in Peking, well equipped and staffed, and having special departments; other complete but small hospitals at Changli, Shanhaikuan, Tientsin and Taian; from these centers a group of dispensaries, carried on by graduate Chinese doctors, would be maintained in twenty-four Chou and Hsien cities. The special departments of the Peking Work, would furnish a course of graduate study, for the men in these dispensaries, in Surgery, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Dentistry. This will also involve other parts of our work as no well appointed dispensary can be without its Dentist and Nurse. To meet these needs the enlargement of the Dental Training and Nurses' classes will be necessary. In the proposed new building there will be accommodations for 25 Dental and 40 Nursing students, with recreation, dining and bath rooms. Plans are maturing to open the medical work at Tsunhua. Dr. Han, a graduate of the Union Medical College, has been in training in this hospital for six months in the special branches of medicine; a residence has been built inside of the city, and good equipment furnished. We shall follow with interest, this first effort to plan a medical work, that will be administered by the native church, it being our intention only to assist in its founding, after which it will be self-supporting.

Hospital

The wards have been crowded most of the year, and beds have filled every available space. The crowding and lack of conveniences has placed an untold burden on Mrs. Lewis and the corps of nurses, but each case has been welcomed, and treatment accorded which the patients must have lacked had it not been for this hospital. An attempted murder case that had been allowed to fester in the Yamen for ten days was brought to us in a most pitiable condition. Chinese law could not release the victim for treatment till the villain was captured. This man told, with the deepest feeling, of the fear he had that our doors would be closed to him, and the joy that came when he knew that he was to have a chance for his life. He came on Sunday when the doors were closed. He said with tears in his eyes, "I think that God must have sent Mrs. Lewis to the gate to meet me." There were taken into the ward 1,185 patients, who remained with us 17,309 days.

General Dispensary

This work has been in charge of Drs. Po and Chang and managed in a most efficient way. The attendance has always been good and many of the

men have been of the higher class. When this work has been moved to better quarters the good work done here, will be the nucleus of one of the most effective dispensaries in the city.

Dental Clinic

Early in the year this clinic was enlarged so that there were five operating chairs for general and student work, and two chairs for first class patients. Dr. Prentice has given to this work most faithful service, even to endangering his own health. The field for this work is almost boundless. It is needed in our schools, homes, and hospitals.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic

This clinic has been opened three days each week, with good attendance. Dr. Smith has taken time for this from an already full schedule, but he feels the work to be a trust that he is holding for someone who will carry it on to perfection. We sincerely hope that a well equipped man may be sent to us for this clinic.

School Clinic

All work done for the students in the hospital dispensaries has, in the past years, been most unsatisfactory. They came at rush hours demanding special attention and were like birds released from a cage, and, like them, difficult to recage. For these reasons it was decided to appoint a physician for this special work, having his office at the school buildings. A happy choice was made in Dr. Li who had had his training in the special dispensaries of our hospital. The experiment has been most satisfactory, and it is the plan to include the Higher Primary School in his work, and cooperate with the faculty of the schools—not only in the treatment of disease, but bringing about better health conditions for the whole student body. Lectures will be given and health pamphlets distributed.

Optical Work

This work which was started to supply the need of our own eye clinic, has become one of the important features of the hospital work. Dr. Stuart, who has been in charge of this branch for the last five years, is taking a well earned vacation in the home-land. We shall look for his return, well equipped with all the latest methods to make this work fully up-to-date.

Nurses' Training School

Mrs. Lewis, reporting for the Nurses' Training School, says that twenty-two nurses have been enrolled, but lacking the training in the operating room and other instruction through a depleted hospital staff, none were recommended to the Shanghai examining committee for graduation. This part of the work needs to be greatly strengthened by increased force and better living conditions to secure satisfactory results.

Evangelistic Work

Under Mr. Pai this work has been faithfully carried on. He reports having held 158 Bible Study Classes, preached in church and hospitals to more than

25,000 people and recommended 48 to the Asbury Church where they have been enrolled as inquirers. Four have been baptized.

Eye Clinic

This clinic has had a very busy year, and shows no abatement in its popularity. The work has drawn patients from many parts of this, and surrounding provinces. We cannot speak too highly of the work that Dr. Yao has done.

Larger Accommodations

The Peking Medical work has far outgrown its accommodations, and all departments are badly cramped for room. The help from the Centenary has come at a very opportune time. There is in this work a splendid opportunity to be of real service to the people, and our desire is to have it contribute to the physical and moral uplift of the greatest number.

STATISTICS

	New Patients	Treatments
Dispensary	4,774	16,235
Eye Clinic	4,320	22,216
Dental Clinic	468	4,506
Special Clinic	1,084	5,651
Ear and Throat Clinic	980	3,029
School Clinic	651	8,109
	<hr/> 12,277	<hr/> 59,746

Inpatients, 1,185; Operations under anesthetic, 311; Outcalls, 276.

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes Lingu, Funing, and Changli counties, and extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. Intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli, there is a walled city and towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is fertile. Many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Imperial Railway of North China ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. County seat. Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the mission station at Tsunhwa was destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mr. J. H. Baldwin, M.D., (on furlough) and Mrs. Baldwin (on furlough), Rev. M. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. F. R. McDonald, M.D., and Mrs. McDonald, Rev. H. H. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer (on furlough), Ella E. Glover (on furlough), Irma Highbaugh, Berdice Lawrence, Mabel R. Nowlin.

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial Boarding School.

Shanhaikwan

* *Missionaries:* Mr. J. M. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler.
Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Primary Boarding School.

CH'ING SHOU, Superintendent
M. W. BROWN, District Missionary

General

The district occupies four counties. There are twenty churches already established. When comparing the dense population with this small number of churches, among which two or more churches are without regular workers, the reaping of the harvest is not so effectual as we hoped for. Our plans for the further development of our work are sometimes hindered by the financial insufficiency and by the lack of more energetic workers. "The harvest indeed is great and the laborers are few."

Boys' Day School

We opened this year with twelve day schools and have 353 boys enrolled. Eleven boys entered the Shanhaikwan Higher Primary School during the autumn semester.

Statistics

Increase in membership, 145; probationers, 187; children baptized, 58; total amount raised, \$1,873 (Mex.), \$1,482 of which was for self-support.

THE CHANGLI MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL

H. H. ROWLAND, Principal

Fall Term

School was opened in the fall with about the usual registration of 130, the limit of our capacity. Our faculty was strengthened by the addition of Mr. C. P. Culver as English teacher, but ill health prevents his continuing with us another year. Two young men, graduates of the school after doing summer normal work at T'ungshien, also joined our faculty but both left before the spring term. Mr. Liu Shu Te also left us at the end of the fall term. Through the kindness of the authorities of the Lanhsien Mission school, Rev. Liu Fu came to us to take his place, which he has filled most acceptably. Mr. Wu Ping Lin, a graduate of the school, also joined the faculty and has done good work.

Second Term

The second term began auspiciously with the strongest and most harmonious faculty the school has ever had. Teachers and students worked with a will in the week of special meetings held in the Changli church.

The school however had been in session less than two months, when the students, in conjunction with other schools, went on strike. The occasion was an attempt by the Students' Union, with headquarters in Shanghai, to compel the Chinese Government to grant certain demands presented by the Union. Our students informed the faculty that they were going to strike whether they approved or not. This open defiance of authority was the begin-

ning of the trouble. The local magistrate and the faculty tried to reason with the students, but they would not listen. For three weeks the students struck while the school and government authorities bore with them. Then when the strike was called off throughout the country, our students still would not settle down to business, so after another three days of pleading and exhortation, all of which were in vain, the school was closed for the term.

Plans to let the students earn their education, instead of receiving it as a gift, will mean much for the future of the Church in China. There are many poor boys on the eastern districts who cannot pay the fees necessary to the running of a Middle or High School. May the Lord put it in someone's heart to give us the means for a school that can give the boys an opportunity to work as well as study.

CHANGLI HOSPITAL

F. R. MACDONALD, Physician-in-Charge

We entered upon active service after only five months of language study. After carefully studying the field for a few weeks the work began to separate into certain well-defined headings as follows:

First

Student examination: Many ask "Why make careful examination of students in China when it is not considered necessary at home?" From my experience in examination of the students here this spring and at Tientsin last fall, I would answer the need is *very much* greater. My early impression is that the hope of China lies in the student body, and to neglect their physical needs is certainly not the best policy. To make the examinations effectively however, in every case, requires the cooperation of physician and the heads of the department of the school. Tuberculosis and trachoma can be practically checked with proper care, instead of being contracted by our more promising students, as has been the case in no small numbers. We think we can report gratifying results along this line and hope to accomplish much more in the year that is ahead. This gives, of all work, the poorest immediate financial returns to the hospital but the investment in future years of service repays more than a hundred fold.

Second

As the higher schools need various primary schools to feed them so this hospital should open up dispensaries in the neighboring districts, meeting a district need there as well as sending patients to our hospital.

Third

Better equipment and special training to do difficult surgical work is badly needed.

Fourth

Routine hospital and dispensary duties requiring only routine attention. Arriving here late in March, several weeks after the physician in charge had left, on furlough, we laid special emphasis on heading number one because of its importance and our special interest in the student problem.

Heading number two requires more time and experience to work out, and heading number three requires special training and equipment for which we will both pray and work.

Statistics

Missionary doctors, 2 (1 on furlough); Chinese doctors, 1; Nurse, 1; Hospital—In-patients, 272; Patient days, 5,781; Major operations, 135; Minor operations, 132; Dispensary in first calls, 1,287; Return calls, 2,248; Receipts, \$4,173 (Mex.); Expenses, \$4,455 (Mex.).

SHANHAIKWAN HIGHER PRIMARY

SHANG WEN CHIEN, Principal

The attendance was fifty-five the first term and sixty-nine the second term. Most of the boys were boarders and lived in very cramped quarters but got through the year without a death. For this we are thankful to God, and grateful to the doctors for their prompt treatment of all the cases of sickness. Carefully supervised field sports by the teachers did much to keep the students well, and greatly improved the form, step, and spirit of the school.

Morning chapel is conducted for all the schools in the Church: the first step toward co-education. Leaders are carefully selected and the half hour is full of interest and instruction.

Fourteen boys graduated. Some are going on to Middle School, a few to the Peking Academy. Our first year class of twenty-eight is the largest class we have registered. We shall have accommodation (such as it is) for about eighty students next year though the bad crops and famine will tend to decrease instead of increase the attendance.

The teachers and students have worked together to the mutual good of all, and the school has a good name in the city and community.

SHANHAIKWAN MIDDLE SCHOOL

J. L. KEELER, Superintendent

This department, though not strictly Mission and for the financing of which the Mission takes no responsibility as yet, is most friendly. The whole student body attend the Sunday and mid-week prayer meetings, and have their own Y. M. C. A. and Sunday School and Bible Classes.

We have just closed the third year. The registration of students has grown steadily from twenty, the first year, to more than eighty. Three of the students from the third year class passed easily competitive examinations for posts, with salaries from \$25 to \$30 per month, which speaks well for their teachers (especially in English).

The school is very much in need of help financially. Having to rent quarters and make repairs, initial expenses have been very heavy. But the local gentry and Chinese friends have, with the very small tuition paid by the students, most of whom are very poor, raised during the three years ending June, 1920, \$7,668.14 (Mex.).

The Principal, Mr. Kang, a normal trained man who taught thirteen

years in the city Government Higher Primary, is a very able man. He has made friends for the school, and to him is due most of the credit for the organization and financing of the school. If he could be set free to give his whole time to financing it and an experienced teacher put in charge of the school management, it would make more rapid progress.

The school takes care of a large number of city boys who cannot afford to go to boarding schools, and who, after graduating from a Higher Primary, are too young and inexperienced to find positions. A great opportunity awaits the Mission or persons who will put in courses in English, typewriting and bookkeeping, and make it possible for this class of poor boys to earn a living wage and help their poverty stricken families.

SHANHAIKWAN MEDICAL WORK

J. L. KEELER, Physician-in-Charge

Conditions

Like the church and school work the medical had a very small beginning and is not out of its teens yet. With neither rooms nor equipment, the doctor and his good wife the nurse, were obliged to do what they could in the dormitories and homes of the people. Several minor operations were performed on the dining room table in our own dining room, such as removing small tumors, eye operations, and a long but successful search for a broken needle in a woman's arm. With no appropriation for medical work we were obliged to beg, and somehow succeeded in keeping our little store of drugs and dressings replenished to meet an increased demand.

In October, 1918 we repaired fourteen rooms in the north compound, engaged a Chinese doctor, a graduate of a Japanese College, and started regular clinics. We thus had a place to send the students and Christians.

The work is now carried on by Dr. Yin and Mrs. Ching (also a doctor). This is an experiment, on the basis of self-support (or looking to that end), of, by and for the Chinese. The Mission provides them with the buildings and most of the equipment. They provide their own drugs, dressings, assistants and nurses. This cuts out many free treatments as they are able to size up a situation much easier than a foreign physician, though they also treat a considerable number of poor and deserving patients for which the Mission gives them a small grant-in-aid.

We have opened a branch dispensary in the south suburb and when our Centenary ship comes in, we hope to have a properly housed and equipped medical work.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung Province. On the north and east are mountains which reach an elevation of 5,500 feet in Taishan, near Taianfu. All work is done by men—persons and freight being transported on wheel-barrows over unspeakable roads.

Population: 3,000,000. Densest in China, averaging 683 to the square mile. Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture. Ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year are grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gotten in October.

Taianfu

Location: Western part of Shantung Province, forty miles east of the Yellow River, at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Population:

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first resided there in 1898.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Mr. D. C. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. H. G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Rev. P. O. Hanson (on furlough) and Mrs. Hanson (on furlough), Rev. H. S. Leitzel and Mrs. Leitzel, Rev. W. R. Oechsli, M.D., and Mrs. Oechsli. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Adams, Estie T. Boddy (on furlough), Nora M. Dillenbeck, Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Taianfu Middle School, and Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School, Edna Terry Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

KUO YING, Superintendent

H. S. LEITZEL, District Missionary

Schools

The church may see in conditions in the Lai Wue county something of what its opportunity elsewhere is worth. That magistracy has two well-housed, well-equipped primary schools, and four hundred and thirty of the lower primary grade. Every teacher is well paid, and the regular taxes for school purposes have put their system into such a good condition that until we are able to provide for our schools some very special features or excellencies, we can hope for no patronage or attendance from those not connected with Christian families. At the same time boys of Christian parents are made to feel uncomfortable in these government schools. But until we are ready to use a heavier appropriation our schools here will be of value only in caring for our own children.

Our school at Mao Tzu is running by the side of another Higher Primary School where the local resources are very much limited, and by an ordinary investment in funds and equipment we can hold the center of the field and exercise a strong force for the church.

Among our lower primary schools the best advance has been made at Chin Chia K'ou where the present teacher, a recent graduate from the theological department of the Peking Academy, has been able to open three schools near him. He has secured the cooperation of local men of means and influence and has drawn very little aid from our appropriation.

New property has been purchased at Hsi Ao Men and considerable repairs put in at An Chia, and at Tung Hsiang.

Collections

On the Eastern half of our district rains have served fairly well and crops are up to or better than ordinary. In the West and along the Grand Canal the small yield puts nine tenths of the population to most serious straits. A third of our members are in a region with one half yield and a fifth with only one tenth. In spite of these circumstances, the collections on the whole have kept up.

Increase in Preachers' Salaries

Finding that we had to raise our scale of preachers' salaries eighty per

cent above our present schedule, in order to reach what the finance committee judge to be a fair support for the workers, we have adopted the policy of adding no new stations to our list at present and raising the salaries of the men now employed. For this year the raise amounted to about one fourth of the total advance proposed. This has not afforded to the families of the preachers much of a gain in their standards of living, but has been a real relief in the face of the increased cost of the necessities. Famine conditions near us are still forcing prices up so rapidly that if we can make the same pro rata increase in salaries next year, the preachers will be able to continue to live on practically the same level as previously.

TAIANFU MIDDLE AND HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

H. G. DILDINE, Principal

Bible School

For three months last autumn the Bible school was housed in our building. Several of the men were giving good attention to their studies and making the enterprise seem so much worth while that when, in February, on account of the temporary furlough of the principal, Mr. Wen, and on account of the lack of funds, the school had to be disbanded, sighs followed protests, and deepest regret will persist until the means are found for reinstating this department on a proper basis again. Some of the men then enrolled are entering the Theological Department of the Peking Academy, while others are hoping for an early return to Taian to continue their studies in this same school reopened for them there.

Staff

One of our chief concerns has been to bring together a strong teaching force and thus afford a grade of class room work second to none. General administration and the teaching of so-called western subjects are very much the better off for the return to us of Mr. Ch'eng Fu Hsien, a graduate of Peking Academy, and for a year and a half one of the secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. at Tsinanfu. The educational qualifications of Dwight C. Baker and his experience and the musical training of Mrs. Baker are a great addition to our staff and to the life of our compound. The good work and excellent English pronunciation of Mr. Chou, Peking University, 1918, are bringing to the students of first year English a rare opportunity. That Mrs. Dildine is now free from the teaching of our own children to give a part of her time to the same line of teaching will contribute further to making our school the best in this line in Shantung. But we have been even more exercised to find men who will turn out graduates even further developed in their appreciation and use of the Chinese language than in these other lines. We believe that we are much nearer our goal on this side than we were a year ago. Our staff is now well able to give our boys the very best in their line. The fact that boys are coming to us from all walks and stations in life and from both government and Christian schools and, in many cases, asking to enter classes from one to two years lower than their previous standing indicates that the impression outside our circle is a strong confirmation of our own estimates of the Ts'ui

Ying faculty. In spite of the disturbances of the last year our enrollment for the term just opening is larger than at any other time since entering our present school compound.

Property

The addition of more seats in our class rooms and study hall has added to the maintenance of a generally improved discipline and at the same time the attainment of a better individual preparation for class room work. In this regard the whole atmosphere of the place has been greatly changed for the better. We are still waiting for the time when the erection of a new dormitory will allow us to move all of our students out of the administration building and preserve the degree of quiet necessary for good study.

Cooperation

One feature of our work started by Mr. Hanson, but not continued, has been renewed this year. Representatives of our Taian faculty have gone to our outside Higher Primary Schools to give the June examinations. The results of the trial this year, in stimulus to the teachers of those schools and in the feeling of standing on the part of the students and in the knowledge of the work being done, have led us to believe that this is a line of connection that we must maintain.

School Spirit

The general health and spirit of the students has been improved by the attention given to athletics. It is a fine sight to enter our large compound at four-thirty and see two games of baseball, one of volley ball, one of basketball, and one of tennis, all being warmly contested and thoroughly enjoyed. The teachers participate in the games and the whole place is as busy as a swarm of bees.

Tuition

In dealing with the students it has been our policy, while attempting to reach a higher degree of self-support, to advance by the method of steady pressure. Some of the very best boys are the poorest and can pay neither tuition nor board. Believing that the investment in these particular cases will be a paying one, we have kept them on. But we are not receiving new boys out of such straitened circumstances unless their claims are most exceptional. More than half of the boys who have been with us for the last two years have paid the amount of their fees. Though we have raised the price of tuition, we have three times as many boys who are paying full fees now as we had two years ago, and twice as many as a year ago.

Religious Work

During the year special meetings for the students have been held with Drs. Chen Wei Ping and Wang Chih Ping and Mr. Hou as leaders. All of these men had messages with strong appeal to the students. We saw many evidences of changed and enriched lives and we hope that the general circumstances and special efforts of the next year will see renewals of the lively hopes kindled during those sessions.

TAIANFU MEDICAL WORK

W. R. OECHSLI, Physician-in-charge

Most of the year we have spent in language study but some time has to be spared for overseeing the medical work and making plans for the future. The actual medical work was carried on by Dr. H. C. Yang and his assistants and of their work and the spirit in which they did it, I cannot speak too highly. Dr. Yang has proved himself a skillful physician, quite capable of discharging the duties and responsibilities given him.

The health of the foreigners has been fairly good—no unusual illness. New Year's day was marked by the arrival of a new missionary, Henry Calvin Leitzel.

We have bought, during the year, a piece of ground adjoining the plot on which the present dispensary is located. This provides an excellent position for erecting the new building, on the main street, through the west suburbs, to the railroad, over which passes perhaps more traffic than any other street in the city. Plans are under way for the dispensary building which we hope to begin building next spring. Plans for Dr. Yang's house are completed and it will be put up this fall.

During the year we have seen patients as follows: In-patients, 65; dispensary new patients, 2,024; old patients, 3,793; outcalls, 313; major operations, 12; minor operations, 60; total persons treated, 6,155.

One feature during the year has been the large number of stone cases. The figures quoted show a small number of in-patients which is not surprising when you remember that we are working with a plant that is only approximately 27 per cent of what it should be. In one room, all patients are treated, medicines dispensed and operations performed. The few wards are small, dark and poorly ventilated and the patient furnishes his own bedding and clothes. His food is prepared by his friends or relatives who stay with him. But better days are coming. By this time next year, we hope to be in our new building with greater opportunity for service and relief.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province, China.

Missionaries: Miss Josephine Carver (contract), Mr. W. H. Congdon (contract) and Mrs. Congdon (contract), Rev. G. R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. F. M. Pyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Pyke (on furlough), Rev. E. J. Winans and Mrs. Winans. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Bedell, Clara M. Cushman, Ida F. Frantz (on furlough), Eva A. Gregg, Mary L. Halfpenny (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D., Minta Stahl, L. Maude Wheeler, Isabelle Luce.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese).

CH'EN HENG TE, Superintendent

E. J. WINANS, District Missionary

General

Tientsin District has always been a hard district and the past year has been particularly difficult. China was entering a new era; her people were catching a new vision of life. Whatever may be said of the Student Movement which started last May a year ago, it heralded the coming of a new age. In such

a nascent stage of national life it was not an easy thing to maintain a sane policy. Popular clamors and hot-headed decisions were constantly adding their weight to the balance.

Tientsin City Churches

In the city of Tientsin, Wesley Church is progressing and growing in strength as the days go by. The members are more and more taking an active interest in the church to which they belong. They not only support the pastor and maintain the church but are giving subsidies to the district superintendent and paying the salary of a woman preacher as well. Late in last winter, some of them started a campaign for raising money to buy a church bell and to build the belfry. The plan has been accomplished and the bell is now pealing out its notes on every Sunday morning.

The Sunday services and Sunday school have both been well attended. The congregation averages five to six hundred each time. The enrollment of the Sunday school shows almost as high a figure. Besides, there are Bible classes on week days which are specially organized for the benefit of the business people in town. The Epworth League is also more and more attracting young people to its meetings.

Out-station

In Ting Chuang, work has been started as an out-station of Wesley Church. So far, we have had to be contented with holding meetings in the school-rooms, which in no way answer our purpose. It is our sincere hope that before long we can see our way clear to buying some properties so as to provide adequate quarters for this work.

Wang-Chia-Kou

This church seems to have a new start during the past year. But the bad location of the church has much handicapped the efficiency of the work. Most of the church members live a long distance from town and the remnants of the flood of a few years ago are still making it very hard for the country people to travel. If the conditions remain so, it appears highly desirable to build up an outpost at Tai-tou, some distance to the North of the town. That will bring the operating center right among the people and it will very much lessen the difficulties of the people in being in contact with the church.

Tzu Ya

In Tzu Ya, an outpost of Wang-chia-kou, the conditions have long warranted securing permanent properties to make it a regular working center. But the lack of funds held us back until last winter. With some special gifts that I obtained from a few friends, I was finally able to do what I had intended for some time. A spacious house was secured and Mr. Chao was doing a fine piece of work when he was called away to eternal rest. A sickness of only a few days claimed his life, and deprived us of a faithful and efficient worker.

Ta Cheng

This church made good progress this year. On its circuit there are three churches: one in Han-tsun, one in Li-tan, and the other in Ching-hsien. To

each one of these churches is attached a school, all of which are showing good records.

Han-Tsun

In Han-tsun, we were able to buy a piece of large property with the help that came from the Bishop.

In Li-tan, the work has been largely through the channel of education. Last winter, the school was entirely reorganized and by this means it has been possible to align with us the support and cooperation of the local gentry. As in a number of other places, the school created for us an entree which otherwise we were not able to have.

Special Features

There are two special features in this year's work which have meant much to us. The one is the revivals; the other, the Bible institutes.

Statistics

New members received, 300; baptisms, adults 180, children 60. The total amount raised for all purposes on the District is \$11,284 (Mex.).

TIENTSIN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

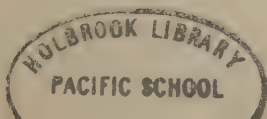
E. J. WINANS, Principal

Appreciation of F. M. Pyke

In June, the first class to finish the Middle School course in Tientsin was graduated. Ten students received diplomas. Five expect to study further in Peking Academy. This makes the school for the first time a full Middle School and marks the climax of a long period of slow but steady progress. This is the result of the faith and back-breaking labors of the former principal, Rev. F. M. Pyke. It is regrettable that Mr. Pyke could not himself have carried on one more year and himself have graduated this first class and received the reward of his faith and his efforts. His breakdown in health compelled him to return to America for a sorely needed and truly deserved rest without seeing the close of the year. When the Board of Directors met for the first meeting of the year at the home of Mr. Pyke and he announced that he was retiring, Mr. C. Y. Sun, one of the members, wrote out a check for \$1,000 to establish an endowed scholarship, "The Frederick Merrill Pyke Honor Prize Scholarship," as a memorial to his efforts and as a token of appreciation of his services. The members of the Board have also sent a memorial tablet to his Alma-Mater, De Pauw University, as a recognition of his services in the hope that many another student from this College seeing it will be inspired to follow his example and dedicate his life to the service of China. Such acts by our Chinese associates create in our hearts that love that can never die and render our work with them full of joy and pleasure in mutual friendship and service.

History

This first commencement also marked the end of a thirty-year period since the founding of the Intermediate School by the Rev. Frederick Brown in



the year 1890. At the commencement exercises, Rev. G. T. Candlin, D.D., of Peking University, for many years a resident of Tientsin, delivered the address in commemoration of the Thirtieth Anniversary, and ex-President Li Yuan Hung delivered the address to the class. This school was the first Boys' Boarding School in the city. Starting with a few tens of students in small, dark, mud-floor buildings of the usual Chinese type, in a small yard, it has grown till now there are over two hundred students in attendance, more than half of whom live in the new dormitory finished in the fall of 1919. This dormitory will stand as a monument to the energies of Mr. Pyke, just as the old building, erected in 1912, is a monument to Rev. Burton St. John. These two buildings stand at the north side of a city block and the rest of the block is made into an athletic field large enough to accommodate a quarter mile running track.

Student Strikes

At Conference in 1919, the present principal, without experience or training in secondary school administration, was pulled up by the roots from the graduate school of theology and sent to Tientsin to carry on the work of these noble predecessors. He reached his post just in time to open the fall term. Thanks to his Chinese associates, who had had more experience than he, work started out well. Within the first week, however, a student strike and walkout occurred and the new principal began his secondary education with a laboratory course in adolescent psychology, experimenting with a group of boys in their teens who sought to advise the government and dictate to the principal and the faculty. Experience and experiment followed rapidly before any solution to the problems was reached. If the total amount of real education could be estimated, the new principal has probably learned more than all the students combined. However, before the end of the year, the students seemed to learn that educational strikes like hunger strikes might have some moral effect, but that they were pretty hard on the strikers, if they considered their education of any value. The students were actually brought to the stage of deliberative group action instead of merely following the mob leaders. However, the real problem of how to suppress strikes without suppressing the students' commendable interest in political and national questions is far from solved. This very Student Movement which makes educational work so difficult is one of the most hopeful and encouraging signs of progress of national unity which has yet arisen. It must be encouraged and directed, not suppressed. How? That is the problem.

Days of Mourning

Though we had several strikes and disturbances which materially interfered with the year's work, and though a marked spirit of independence was manifest throughout the year, still much of real value was accomplished. On May 7th, the Day of China's Humiliation, which day is observed as a day of mourning, all studies were discontinued, but it was no holiday. Students and faculty met in a mass meeting to face the question, "What can we do to save our country?" After this, the Chapel service was lengthened and became a service of prayer for the country. Then the whole body broke up into

several group conferences and in the afternoon all assembled again to hear the reports of the various groups. Committees were appointed to proceed with plans for carrying into effect the various proposals. As a result of this day's conferences, volunteers were called for religious, educational and social work during the summer.

Summer Work

Out of nearly thirty who offered themselves, several were given the commission that Jesus gave, "Return to thy home and declare how great things God hath done for thee." From several of these we heard very good reports of faithful service in the home Church. Four were selected, two pairs, to do real preaching work. Six were selected to conduct a halfday, free school for the boys of the neighborhood. A student of the graduating class was made principal. A committee including faculty members, though the chairmen of all subcommittees were students, raised the money for the school. They were given free use of the necessary rooms in the main building. The students circularized the neighborhood and made a partial house to house canvass inviting boys to the school. When the opening day arrived, over a hundred boys came bringing twenty-five of their sisters. This was a complication, but the wife of one of the teachers and two students from the Girls' School came to the rescue. The boys had school in the morning and the girls in the afternoon, the number of girls increasing to forty. The boys and girls both were so elated with their success that they have requested permission to continue a free school for the poor children of the neighborhood throughout the winter.

Religious Work

Though the spirit of unrest and the desire to help their country was here turned into constructive channels, yet the real motive power came from a deeper source. It was here that God's Spirit so bountifully blessed us. We wanted to have a series of religious meetings for our students at Easter time, but the National Convention of Y. M. C. A. met at this time in Tientsin and we had to wait till later. Students from all over the nation assembled in Tientsin and not the slightest disorder occurred. The politicians were surprised. It was God's doing and marvelous in their eyes. A new spirit of service in the name of the Living God struck the city. As soon as possible after this, we had our meetings. We were very fortunate in securing Dr. C. P. Wang of the Y. M. C. A., formerly of Peking University, as leader. Twice previously he had led these meetings, each time with excellent results. He has children in each school. Out of our two hundred students, less than half of whom are Christians, twenty-nine signed slips and seventeen actually joined the Church on probation. Twelve more who had previously taken this step, at this time were baptized and received into full connection. Two of those who took a stand at this time were members of the senior class, who had refused for years to recognize Jesus as Lord, though they were boys of very fine character. A movement of Bible study and the keeping of the Morning Watch also swept over the school and lasted till the end of the term. The Spirit of Christ in our midst at the time of our discussion of summer activities was what turned the plans into lines of constructive religious and social service.

Staff

The loyal, faithful service of each member of the faculty is one thing for which the new principal is sincerely grateful. In addition to the regular teachers, Mrs. E. O. Brownell, the wife of the manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, who is also a member of the Board of Directors, came out regularly three days a week to teach an English class. At the end of the year, she and her husband gave a Prize Scholarship of fifty dollars for the ensuing year to the best all around boy of the class graduating from the Higher Primary into the Middle School, which was the class she was teaching. Mr. Brownell also came to the aid of our physical department with a subscription of fifty dollars. These two loyal Methodists are the kind of friends whom we wish all the business firms of America would send out to China. Commercial relations and Christian fellowship would then soon cease to be antagonistic and would work hand in hand for the development of a true international brotherhood.

With the departure of Mr. Pyke in the middle of the winter, the principal of the school was left as the only man in active service for the entire mission in this city of a million souls. The Bishop saw our situation and soon after the opening of the second term, Mr. W. H. Congdon came down from Peking to join the faculty as head of the English Department. This started a new era in the history of the school. Mrs. Winans also materially assisted in the Science and English Departments during the first term till this relief came.

At the close of the year, our contract teacher, Miss Josephine Carver, left for America after two years of efficient and faithful service. During the year, she was given lighter class work so as to teach Miss Grace Li, the daughter of ex-President Li Yuan Hung. As a sign of her love for the school and in order to help as much as possible, she shared the salary thus earned with the school. In addition, she also wrote letters to the Epworth League of her home city and they sent out \$127 (gold) for athletic and playground equipment. Her spirit of service was not bound by any contract, and we regret to say that she nearly wore herself out in her desire to serve. Neither we nor the students can ever forget how she loved her boys. The influence of such a young lady teacher in a boys' school is most wholesome and beneficial.

The Year

In spite of all the vicissitudes of the year, to look back, it has been a good year and much progress has been made along the lines of standardization and organization. Thus we are trying to build a worthy institution upon the excellent and firm foundation laid by our honored predecessors. The local support of several of the Board of Directors in this work of building upward is a cause of most profound thanks. Special thanks are due to Mr. P. L. Chang, the treasurer, and Mr. C. Y. Sun, for their advice and help. To Almighty God who guided us through this difficult year of transition our hearts go out in psalms of praise and thanksgiving. We look forward to a brighter future, more students and more efficient work.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the Imperial highway from

Peking to Korea. The District contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 10 minor market towns, and 3 walled cities. Twenty miles west of Tsunhua are the tombs of the former dynasty.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined toward new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around tombs covered with excellent timber. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Higher Primary School, Tsunhua. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

WANG I HENG, Superintendent

W. W. DAVIS, District Missionary

(P. O. Peking City)

Old Places Reoccupied

Several years ago, when finances were very low, we had to withdraw our workers from the two very flourishing market towns. When the Centenary gave us an increased appropriation our first step was to try and reoccupy these two towns. But both are live and very busy towns and it took months of hard work to find places at all suitable. It was May before we got a halfway decent place at Linnants'ang. Our rented quarters are by no means ideal but will do till Centenary funds are available for purchasing. One of the members at Linnants'ang has given to the local church a tract of 120-140 mou (20 acres) of land, the income of which is to be used to pay the pastor.

New Place Occupied

In May we were able to rent a place at Hsi Fangk'on, a market town 30 li north of Sahech'iao, at the point where the Pakou-Jehol road crosses the Great Wall. Here we already had a few members and the prospects are fine. It was late June when we were able to send a preacher but he has begun his career with energy. The first Sunday morning ten were present. A number of the best educated men in the town have shown a deep interest in the Church.

Places That Ought to be Occupied

There are from twenty to thirty other market towns on the district that we ought to occupy. The most pressing are Fengtai, the largest, which is situated at the southern apex of the district; Hsinchintun, where we have had members for several years; Tsochiawu, between Fengjun and Hsingcheng, a dream of 15 years; Malanyu at the Eastern entrance of the Eastern Tombs, just now a thriving lumber market, and Shihchiawu. But alas, it looks as if we have already reached the limit of possible expansion under the increased Centenary appropriations. Our only hope is in increased self-supporting collections.

Centenary Property

So far we have only realized one Centenary project. At Santunying during the spring we were able to secure a very excellent piece of property at a very low price. The owner had wasted a large estate through the use of opium and was obliged to sell out. The Church at Santunying is a very wide awake church, with plenty of pep and most of the members are vigorously

studying the phonetic Script. A great many have already mastered the work in the phonetic.

The Week of Evangelism

All the old well tried methods of evangelism have been pushed hard, but this year we determined that all the benefits and work of the week of Evangelism should not accrue to the city churches only but that the rural churches should have some share too. At four places the pastors organized teams of warm-hearted church members. They spent the week in visiting the neighboring villages, preaching, testifying and selling books. The Tsunhua Team had a hand bell to attract the attention of the villages. Everywhere they were well received and had eager audiences. Many heard the Gospel for the first time. Fortunately Chinese New Year came late, so the worst of the cold weather was over. During the week these four teams visited more than forty villages and spoke to more than 4,000 people.

At Fengjun a different plan was used. Here we have two chapels, an inner and an outer one. I borrowed an old magic lantern and took along a University student to help. We were reinforced by a strong local team. The aim here was city rather than village work. The chapel was opened for preaching every day and in the evening the pictures were shown in the rear chapel, while the waiting crowd in the front chapel was addressed. Neither chapel will hold as many as 100 at a time with the utmost crowding, but we had full crowds for five nights even though on the last night we showed no pictures. In fact the handling of the eager crowds was our greatest problem, but after the first night we had no difficulty, as our chapel doors are strong and held, in spite of the combined pressure of twenty men and boys. During the day and night meetings, more than 2,000 people visited our church.

Special meetings were also held at Tsunhua for three days when the street chapel was crowded for hours. The most valuable of all this work was not in new accessions or even in the planting of new ideas in the auditors, but in realization on the part of the church members that they all have a part in the evangelization of their neighbors and as a training school in personal work.

District Conference

This was held at Tsunhua. The reports of the work from all the churches were most encouraging. The system of written examinations was introduced.

Bible School

A Bible school was run for six months at Fengjun under the supervision of Rev. Liu Kuang Tsu. More than 20 young men were present and worked hard. Six of these boys and one other were recommended by the District Conference to the Bible Institute of Peking.

Educational Work

This has been a year of very great progress along educational lines. We have more bigger and better schools than we have ever had before. In accordance with the recommendations of the East Asia Conference a District Board of Education has been formed.

Medical Work

In the distant past Tsunhua was the scene of a very successful medical work carried on by Dr. Hopkins and others. But since Boxer Days nothing has been done. In accordance with the plan formulated by the medical missionaries of establishing a dispensary in every hsien (county) where we have work, Tsunhua owing to the active help of Dr. Hopkins, has been the first to be thus benefited. The old property within the South Gate has been fitted up as a dispensary, a well qualified Chinese doctor has been secured, and we hope soon to have a flourishing medical work.

Signs of Life at Tsunhua

Tsunhua itself seems to be waking up to a realization of its lost opportunities and the residents are ashamed of the ruins outside of the South Gate. Tsunhua is now a live business town and they are even talking of getting electricity from Tang-shan. The leaders would like the foreign missionaries to return. The church at Tsunhua has shown considerable vigor during the year and there has been marked growth. The building is too small for the ordinary Sunday services.

Student Volunteers

Four young men from Peking University and Peking Academy spent the summer working on the district and have done good work.

Self Support

Self-support has been increased 18 per cent but we are still very far below what we ought to be. This unwillingness to bear their own burdens seems to be one of the greatest weaknesses of our church in this region and all north China. Probably it is a good thing that we cannot hope for a much larger appropriation under the Centenary than we are now receiving. I pray that all our old churches may wake up in this matter and that the new ones may never go to sleep.

One interesting feature of the work is the number of educated men, especially public school teachers, who are not only interested in Christianity, but are actually declaring themselves Christians and joining the church.

TSUNHUA DISTRICT SCHOOLS

W. W. DAVIS, Superintendent

Advances

This year has been one of great advance along educational lines on the Tsunhua District. The chief cause for this advance was that the Centenary enabled us to put once more into our budget an item for Day Schools. Whereas, last year we were able to report only five schools with 134 boys, this year we are able to report twelve schools with 303 boys and 18 girls. This does not include any of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools. Moreover our teachers are better trained, and better paid and our schools better equipped. We could have had a great many more schools if we had only had more money. Several of the churches felt ill-treated because we would not give them schools.

Higher Primary School

The Higher Primary School at Tsunhua, under the leadership of Mr. Yang Jung Chen, has had the best year in its history. There have been seventy-five boys in attendance and fifteen finished the course. There were no strikes. The dormitories have been overcrowded but the standard and regulation of the school have steadily advanced. The boys have paid in \$1,672 for board and tuition. A dry year greatly reduced the products of the school farm, but to make up, the principal raised several hogs, some of which the boys ate and some of which were sold. The school is now the pride of the whole district and every preacher and church-member is a booster. The great need of the school is the long desired new building. With adequate equipment and a good staff this school has tremendous possibilities.

Lower Primaries

All the old Lower Primary schools are still running, while seven new ones have been established. At one school 10 of the 19 boys have joined the church on probation. The school at Yang Wu Kuan Tun, where we have a building long unused, has the reputation of being the best on the district. The teacher, Mr. Ju, is a church member, and a graduate of a government normal school. The village elders have cooperated with us and we have had a flourishing school of thirty-four boys. This group of villages is begging us to cooperate with them in establishing a Higher Primary School. The nearest government Higher Primary School is fifteen miles away.

The school at Liang Tsue is now showing signs of new life. Here too the village elders are cooperating with us and we have a school of forty-seven; this school is coeducational, more than one-third of the pupils being girls. The school room was so crowded it was found necessary to move the school to the chapel.

Staff and Equipment

The quality of the teaching staff and of the equipment of the schools has been materially improved but we are still far below the ideal standards for school buildings, school equipment and teachers.

Opportunities

The Government School System in this district is wholly inadequate. In the county of Tsunhua there are one Middle School and four Higher Primary Schools for boys and one Higher Primary with about thirty pupils for girls. In the county of Yutien there are about the same number, excepting the Middle School. Fengjun and Ch'ienan are better supplied, but there are a good many market towns of from 2,000 to 15,000 people that have no schools above the Lower Primary grade.

The opportunities for a well organized system of church schools are tremendous.

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes the Fu city of Yenchowfu, Chow city of Tsining (second city in Shantung Province), and the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Ezushien, in all of which the Methodist Episcopal church has resident workers.

Location: Southern part of Shantung Province. Railway touches at Yenchow and Tsow. Confucius and Mencius were born in this region.

Population: 2,600,000. Northern Mandarin is spoken.

Organization: Formerly a part of Shantung District, but became a separate district in 1908.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

WANG SHOU T'UNG, Superintendent

HENRY S. LEITZEL, District Missionary

Special Meetings

During the fall months special meetings were held in Tsowhsien, Ningyang and Yenchowfu. These meetings at Tsowhsien were led by Rev. Wen Jung T'ai. One of the most interesting things in this place was the cordial reception received by the descendant of Mencius. He invited us all to a great feast at his house and was very much interested in the work of the church and the schools. He is very anxious to get a young man to come and teach him and his sons English. He promised that if we appointed a man to that work he would pay his salary. It would mean wonderful things for the church, not only in Shantung, if the head of the house of China's second greatest sage became a Christian.

The completion of our new church in Chufu was held up for some months but finally we got the seats finished in time for some special meetings. The new church building and equipment seem to be very satisfying to most of the visitors who have seen it. It fits into the place and strikes no note of discord in the midst of the beautiful Confucian temples. The Centenary people have written it up in most of the home papers. This fall we are opening a boys' school of Higher Primary grade. We have never had more than a Lower Primary School.

New Building at Tsining

In our report last year we stated that our most urgent need was for an adequate plant in Tsining. Our first Centenary lift came for this place. We were granted \$7,000 to buy a new place. Providentially, I believe we were enabled to buy part of the old Sun family residence located about a third of the way in the city inside of the south gate. It is an ideal location for all kinds of institutional work. We bought it for less than seven thousand dollars and now, after six or seven hundred dollars on repairs, we have the finest plant of our church in Shantung. The buildings could not be reproduced for ten thousand dollars. Mr. Liu Fang gave us five days of special meetings here. Each night we invited a different class—such as merchants, teachers and oldest scholars, gentry of the first and second grades and then ended up with a meeting for the officials of the city. Both the Hsien Official and the Tao Tai came and sat on the platform and made short addresses. They sent us copies of their addresses and they are now hanging on the wall of the reception room, proclaiming to all the city that the church is there only to help, and with official recognition.

That night Mr. Liu told the story of Gen. Feng Yu Hsien and drove home the truth of the gospel as portrayed in the life of this splendid Christian General. An interesting listener on the front seat was one of the few remain-

ing venerable old Hanlin scholars. He seemed very much like an old fashioned Methodist for he kept nodding his head or saying "hao" or "tui" whenever Mr. Liu made a telling statement. The two officials and the Hanlin stayed for nearly an hour after the meeting discussing religion. Next to the last day we had planned to have a woman's meeting in the afternoon. Miss Greer, the Bible woman and teacher, had been calling in the homes and announcing this meeting for several days. Rather to our surprise a few women began to come about nine o'clock in the morning. They kept on coming until the place was flooded with them and finally Mr. Liu decided the only thing to do was to have their meeting at three instead of at four. They stayed through that meeting and some of them were the last to leave about 10 p. m. The aim of these meetings was to get acquainted with the class of people who were all about us in this new place and to let them know that we are there only to serve. We have just opened a book store on the front street and have a reading and game room and plenty of tea rooms and guest rooms. The building we have tried to turn into a church seats only about two hundred. During these meetings when we had from three to four hundred people, we put seats in the yard and opened the windows and doors. But when the cold weather comes I do not know what we will do.

Increases

Fifty-two new members have been added during the year and 110 probationers. We have held practically to our self-support Centenary program. Our most promising increase was in the enrollment in the Sunday Schools. Nearly 200 more scholars were in the schools this year than last year. The first Epworth League was organized this year in Yenchow with thirty members.

YENCHOW DISTRICT DAY SCHOOLS

H. S. LEITZEL, Superintendent

Enrollment

We have conducted two Higher Primary and eleven Lower Primary on this district this year with 25 students in the former and 189 in the latter. All of the students furnished their own board. About half of them lived in our dormitories.

Yenchow

We were disappointed in losing our new principal of the Yenchow school just as the school had started on a rapid increase in numbers and in efficiency. But we are happy to report that he is back this fall more enthusiastic than ever and in spite of the trouble in the city with the soldiers more than twenty students have already registered for this term. If the trouble in the city quiets down we will have between thirty and forty students in this school. Our greatest need for some years has been an adequate building in which to house this school. To our great joy a sum of \$5,000 was included in this estimate for this coming year for the purpose of erecting this building. When we get this building finished we confidently expect an enrollment of between eighty and one hundred. This is destined to be our largest Higher Primary school on the district. With Mr. Wang Keng Ch'uan, a graduate of Peking University, as the principal,

we will also have an increasing number of special students who will make the matter of self-support easier.

Tsining

For our Higher Primary school in the city of Tsining we have this year also a graduate of Peking University, Mr. Ching Ming, of the class of 1920. We have a unique opportunity right in the heart of this great city. With our fine new place, just opened on the main street, we are anticipating all the students we shall be able to accommodate. We hope in connection with this school to have some night classes. All of these will form part of our larger Institutional Church program which is made possible by our new and larger plant.

Lower Primaries

The eleven Lower Primary schools are scattered over the district—one in each circuit city and four in large market towns. They are the feeders for our Higher Primary schools and we can thus not overestimate their importance to our whole educational system. Many more could and should be opened in the larger towns and villages. These small day schools are opening the door of opportunity to many hundreds of boys who would otherwise grow up in ignorance and superstition.

Our Need

Our most pressing need this year is for ten to twelve scholarships for the graduates of our Higher Primary schools to enable them to go to Middle School in Taian. These will need to be for \$50 each. One of the hardest tasks that comes to a missionary is to have to refuse help to these fine promising poor boys who have the ambition to make something of themselves. Our hearts have been wrung again and again this past year when we have had to refuse some of them needed help. We cannot hope to meet all these requests, and, I believe, we ought to pray earnestly that the central government may be led to establish an adequate school system all over the Republic, which will open the doors to countless thousands.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. Area of our part 15,000 square miles.

Population: More than 60,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs, and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells, and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,600 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became an Annual Conference in 1915. The work is divided into six districts—Chengtu, Chungking, Hochow, Suining, Tzechow, and Yuinchwan.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech, Rev. H. L. Canright, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. W. M. Crawford (on furlough) and Mrs. Crawford (on furlough), Rev. W. S. Dudley, Mr. C. W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. S. H. Liljestrand, M.D., and Mrs. Liljestrand, Miss S. M. MacLean, Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, Rev. G. B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Miss H. E. Oster, Miss G. A. Peebles, Rev. O. G. Starrett, Rev. J. M. Yard and Mrs. Yard. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice Brethorst (on furlough), Celia Cowan, Grace F. Ellison, Gladys B. Harger, C. Ethel Householder (on furlough), Marie E. Larsson (on furlough), Jean Loomis, Inez M. Marks, Mary A. Royer.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School, Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

DEN SAN-SI, Superintendent

J. M. YARD, District Missionary

CHUNKING DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Includes the city of Chungking and three walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns.

Population: 2,000,000.

Chungking

Location: Second largest city in Szechwan Province—a trading mart on the Yangtze 1,400 miles from the coast. Politically important, containing the treasury. The city is divided into two sections—upper and lower—on a sandstone bluff 100 to 250 feet above the river. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the

pleasure gardens, and the American, British, French, German, and Japanese consulates. In the lower city are the business houses and principal yamens.

Population: 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), Canadian Methodist Mission, and Seventh-Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. A. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy, Rev. J. F. Peat (on furlough) and Mrs. Peat (on furlough), Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses M. Allen, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D. (on furlough), O. Hansing, Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Laura E. Jones, M.D., Anna C. Lindblad, H. Rossiter, Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys' High School and Chungking Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Flora Deaconess Home, and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

TANG YIN HO, Superintendent

W. A. MCCURDY, District Missionary

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistrates, and 165 towns with their outlying country neighborhoods.

Suining

Location: In Szechwan province on a level fertile plain, and the river Fow.

Population: 50,000.

Industry: Productive and distributive trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896, but there was no resident missionary until 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Mission (English).

Missionaries: Rev. B. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. R. F. Pilcher and Mrs. Pilcher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara A. Caris (on furlough), Belle Castle (on furlough), H. Desjardins, E. Manning, Charlotte Trotter, Gertrude W. Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Stevens Memorial Boarding School.

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Covers Hochow and Tingyuen counties, and a large part of Kiangpeh county. Includes Hochow and Tingyuen walled cities, 120 towns with adjoining villages and thickly settled neighborhood. The Suining, Bauling and Chu rivers flow through the district.

Population: 1,500,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. Third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and lime-stone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

YANG DE YUIN, Superintendent

B. F. LAWRENCE, District Missionary

TZETCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes seven walled cities.

Location: Along the Big Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 2,000,000.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, and linen are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: 45,000.

Organization: 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

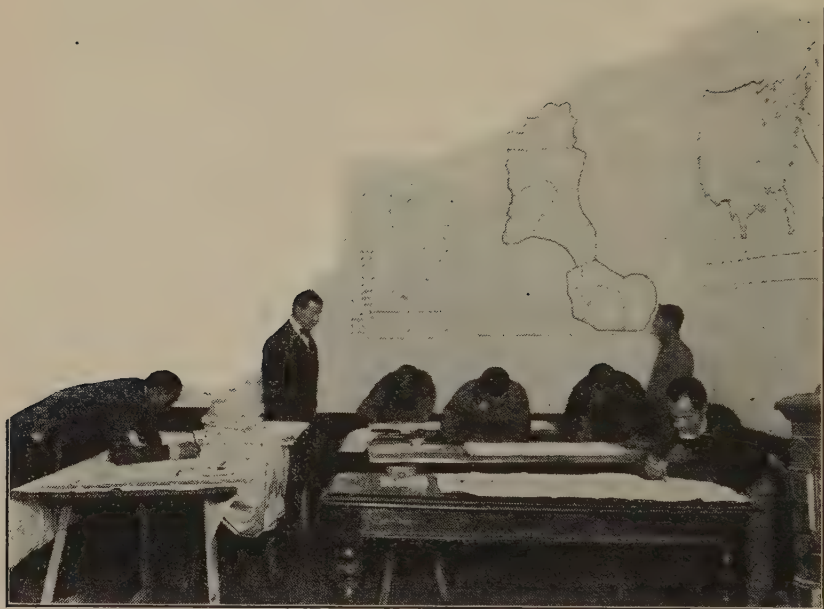
Missionaries: Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Beatty, Stephen M. Brethorst (on furlough), L. Golisch (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, V. Miller, Nena Nelson (on furlough), Winnogene Penney, O. Proctor.

Institutions: Tzechow Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Fedelia De Witt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

HWANG JIN-TIN, Superintendent

L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

SHANGHAI AREA



At Work on the China Maps and Charts in the Centenary Office, Shanghai

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Kiangsu Province (area 38,610 square miles) and part of Anhwei Province (54,826 square miles).

Location: Center of Yangtze plain and includes some of the most populous cities of China, and fertile agricultural districts. Numerous navigable canals, rivers and creeks, and several lines of railway provide means of communication.

Population: Kiangsu, 23,980,000; Anhwei 23,672,000.

Industry: Kiangsu has five ports open to foreign trade—Shanghai, Nanking, Chinkiang, Soochow and Wusing. Shanghai is the industrial center, with cotton, oil, paper and silk mills; shipbuilding yards; tea packing (at Hweichow) and steel works (at Taipingfu). Principal exports are rice and tea, cotton and Indian ink.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1867. In 1869 the section was set apart as the Central China Mission. First Annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In 1907, according to an enabling act passed in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized. In 1908, it became an Annual Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptists, South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterians, North, and Presbyterians, South, the Disciples of Christ, Seventh-Day Adventists, Protestant Episcopal, and Quakers.

Central China Conference is entering upon a new period of expansion, not territorially, but in spiritual growth. Five years ago the Forward Movement was inaugurated, among the chief results of which may be mentioned, a strong advance in primary education, whereby the number of schools has been increased, and the standards raised; discovering the first signs of Church consciousness and sense of responsibility toward the Church and its work; collecting \$17,000 for property and equipment—unthinkable hitherto.

This led naturally into the Centenary Movement, and this year we have been eagerly anticipating what this is to be and do for us. Under the inspiration of local success, the increasing sense of responsibility, reports of Centenary doings in America, the general growth of national consciousness, and actually increased appropriations, new goals have been set and new standards raised. This is registered in a 15 per cent increase in membership, 25 per cent increase in collections on pastoral support, 30 per cent increase in other finances. Gathering new courage from first efforts, still more advanced standards are set for the coming year. Getting the vision is a necessary preparation for doing the work. Through a group called the "Pastors' Committee," the push is effectively reaching all places and all kinds of work within our Conference.

First appropriations from the Centenary are like the coming of timely rain upon the thirsty earth. New sites are being bought, new churches are being built, and old ones enlarged. New schoolhouses, and parsonages, new equipment and new workers for which we have long been praying, are being made possible by the consecrated gifts from our friends at home. And this aid from abroad is discovering indigenous resources. Our people are giving more freely than ever before.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles; only 325 square miles worked.

Population: 1,000,000. Methodist responsibility, about 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, American Baptist, South, American Presbyterian, South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission, Catholic (French).

Chinkiang

Location: On the Yangtze River, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Population: About 300,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Winnie M. Crook, Eulalia E. Fox, Emma M. Robbins, M.D., Florence Sayles, Clara B. Smith, Mary G. Kessler, Cora L. Rahe, Miss Lentz (in Language School).

Institutions: Yu Shing Kiai Church plant and school. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School with Higher Primary and Orphanage, The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women.

LI YIUN-SHEN, Superintendent

D. F. DODD, District Missionary

Contact With Buddhism

Chinkiang is one of the most difficult fields to work in this section of China. Whenever any statistics are given for Buddhist work in this part of China, Chinkiang is named among the first. While Buddhism has fallen away and decayed in many parts of this section, here it prospers and flourishes as strongly as ever. Indeed it is taking on new activity these days in order to combat the encroachments of Christianity. This together with the fact that the city is located at the junction of the Great River and the Grand Canal, thus being for years a center for pirates and evildoers of every sort, has had an influence to check all advance and improvement to an extent much greater than is usually found.

Government schools and institutions here fall far behind the standard set by those all around us. This may perhaps be expressed more forcibly by saying that last year a careful Chinese leader made an estimate of the progress that had been made by three large Missions working in this section for between forty and fifty years. He found that there were less than six hundred church members in the whole section as the result of fifty years' work. This membership is by no means an adequate measure of results accomplished by these years of work. It must be remembered however, that a great deal of resistance has been overcome, and that a very good name has been established for the Christian Church, so that it is no longer necessary to pay people to come to our schools and churches. The task of evangelization is a slow one and a long one.

Institutional Church

During the last year the City Church at Yu-Shing-Kiai has been enlarged by moving one end wall fifteen feet and adding a gallery on three sides, so that the seating capacity is doubled, making it now possible to seat six hundred people. A new property was bought at the front of our lot, on the street, so that we will have room to build later a much needed Institutional Plant.

District Advances from Centenary Funds

In the country districts, a new property has been bought at Tahyang where we have been occupying rented property for three years. We hope soon to be able to build on this new property. At Beh-Tu a fine new church is just being completed, and this will surely make a splendid center for this large section of the country. We look for great things at Beh-Tu.

These additions to our property, together with the large school and parish

house building completed last year have all been made possible by the Centenary contributions. We thank God for the Centenary.

Evangelistic Emphasis

Evangelistic work has been constantly emphasized in all of the regular work, and in two special series of meetings, during which as many of the Pastors on the District as possible went together to each of the stations on the District, staying a number of days at each place and holding services in the chapels and in surrounding villages. By using a cornet to attract a crowd and the presence of a foreigner to hold them (a foreigner is still a novelty in any outlying section), we could hold a meeting almost anywhere at almost any time. From these meetings we received several into the Church on probation as a direct result, and many were touched and followed up later.

"Long White Wu"

Among the most interesting events of the year was the opening of a new chapel, rented, in a place where we had done but very little work before. We opened our chapel soon after the Chinese New Year with a large attendance and half a dozen preachers present. On the second or third evening Wu-Chang-Beh was the preacher. He is a fine old Local Preacher with a heart of pure gold. He announced his text as, "Though your sins be as scarlet I will make them white as snow, though they be red like crimson I will make make them as wool." And he then told the story of his life. He said, "I used to live in this very spot. Many of you who are older used to know me. I was then ready for any sort of wickedness the devil had and I tried them all. I cursed and swore, I smoked opium, and I lied and cheated, and did all that goes with them and you all know it. My name was then Wu-Chang-Hong, which means Long *Red* Wu. When the Lord came in and cleaned up my foul life I changed my name to Wu Chang-Beh, which means Long *White* Wu. I can tell you about the truth of this text because I know all about it." And he told of the joys of his home now, and what his family were doing, and what they would have been doing if it had not been for the Lord.

The Prospect

The prospects for the coming year are bright indeed. Plans are under way to open up two new chapels right away, and others will follow. The one great need, now that funds are coming from the Centenary, is workers. One Missionary spread over all the work of the district is spread so thin that his influence can scarcely be felt. Native workers too are all too hard to find, and we must have them to man the new work that we are opening.

NANKING DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles, includes the city of Nanking and five circuits south and three circuits north of Yangtze River.

Nanking

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long—the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center—government institutions including the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and many grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Missions, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, Mr. C. W. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Miss Lydia H. Keller, Mr. W. J. Kramer and Mrs. Kramer, Rev. John Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Mr. H. C. Roys and Mrs. Roys, Rev. H. C. Steinheimer and Mrs. Steinheimer, Rev. R. C. Treman, Rev. W. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances Battey (on furlough) Flora M. Carncross, Edith M. Crane, Elizabeth Foreman, Mrs. Burgoyne Chapman (Elizabeth Goucher), Mary G. Kesler, Blanche E. Loucks, Sarah Peters, Annie M. Pittman, Bertha L. Riechers (on furlough), Faye H. Robinson, Dorothy Rowe (contract), Ella G. Shaw, Joy L. Smith, Jennie C. Walker.

Institutions: University of Nanking, Nanking Theological School, Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children, Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University. *W. F. M. S.:* Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School, Methodist Girls' Boarding School.

EDWARD JAMES, Superintendent

For the year's work we report: More people hearing the gospel than ever before, more people in Sunday-schools and Bible classes, more people in our Primary Schools, more money received on Pastoral Support, more people baptized at our altars, more forms of instruction and inspiration, more vital thinking on Church problems and plans, more Church consciousness.

Centenary Aid

Because of Centenary aid, at Hochou we are building a new chapel, new parsonage, and new high school; at Kiang-ning-chen, a new parsonage; at Siao-tan-yang, enlarging the school; at Tao-wu, a new school and parsonage; at Kiang-tang-kiai, in the business heart of Nanking, we have bought all the land we need; and at Shui-si-nen, we have secured a very eligible site; at Shang-hsin-ho, we have bought an excellent place on the main street; and on Haw-pai-lou, we have rented and fitted up for preaching, etc., a most desirable location. In other places on the District we have made necessary repairs, and added substantially to the equipment. Thank God for even the partial appropriation of this first year; we are meeting some of the more pressing smaller needs. The great tasks have not yet been begun; we must wait the assurance of next year's appropriations. But our work and workers are greatly strengthened by the first droppings of the shower.

Spiritual Growth

The year has been one of marked spiritual growth. Special meetings have been held in most places, but nothing in the nature of a campaign such as is described as held in some other Conferences. Our field and force make such organization and demonstration impossible. Nevertheless, at our last Annual Conference, we pledged ourselves to aim at an increase of 25 per cent in communicant membership. By divine grace we have arrived at that goal. Also our new financial movement is of distinctly spiritual value. Last year we definitely set ten years as the limit of time within which to attain pastoral self-support for existing evangelistic work, and a Pastor's Committee worked out the details. The parishes were arranged under four classes and appor-

tioned an advance on their pastoral support of \$30, \$25, \$20, and \$10, respectively. Every church has met its apportionment in full, and several have gone beyond. This has resulted in an advance of 65 per cent in pastoral support on this district (apart from Ku-i-lang). Only an increasing sense of stewardship, and partnership with God can produce such unprecedented results. Now we have made the first step, and are definitely on the way toward the goal of a self-supporting, self-respecting, and spiritually aggressive Church. It seems that there is no other financial issue of such importance to this Conference as this matter of pastoral support. Let us not confuse this nor prejudice it by the introduction of any other financial issues or campaigns until the success of this is beyond recall.

Primary Schools

Boys' Primary Schools were never before so flourishing in this part of the country. Not counting the Conference Academy, we have more than 700 boys in the schools of this District. Such figures almost make us dizzy—yet there is only one reason why we cannot double or triple the number—lack of resources. It should be known also that, on the one hand, the standing of these schools is high; pupils coming from our primary schools to the higher schools in town are usually a year or more in advance of their class; on the other hand, these schools raise by tuition much more than we appropriate, they are more than half self-supporting. We do not fear government, nor private competition, but earnestly pray for large additions to, multiplication of, primary schools.

A Literate Church

We had hoped to have a completely literate Church this year, but have not fully realized it, though decided progress is made. Fairness compels us to recognize that the National Phonetic Script is not popular in this region. In truth most people either laugh at it, despise it, or ignore it. Very few people can be persuaded to regard it seriously. What the future may accomplish in this remains to be seen. The percentage of illiteracy in city churches is small; it is large in the country churches, though the percentage of illiteracy in the church is much less than in society in general. But we have several groups in the People's Schools, with their 600 characters, and classes studying such books as *Short Steps to Great Truths*, etc. The new national consciousness is greatly stimulating these, and the new national language—the Kwoh-Yu—and it is not improbable that for the present our hope lies here.

A Ministering Missionary

We sometimes hear it said that the Missionary must more and more give up ministering and devote himself to administering. It is to be regretted if this idea grows too rapidly.

They are not ministers of the gospel simply, or chiefly; to plan buildings, to organize committees, by all means let there be proper agencies for such work; but there must be missionaries to specialize on preaching the *Word*, to instruct, explain, illumine, exhort, persuade, inspire, to bring that fuller, richer, more potent gospel that grows out of our rich Christian heritage. This is the very

ground and foundation of the Church, and its spiritual life. This is immediately imperative; that can wait. Though sometimes almost smothered under administrative duties—building plans, financial plans, committees, accounts, reports, correspondence, interviews, etc.—I make no doubt that my greatest service—that counts most for the kingdom—is that of sharing with our preachers in the Ministry of the Word. Herein is life productive. I trust that the Church will make it possible for our younger men, in due time, to enter into this inheritance, and make their contribution here, adding their own deeper and richer experience, knowledge, and aspiration into the otherwise feeble pulse of the infant Church.

NANKING UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, President

This report covers the period from January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1921, and it will be understood that the work reported is a union work of several missions and not exclusively that of our own church.

Ten Years' Experience

We believe we can clearly see evidences of God's gracious leadings in this union work. We have now completed a full decade of union work and have ten years of union experience behind us. We believe that union effort in higher education has been proved both practicable and desirable. We are pleased to believe that we have the entire confidence of our cooperating missions; of the Chinese people, both local and at large; of the community; of many commercial, industrial and manufacturing interests, and of the great Church at home. The cooperating boards are giving us loyal and enthusiastic support in every possible way to a very encouraging degree. We believe we are justified in saying that the foundations are laid deep and strong, and in the main along right lines. And perhaps of equal importance, they are so laid that others can build thereon, that no one or two men are entirely indispensable for the continued development and progress of the institution.

Leadership

We were, I believe, the first to start a thoroughgoing union in higher educational work and to make union and affiliation the normal development now in China.

We were the first mission school to break away from the traditional four-year American college course and adopt the Chinese government organization of junior and senior colleges of five years. Many others have followed our example.

We have set a standard for higher education marked by the number and quality of men on our staff, by the number of hours allowed per week for a college student, by entrance requirements, by equipment and budget provisions and by the quality of work done in general.

We were among the first to call in strong, representative Chinese on our Board of Managers, and have made a larger use of returned students than the usual mission college.

Summary of Growth

The following figures of the ten-year developments will illustrate growth (exclusive of all medical development).

Students:

	1910	1920
College	29	270
Total enrollment	501	780
Graduates, 1910-1916, inclusive	41	41
Provinces represented	8	18

Teachers:

Chinese	20	49
Foreign	17	33
Board-supported	10	17
Non-board-supported	7	16

Departments:

Arts College	Arts College
High School	College of Agriculture and Forestry
Intermediate School	School of Education
Primary School	Junior College
	Language School
	Middle School
	Primary Schools and Kindergarten (Model School)
	Summer Schools, Agriculture and Education

Quality of Work:

Library Books	2,000	15,367
Loans recorded	None	22,961

Courses offered, e. g.:

In Chemistry	2	22
In Economics and Sociology	2	10
In Physics	3	5
In English	4	15

American-trained Chinese teachers None 8

Buildings:

School buildings	9	18
Houses	9	17

Land:

Approximately acres	20	96
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Total Property:

Approximately	\$200,000	\$850,000 (Mex.)
Students' Fees	23,000	59,000 (Mex.)
Budgets: (1912)	37,300	162,740 (Mex.)

Agreements Met

It is a satisfaction to report that all of the agreements and undertakings of the boards have been fully met. In the two or three instances where the desired men have not yet been found the board interested is providing the salary. Beginning with January 1, 1920, the four main cooperating boards have added one man each for the Agricultural School, thus making five men now supported by the Christian, Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, and three by the Baptist.

Enrollment

The enrollment for the two semesters was as follows:

	Autumn Semester 1919	Spring Semester 1920
College of Agriculture and Forestry.....	25	21
College of Arts.....	40	53
School of Education (Junior College).....	18	35
Junior College	159	138
Short Course in Sericulture.....	...	34
Middle School	226	224
Model School: Higher Primary	163	141
Lower Primary	31	31
Kindergarten	15	15
Nurses' Training School	25	26
Language School	86	101
	<hr/> 788	<hr/> 818

The students come from ninety-five middle schools, with all eighteen provinces represented, and five foreign countries. In the colleges about sixty per cent are Christians, and in the lower schools about forty-five per cent. Eighty-two of the Christian students are Presbyterians, one hundred and thirty-three, Methodists; twenty-five, Baptists, and seventy-six, Disciples. Forty-two per cent of the College students were from non-mission schools.

Graduates

The graduates for 1919-1920 from degree-conferring department (B.A. and B.S.) were thirty-eight, which was exactly the same number that was graduated from the University during the first eight years of its operations as a union school. The graduates of 1919-1920 were as follows:

College of Agriculture and Forestry.....	19
College of Arts.....	19
School of Education Higher Course.....	5
Junior College	25
Middle School	35
Higher Primary	12
Lower Primary	8
Kindergarten	4
Short Course in Sericulture.....	34
Total	<hr/> 161

Fees

The total amount received from all fees was \$61,867 Mexican. Beginning with September, 1920, the fees are being increased about fifty per cent.

Religious Life

The religious life of the students has been carefully nurtured, and the Y. M. C. A., under the leadership of Mr. Weigel, has been active in its usual routine and in the conduct of some six or eight people's schools. Special meetings were held both for the College and for the Middle School students, with very good results. But the quiet, daily personal work of members of the faculty in personal work and in social contacts with the students has brought in quite a number of the leading students and has deepened the spiritual life of all.

Post-graduate Work

One of the most important developments, we believe, in its future effect on the work of our mission is the reorganization of the theological courses so as to afford a post-graduate course for college graduates; also the introduction of the junior college standard. While the Seminary is not organically a part of the University, we are vitally interested in its work and in getting our college students into the direct ministry. We believe that the Seminary as now organized will make this possible, and that the University will soon function more largely in the fundamental purpose for which the University exists.

College of Agriculture and Forestry

The work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in helping China in practical ways, such as improvement of wheat, improvement of silk culture, the development and improvement of cotton growing, is of prime importance, and a great help to the whole missionary cause. Practically all of this experimental and improvement work is supported by the Chinese.

NANKING THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

HARRY F. ROWE, President

Cooperating Bodies

This is a union institution in which five denominations cooperate in the education of ministers who shall serve the Chinese Church. While these denominations conduct the school, there are now twelve other denominations sending students to be educated along with those from the cooperating bodies. No other fact bears such eloquent testimony to the value of the work here done. The importance of this school for the societies working in the eastern provinces of China is illustrated by the fact that at least a dozen denominations in all these provinces have no other suitable institution to which to send men who have a high school education.

Attendance

The attendance now reaches one hundred forty—we have had that many men registered this year, an increase of seventy-five per cent in three years. Three years ago the attendance was eighty. It is the more gratifying in that it has occurred during a period of very great difficulty when the institution has been very inadequately staffed.

Revised Courses of Study

The indications are that this demand upon the school is to continue. There are constant inquiries from far and near from men who contemplate coming here for study. The colleges and high schools are directing to us young men who feel the call to the ministry. The Board of Managers last year revised the courses of study, providing a course which will be open to graduates of Junior Colleges; this course is to be three years and is planned to take the place of the Senior year; so that men may come here for their theological training and at the same time complete their college course, receiving the college degree at the end of the three years' course. This has the hearty approval of the

college authorities and there are now several groups of men who are preparing to enter upon this theological course.

Graduates

The large majority of our men will, for some years, be high school graduates. The Chinese Church is somewhat behind the American Churches in the matter of ministerial education. In fact, this school has, in its short life of eight years, given a decidedly higher standard as the minimum requirement for a minister's equipment. It is with excusable pride that the school looks at the results achieved in the matter of sending men into the ministry. In eight years, there have been sent out one hundred twenty-four graduates. The attendance has so increased that in the next eight years there will be close to three hundred more sent out. There are graduates now in four of our China Conferences, and there are now students here from each of the three Fukien Conferences and from the two Central China Conferences.

Fukien Conferences are taking each year one or more of their young ministers out of the regular work that they may be sent here for better preparation of their life work. They are counting on these men becoming leaders in the Conference. In the one case where there has been time to test this theory, it has proved sound. In the Central China Conferences the young leaders in the Conferences are mostly graduates from this School.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE ACADEMY

JOHN LEWIS, Principal

Introduction

This report is really a prospectus of what we plan for the future. The Central China Conference Academy occupies the grounds and buildings formerly the Philander Smith Memorial Hospital which is a monument to the life of Dr. Beebe who made it one of the garden spots of Nanking and here devoted many years of splendid service. This institution was transferred to school uses in 1915 when Dr. Beebe was elected to the position of Secretary to the China Medical Association and all medical work in Nanking became converged in the Union Hospital at Ku-leo. During the few years since the Academy was established here the yearly enrollment has run from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty students. Until the present time the school provided both the Higher Primary and the High School courses. But at the close of the last school year the Board of Managers, after carefully considering the situation decided to concentrate the efforts of the institution in the High School grade. The school building was in need of a thorough overhauling so the school has been closed down during the fall term while this is being done. The building is receiving extensive repairs and on March 1, 1921, a new chapter will begin for the Academy.

Purpose

The purpose of the Central China Conference Academy is to provide a thorough, up to date High School course of accredited standing and to select from among graduates young men whose characters and talents especially fit them for positions as pastors and teachers in our church institutions.

Number to be Admitted

The school is just making a new start and in order that we may begin on the right lines we are limiting the number the first term to forty students. By so doing we hope to secure a good group of students, our aim being quality not quantity. Those who come will be given an examination and the forty who rank highest in merit and in general all round character will be received.

Merit Scholarships

This term we are giving no scholarships. Next year we plan to give a very few which will be based solely on merit in work done and standing in character.

Li Shun Gift

General Li Shun, formerly Military Governor of Kiangsu Province and Inspector General of Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces, showed his sincere interest in our school. In his will he left the Central China Conference Academy \$1,111.11 as their share among eight other chosen missionary schools in Nanking. We have already expended a part of this gift toward equipping a new library of over two thousand selected Chinese books.

Teaching Staff

We are starting out with the third year Higher Primary and the first two years of Middle School courses. The Higher Primary course will be permanently dropped out at the end of this semester. With only three classes our teaching staff does not need to be large at the school opening. Four Chinese teachers, including the Proctor have been engaged, all of them men of high standing who have come well recommended. Besides there is the English staff composed of three American teachers. Next fall Miss Probasco will also join our staff. This year she is devoting her time to the study of the language. We feel we are very fortunate to have a woman of Miss Probasco's quality and experience associated with the Academy. She comes to us with four years of High School teaching and administrative experience back of her.

The Conference is unanimously behind the Academy and every effort will be made to realize the hopes for which this institution is established.

NINGKWOFU DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles, comprising Ningkwofu City and surrounding territory.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914. The Conference has adopted the policy of making this a distinctly Chinese District. There is not a Missionary of the Board at work in the district. The District Superintendent and head of the middle school is one of our Chinese workers, who is demonstrating to the satisfaction of all the possibility of putting our capable Chinese workers into places of leadership and responsibility.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese city in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn, and bamboo.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

TUNG YUIN-SENG, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

Utilizing the first week of the Chinese New Year we formed four groups among the pastors, teachers and church members, each with a banner of five Chinese characters meaning, "Circular Preaching Band," which marched out daily around the surrounding districts and streets, some preaching, some selling gospels and distributing pamphlets, and others helping in singing.

New Stations

For about two years we have intended to establish a church in Kao-Shun, but because the Presbyterian Church planned to open a church there also we did not start the work until this spring. We are renting a house near the East Gate, and had the opening meeting on August 17, 1920, when a big crowd including the magistrate and several leading members of the gentry, were present. The people have heartily welcomed Christianity.

Summer Campaigns

In order to make good use of the evenings in the hot summer days when most people wander about the streets, we organized a so-called "Public Speaking Society." For six weeks certain laymen spoke daily from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. on such subjects as education, sanitation, public health, patriotism, science, and, Thursday and Sunday, on Christianity. The average attendance has been 200, and good results have followed.

Prayer League

In view of the fact that the motive power of personal work comes from private prayers, a number of cards were issued on which the names of those for whom one is praying may be written down. More than twenty members kept the promise of praying for others.

Self Support

We believe the goal of self-support is not far off. Although the contributions this year did not greatly exceed those of last year, yet more members contributed this year than last year.

New City Church

The most urgent need is a chapel. For a long time we have intended to build one, but on account of the financial difficulty the work was not started. We are temporarily using a class room for church services, with accommodations suitable, at most, for 160 people. The plans have been drawn for the building, and it should be erected soon.

WANNAN DISTRICT

Area: Equal to half the state of Kansas.

Location: In the Province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from

Nanking. Each of the five counties has its local dialect, but **Mandarin** is generally understood.

Population: 2,500,000. People are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious.

Industry: Agriculture. Quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption. Exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles, and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei Province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, M. R. Charles, M.D., and Mrs. Charles, Rev. J. R. Trindle.

J. R. TRINDLE, Superintendent

Evangelism from Government Schools

As anticipated in our last report, the work in and through the government schools has made the best show of fruit gathered. Of the thirty-four baptisms reported at the fourth Quarterly Conference, 70 per cent came from the faculties and students of these schools. Since then, and not reported in the statistics for this year, two classes of nine and fourteen, respectively, have been baptized, and of these again 99 per cent are from the government schools.

Our Workers

We have nothing but praise for the spirit and earnest zeal shown by our associates in the work. Dr. Charles' years of experience with the Chinese makes him invaluable. Naturally much has depended upon him in connection with buying land and overseeing buildings with their multiplicity of perplexing problems. This, with the taking care of those who always come for medical assistance has kept him busy.

Dr. Martin is to be commended for his persistence in carrying out a schedule itinerating through the three mission schools and the four government schools where we have had regular work of preaching and teaching. The remarkable patience of both Dr. and Mrs. Martin in entertaining the crowds of curious callers always in evidence during the opening years of a new work should be noted. The presence of his family has been a great blessing in giving points of contact, breaking down unfavorable prejudices, and enabling Dr. Martin to concentrate his whole effort in the station.

Moving Preacher Campaign

Still adhering to the principle that no preacher should be appointed to a place until there is a substantial membership to insure a reasonable degree of self-support, we have conducted a "moving preacher" campaign in which our preachers have circulated with some variety of irregularity through the preaching places already established. Our present plan is to do as much as possible through the regular channels and yet not curtail the expansive effort in the way of Evangelistic bands of a semi-Chautauqua nature not only reaching places already opened, but pushing out to new places just as far and as often as possible.

Results at Kimen and Ihsien

A recent visit to Kimen and Ihsien convinces us of wonderful possibilities along this line. At Kimen representatives from the hsien official made a first call expressing deep interest in the work we are doing and pledging their moral support. The principal of the middle school, Mr. Wang Sheng, arranged union meetings of all the schools in the city and promised his personal assistance on future visits. With Kimen as a center as many as fifteen schools, representing an enrollment of about 500, were waiting to welcome us. At Ihsien we were given the best building in the city in which to hold a meeting. The chief of police conducted us in person on a street preaching tour and assured us we would be welcomed for a more extended visit in the future. Equally as favorable conditions obtain in each of the other hsien cities.

Native Workers

It is gratifying to note that our need for workers has been remarkably met by men who understand local conditions. Observation leads us to believe that regenerated graduates from the government schools are even better able to present the gospel to a purely heathen audience than graduates from our own schools of similar grade. They are less likely to be of the hot house variety and more or less educated away from their own people.

Tithing Adopted

At the first Quarterly Conference it was decided that, beginning with the Chinese New Year, we would make tithing our standard of Christian stewardship. Repeatedly emphasis has been laid on this feature of Christian life. We are convinced that without the actual putting into practice of this supreme test of consecration not only is the cause of self-support hopelessly lost, but a living, growing church is impossible.

WUHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Organization: Work begun by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. There are eleven preaching places with seven regular pastors, nine boys' schools and seven girls' schools. All centers can be reached by steam launches except in winter time.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Christian, Christian Adventists, China Inland, Christian Alliance.

Wuhu

Location: The chief commercial center of Anhwei province, at the head of deep water navigation. 250 miles from Shanghai which can be reached in 24 hours. There is no railroad, but one is proposed. The bridge has been ready for several years. The city long since outgrew the wall and now spreads for more than two miles along the Yellow Yangtze. Lord Li and the Catholics own a large part of the property.

Population: About 150,000.

Industries: Five steamship companies have hulks here and one has an immense godown covering several acres. There is an immense customs business employing foreigners. There is a flourishing business in rice, flour, rape seed, poultry, eggs and lumber. There is a large Japanese iron ore company, also the Standard Oil, Asiatic Petroleum. Other large concerns are coming.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both foreigners and Chinese. A Girls' High School is under construction. Other missions have two flourishing Boys' High Schools.

Missionaries: Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Gaunt, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Brown. *Nurses:* Miss Marietta Crane and Miss Lydia Keller; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Libby (on furlough), Rev. and Mrs. L. L. Hale. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Kate L. Ogborn, Edith Youtsey and Jennie E. Walker.

L. L. HALE, Superintendent

New Work

The best thing that has happened on this district during the past year is the opening of the new work at Tsai Shi Gi. Here we have been enabled to surmount annoying obstacles and secure one of the finest locations in this flourishing town. We have property adequate to house all our work including chapel, boys' school, parsonage, girls' school and quarters for Bible woman and girls' teacher. Already we have a local preacher here who has started a school and now has nine regular pupils. We want to lay the foundations carefully here, as it is adjacent to Tai Ping Fu.

Teachers' Institute

Perhaps the next best thing was the teachers' institute last spring, when we had all of our men and women teachers in for a week's conference. This has meant much to our teachers and one of them especially has gone back to his school a new man and I can hardly keep pace with him. Nearly all of our schools are better taught, equipped, or housed than last year. But at Second Street we lose all our older pupils who want to live and board there. This matter must be remedied. Our main educational work should be here.

Self Support

We have also succeeded in meeting our increased apportionment of self-support on the district. Many of the membership are beginning to feel a new self-respect and independence and desire to help themselves. We must all learn that Christianity means a great deal more than giving up idol worship.

A Literate Church

At Ih Chi Shan some faithful work has been done and a few have learned to read the phonetic. Dr. Brown is publishing a hymn book in phonetic. At Second Street Mr. Lee has had a night school of ten odd regular pupils studying the 600 characters and they have made excellent progress. Most other places are difficult, as the membership is scattered and it is difficult to form classes. We can hardly get some to church, or to a weekly class meeting. Practically all who can read have Bibles. And we have a few members apart from the preachers, teachers and Bible woman who are competent to take a class. Of course, it is difficult to find people who can or will give the time for this work.

By-Products of Mission Work

For our own encouragement we should remember that mission work is more or less to be credited for all progress in China, so that we can rejoice in all forward movements, all good works inside or outside the church. There is a new government school at Ti Kan and a girls' school will be located there. In this school I saw a picture of a girl with natural feet, and I pray it may have a great influence, for *in that place all the little girls still have their feet*

bound. Several girls in our schools have unbound their feet. We rejoice that Yui Tsao is seriously considering giving up its heathen ceremony of parading the gods and of using the money to buy a fire engine.

We have had a few definite conversions and not a few people who are enrolling themselves as inquirers or probationers. One of the finest conversions perhaps is that of a police official who comes and worships and gives. At Tai Ping Fu and Hwang Chi there is a new interest in the church and respect on the part of the community. The Customs at Wuhu has given \$200 worth of surgical instruments to the hospital. The lot which we bought at Second Street for \$1,200 we could sell for \$3,000. We need to bear in mind that mission work until the present has been more extensive than intensive. We think the time is drawing nearer when we can do more detailed, intensive and effective work. This means reinforcements.

Our greatest need is for trustworthy, well trained, consecrated men who can bear responsibilities. We dare not open the new work without them, nor entrust funds or important undertakings to men who are not ready. We are looking to our Academy and other schools to give us the men we need. May God raise up men. Meanwhile let us rejoice in a growing understanding of the Gospel by the masses and an openness and friendliness to Christian activities. All society is undoubtedly being leavened.

I heard a doctor who has been in China thirty years say that we all should rejoice that there are more good people in China every year. So let us go bravely forward making goodness contagious, assured that Christ can never know defeat.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and Central part of Kiangsi Province, part of Anhwei Province, north of the Yangtze River, and a small part of Hupeh Province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kinkiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: Three circuits in provinces of Hupeh and five circuits in provinces of Anhwei.

Location: North of the Yangtze River.

Population: 1,500,000.

Hwangmei

Location: Largest city of the district.

E. A. Hoose, District Missionary

The Circuits

Taihu circuit is ninety miles long and is not easily cared for. Four other circuits of long distances are easily cared for by appointees. One of these, Kunglung, has two pastors, one at Hushopeh, the other at Kunglung, the center of the circuit. Siao-chikow, with only one preaching point, has been cared for during the year by Mr. Argelander of William Nast College, with a student assisting. Kunglung circuit has three preaching points. Hwangmei

has two, with a third one being added this year. Susung has two, the third having been discontinued this year because more intensive work has been attempted in the city itself. Taihu has five preaching places with regular services, three places depending upon day school teachers and local preachers when the pastor is serving elsewhere. Besides these five, there are two schools in the country where some services have been held during the year, with a Sunday School as often as practicable.

Evangelistic Work

Our primary purpose is to build the individual into the church as a member of the body of Christ. Our efforts have been to bring into our fellowship all who would learn to know Him as their Saviour. The entire ministry has scattered the seed broadly, but with a purpose, preaching Christ and Him crucified.

The week of Evangelism which has been observed for some years at Chinese New Year (during February) was this year postponed to Passion Week (in April). The preparation for the week was thorough and earnest, and as schools were in session and hence teachers and others were at their posts, it seemed that surely greater results than ever before might be expected. Much was accomplished, but the rain which fell continually during the entire week, was a distinct handicap.

The Kunglung campaigns were held first. The pastor reported twenty new names on the roll, which does not tell the number who have been interested and are now coming regularly as inquirers.

At Hwangmei we were fortunate in having Mr. Wang for most of the time. The pastor reported thirty-three new inquirers at the close of the meetings, and the total for the year is much larger. Hwangmei city is a door of opportunity.

Meetings were held at the "Sacred Mountain" near Hwangmei for some weeks. It is to this mountain that thousands of pilgrims go every year to worship the idols. The stereopticon was used, preaching was done on the temple grounds, and books and tracts were sold and distributed. A rented room on the mountain is used for the workers, while a house at the foot of the mountain rented for the year, has also been used for the workers as well as a place for evening meetings for the country folk. It would be unfair to the work to give a report without making special mention of the colporteur who has done splendid work.

Increases

The total increase in membership for the year is nearly fifteen per cent; the increase in probationers is twenty-one and a half per cent. The adult baptisms for the year number nineteen; infant baptisms twenty-nine. The increase in inquirers as compared with those reported last year is more than two hundred per cent.

Social Service

We started the year with \$100 for social welfare work. The first few dollars were used in entertaining the gentry at some places, attempting to get in

touch with them. Then developed the idea of reading rooms, play rooms, and out-of-door sports. It is a privilege to report that reading rooms have been opened on three circuits and tennis courts have been prepared at two places, proving a valuable means of holding the student's interest while at home on vacation. Indoor games have also been purchased and used, while books are being added to the reading rooms for rainy day reading matter.

Through the inspiration and gift of Dr. E. C. Perkins, several students were sent out during the summer to teach the people to play baseball, tennis, and other sports. Others were sent to all the circuits to lecture on sanitation and hygiene, showing the charts prepared by the Council on Health Education to emphasize the spoken word.

Educational Work

Last winter the Counsellor, Mr. Tsu Ching-hu, visited all the circuit day schools and reported their condition. He gave a favorable report for the most part. One great need is for a Superintendent of Schools. Another is for a uniform curriculum. We have done something in grading and unifying the curriculum this past year, and preparing for a uniform curriculum next year. The grade of teachers has been advanced.

The Centenary permitted the completion of the Taihu unit (nine Lower Primary Schools and one Higher Primary School). Three new Lower Schools and the Higher Primary have been opened this year. The enrollment of the Lower schools of the district is forty-three per cent higher than last year. The Higher Primary is crowded, with twenty more available students kept away for lack of room. Some land has been purchased for the school, the old building upon this property renovated and used as a dormitory. A few classes are held there, others in the new Lower Primary building, which has been built this year at a cost of \$800, and still other classes in one of the teacher's quarters. We plan to build the new Higher Primary buildings this next year, for we must house our school. At present we are negotiating for more land for these buildings. The plan is to work toward the completion of the Hwangmei unit this next year, the Higher Primary to be organized the year following.

During the year we have emphasized the need of all learning and using the New National Phonetic. Some literature has been distributed at every center, and many pastors and teachers have purchased literature for their own use, teaching classes and interesting others.

The present number of lower schools on the district is eighteen, with a total enrollment of three hundred and seven boys.

The Centenary

Taihu circuit has led the giving. First, Hiupolin sent in the deeds for the \$400 worth of property they subscribed, and now our school is housed in its own building, and the teacher lives in the building given for his residence.

Meitosz members have given written promise that the \$300 they subscribed is ready, and as half of the amount subscribed for church and parsonage there has already arrived from the Board, it will be possible to begin the building in 1922. Taihu paid \$200 on the purchase price of the New Higher

Primary School land; and when the local official saw the church was in earnest to save China's young men, he manifested his interest by a subscription of \$100.

At Chang Tah Wu near Hwangmei, the members gave the land for a school house, and have given half of the amount for the erection of the building, which is also to be used as a chapel.

At Tahopu the people are getting land for a building. The gift from the Centenary is already on its way to erect for them a fine new school and chapel combined.

Susung has reported some gifts this year. And Kunglung, despite fire, trouble, and financial difficulties of some of the members, plans to keep at its giving.

Siaochihkow reports \$300 subscribed. There are forty-six reported tithers on this District. We have five men preparing for the ministry, one already in Nanking Theological Seminary, four in the Bible department of William Nast College.

Self Support

In addition to the efforts in behalf of the Centenary, the local churches have made some gains in giving. Every preacher is tithing and thus able to teach his people the duties of Christian Stewardship. The day school teachers for the most part are also willing to tithe while members are coming to believe in it. This method will surely bring in the self-supporting church in China. The total giving of the churches for the year is more than twenty-nine per cent above that of last year, exclusive of Centenary giving. Some substantial gains have been made in the matter of ministerial support.

General

The Sunday school work is developing splendidly. There is nightly preaching at many chapels with a regularly filled house at every place. The stereopticon has added much to the effectiveness of presenting the message; and the motorcycle has made possible travel with greater speed, although we could wish for smooth and straight roads.

It is possible to report over 75,000 Scripture portions sold by the colporteurs and ministers of this and the North Kiangsi District.

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 20,000 square miles. Includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan River valley which includes Shuichow, Liukiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province. Yuenchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan River.

Population: 9,000,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

W. R. JOHNSON, District Missionary

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 5,200,000.

Kienchang

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienchang. The German-China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

F. R. BROWN, District Missionary

Adjustments

The Conference of 1919 faced an acute shortage of pastors, and in this emergency the three stations beyond Kienchang were consolidated with Kienchang into a four-point circuit with three pastors residing at Kienchang and itinerating to the other three stations. It seemed at the time that this was the best arrangement for providing preaching at each of these places, but the spring storms and the summer heat have made impossible the full success of the plan. At Likiatu, the members have been meeting on Sunday mornings in Sunday School services, which have been conducted partly on the class-meeting order.

Day Schools

The day schools have all been maintained except those at Nanfeng and Sincheng, which could not be adequately supervised because of the distance from Kienchang. The other schools have been consolidated somewhat, and we have been making changes in personnel and curricula as fast as we can in order to bring all the day schools into the general plan for the schools of the entire Conference. A class of teachers has been in the Nanchang Academy for the past year preparing for the day school work, and we are preparing others as fast as suitable men can be found. The East Bank day school is having success in securing pupils, but the location is too far away from the center. The plan is to include this day school in the East Bank Community center project. There will be workers in constant residence there, and the whole will be under the supervision of the central plant in the city.

Church Property

Property on the District is in fairly good shape. The outstanding exception is the church building at Likiatu. Extensive repairs, possibly rebuilding, must be undertaken at once, because of the condition of the roof, induced by severe weather, and also by original poor construction.

At Kienchang has come the opportunity for which we have been looking and praying. A building on the West street, only two hundred and eighty feet from the center of business, has been rented by us, and is now being altered to adapt it for use as a center for Social Service work. There is ample room in the building for a reading room 24x26 feet, opening on the street; a chapel or assembly hall 37x42 feet, with a gallery in the rear; living rooms for the attendant; reception room for Chinese guests; class rooms for night school work; Sunday School class room, other smaller rooms where we can accommodate occasional transient guests who are held over in Kierchang for a day or so and have no other good place to go. We are undertaking negotiations looking toward the purchase of this property.

Our plan is to use this property as an Institutional Church with courses of lectures on health, sanitation, civic betterment, general culture, and many other subjects. The assembly hall is well adapted to the use of a stereopticon.

At Fuchow a reading room has been in operation for several years. It is always full of interested readers, and is proving an attractive power in drawing people to the church. The building is too small, however, for undertaking any such work as we are contemplating at Kienchang, and, therefore, we are looking for a place at the East Bank, where the more progressive part of the Fuchow population lives.

In Fuchow city we have been hampered somewhat by the fact that the Intermediate School has had no adequate housing, and has been in rented quarters. The Centenary program for Fuchow includes a building for this school, and quite recently the ideal location seems to have become available. It is separated from the church compound by a road which is quiet and free from the noise of the street, and yet the property runs to the street by the reading room. The land under consideration also provides a suitable location for the missionary residence which we plan for Fuchow next year.

Nanfeng

In the out-stations there is still much to be done. Nanfeng is a large city of commercial and literary importance and Methodism cannot afford to neglect such a center for presenting the Gospel. We have had a pastor at Nanfeng off and on for the past eighteen or twenty years, but from now on we expect the pastor to be on and never again off.

Sungshih

Sungshih and Shangtungtu are places where the Church has secured large followings and where strong churches can be built up by resident pastors.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: Centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal and Plymouth Brethren.

Nanchang

Location: One of the wealthiest cities of China, and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan River, connected with Fu River by canal. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 726,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission and Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Blydenburg, Rev. F. C. Gale and Mrs. Gale, M.D., Rev. W. R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. E. L. Terman and Mrs. Terman, *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lulu C. Baker, Zula F. Brown, Ruth N. Daniels, Anna M. Graves (contract), Welthy B. Honsinger (on furlough), Gertrude Howe, Faith A. Hunt (on furlough), Ella E. Jordan (on furlough), Ida Kahn, M.D., Myra T. McDade (contract), Blanche T. Search (on furlough), Margaret Seeck, May Bel Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Bashford Hospital, Nanchang Academy. *W. F. M. S.:* Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

CHIANG MING-CHIH, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, District Missionary

NANCHANG ACADEMY

E. L. TERMAN, Principal

General

No philosophical or psychological study can possibly be of more interest than a study of the process by which a boy or a group of boys, coming from a background of 4,000 years of dark superstition, finding himself suddenly in the light of a new environment, where a certain lot of new conditions constantly stimulate for him new *visible* and *tangible* ways of action and to see how these stimulants gradually cause him as an individual member of the group, to become a sharer and partner in the associated activity, so that he feels its successes as his successes, its failures as his failures, how he is soon possessed by the attitude of the whole group and becomes alert to recognize the special ends at which it it aims, and the means employed to secure success in their attainment.

Christian Students

Thus it is that in Nanchang Academy, this originally small nucleus of students possessed by that Christ-like spirit of love for purity and righteousness, has grown in numbers and in might, until today not at the expense of good educational theory, but in direct accordance with the best educational theory that we have, our students not only become educated, but in the process become Christian. The tangible change that has this year been effected is the promotion of *twelve* in this group into full membership of the church, the receiving of baptism by *thirteen* and the acceptance into the church on probation of nearly *thirty*; in all, an inexpressible change in the hearts and lives of over *fifty* members of the group.

Candidates for the Ministry

In accordance with the definite statement of aims in our last year's report, careful attention has been given through the year to the guidance of those whom God has called to enter the ministry. The group—the Volunteer Band—was last year increased by two, making its total enrollment seven. Out of our three upper classes 60 per cent belonged last year to this band. Out of our last year's graduating class, consisting of three members, two are planning to enter the ministry and one educational work.

Teacher Training

The preparation of men for educational work is our second aim. In no field of our work have our doors of opportunity opened wider and in no department have we been more richly blessed than in our School of Education. A model course of study for day schools (Lower Primary), which was last year worked out in connection with the work of this department, was later adopted for use in all the Lower Primary schools of the Province. Far more requests are coming daily for teachers for these schools and for other schools, outside the Province, than we can fill. We are unanimous that these positions must be filled, and that therefore no department of our work deserves fuller or more immediate support than this.

Statistics

One hundred and seventy-three students were in school at some time during the year. Since 1916, when the school was opened, the percentage of students paying full tuition has increased from 43 per cent to 63 per cent.

NANCHANG HOSPITAL

MRS. F. C. GALE, M.D., Superintendent

Attitude of People

Nanchang Hospital has been a greater factor in the lives of many people in Nanchang this year than ever before. This is evidenced by the 19,826 treatments given in our clinic, which is an increase over last year of 6,521. Great confidence is being inspired as the people are coming to know that we are here to help them. Not being a treaty port they have been slower here than most of our hospitals to come for help. So many wait until they have tried innumerable Chinese doctors, many quacks who pretend to administer foreign medicine; then some who have had some foreign training. When the patient has become unconscious, they hasten to the foreign doctor to implore help at once. This means leaving seventy-five or more patients while the doctor goes to see what often proves a hopeless case. Many we are able to save, even in their serious condition. Their gratitude is unbounded as is instanced in the following case:

A wealthy merchant came to the hospital very ill with amoebic dysentery. I told him that we had no private room, but would make him as private as possible with the use of screens. He was told that he must remain two weeks. He entered the general ward. He refused to have a screen placed about his bed. He became very much interested in a beggar lad in the adjoining bed. When he had completed two weeks, he was told that he might return to his home. He said, "No. The air is better here." He remained four weeks. Shortly after his leaving, the beggar boy died. The same morning, the wealthy merchant came to the clinic, bringing a sick friend. He immediately offered to buy a coffin and pay the funeral expenses of the little beggar boy. Since that time he has brought many patients to our hospital, and has become a worshiper at our Central Church.

Obstacles

An obstacle that offers great difficulty is the inability to get the patients to take the medicine as ordered. This is especially true of tubercular patients; so that sometimes we feel that they are hopeless unless we can get them away from their homes to our hospital porch. Once in a while we are greatly and happily surprised.

A woman who is an educator of great influence here in Nanchang, had several hemorrhages from the lungs. When informed of what she *must* do as to the liberal use of fresh air, milk—which she detests—eggs and tonics, she kept faith with the doctor. Instructions were strictly followed. For two and a half years she has been able to carry full work in her school. Through her enthusiastic regard for the hospital she has kept a long line of patients coming from among her friends, relatives and students.

Religious Work

We rejoice in the increasing interest manifested in the Gospel. Many patients on leaving the hospital ask for the location of the nearest church that they may attend the services. The Bible woman tells that the women who wait in the clinic show an increased interest in the Gospel, and new homes are being opened for women services.

Out Trips

The patients from long distances are numerous. Many are sent to us by our pastors and other Christian workers. When our hospital forces increase we hope to make trips into the country to all the places where we have churches dispensing medicine and help along the way. We also hope very soon to open an eye clinic for the poor at our Central Church. The number of infected eyes that are amenable to treatment are so numerous that we feel this form of work will fully repay our efforts.

Staff

This year our staff has been increased by the arrival of Dr. Li Shu Hua, a graduate of the Nanking medical school. His coming makes it possible to take many more male patients into the hospital as well as for treatment in the clinic. The number of nurses has been increased to twelve. They show great interest in their work, and their spirit of cooperation has been shown by their willingness to live in any kind of quarters that we have been able to offer them. We hope that the day is not distant when our doctors and nurses will have living quarters which are thoroughly sanitary and comfortable. At Christmas time the nurses took great interest in preparing an entertainment for the poor children of the neighborhood, and one for two hundred beggars. Their program was most entertaining, and each child or beggar received a bag of nuts and fruits and also a picture card. These entertainments were so much appreciated that the nurses asked to give an entertainment at New Year time for friends and relatives. During the year the nurses gave an entertainment for the benefit of a public health campaign. We are hoping to enlarge our scope of work along the lines of public health. We have but recently purchased a large supply of health literature, and we hope as this is distributed throughout the district, our work may show the modes of prevention as well as cure.

Statistics

Foreign doctors, 1; Chinese doctors, 1 (half year); Chinese nurses, graduate, 1; student, 12; Chinese pastors, 1; Chinese Bible women, 1; clinic, new patients, 5,095; return, 14,731; men, 14,907; women, 4,914; soldiers, new, 569; return, 1,662; vaccinations, 568; outcalls, first visits, 230; return, 352; obstetrical cases, 13; insurance examinations, 52; inpatients, 101; operations, without anæsthesia, 355; local anæsthesia, 49; general anæsthesia, 46; total different persons treated, 6,861; total treatments, 31,557 (surgical dressings not included). Receipts, \$3,894.55 (Mex.); expenses, \$5,533.92 (Mex.).

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 14,440 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi Province, north of the Lu Mountains.

Population: Between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 450 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain and silk.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Christian Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. E. A. Hoose and Mrs. Hoose, Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, Rev. G. Carleton Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough), Mr. E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, R. T. Schaefer (on furlough) and Mrs. Schaefer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lyra H. Bahrenburg, Nelle Beggs (on furlough), Bertha M. Creek (on furlough), Anna E. Fredericks (on furlough), Minnie H. Garrett (contract), Bessie L. Meeker, Clara E. Merrill, Frances E. Woodruff, Mabel A. Woodruff.

Institutions: William Nast College. *W. F. M. S.:* Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

T. K. TSAI, Superintendent

E. A. HOOSE, District Missionary

Kiukiang

A large part of the work of the District is centered in Kiukiang. Outside of Kiukiang city there are three circuits, with a new one rapidly coming into being at Kintehcheng; and two stations, Tuchang and Jaochow, supported by the college church. At last Conference Bishop Lewis decided that as Taochaipu was already occupied by the Brethren Mission, it was in the light of comity, not incumbent upon the Methodist Church to station a man there. Accordingly that work was abandoned, the boys' school being closed soon after as was practicable, and the girls' school closed during the summer. General Wu, who had so generously financed the whole enterprise, withdrew from that place, although he had made certain plans, and put his funds into equally important extensive work here in the city. Thus our Taochiapu members have either drifted away, joined the Brethren or affiliated themselves with the Shaho Church.

Special Work

Bands of students went to two places during the student strike. These bands were led by a teacher, and preached afternoon and evening, selling Scripture portions, and distributing tracts. Through the gift of Dr. Perkins, this district also benefited from students sent out during the summer with baseballs, footballs, and other equipment for sports, teaching the people how to play. Other students traveled from place to place, showing the Council of Health charts, and lecturing on Hygiene and Sanitation. Good reports have come to us from all centers regarding the work of these students equipped and supported by the Doctor.

Outstations

Work here has prospered this year at Juichang despite the fact that there is no regularly appointed leader, or pastor.

Kintehcheng is the greatest porcelain center of China. Although our building here is not well suited for a school, chapel, and parsonage, nor is it even clean and sanitary, there is something being done worth while. The school is full, the students having paid the largest tuition of any place on the District. The two girls' schools also have a large enrollment. If we are to work there, a new building must be secured, and more money should be put into the place. The one drawback of the station is distance. It is difficult to reach from Kiukiang:

The work at Jaochow seems to be growing. The building is rented and maintained by the college church of Kiukiang and is well adapted to the present needs. The stations of Jaochow and Tuchang have been supported by the college church, but owing to the increased salaries paid to teachers and preachers, and their constant inability adequately to finance both places, they voted at the last Quarterly Conference to put their energies into supporting the *one* station of Jaochow, and are making a plea to the Board of Foreign Missions through the Finance Committee to take over the station at Tuchang. This station has been opened about seven years. The school is now supported by the Woman's Board. Part of the rent for house is paid by the same society. Thus the acceptance of this station by the Board means the supporting of the pastor, and the payment of half the rent.

At Pengtseh the work is prospering. The reports are exceptionally good. Most of the members are from other provinces, and it is hard to get a hold of the native population; but the Methodists are there with a determination to win.

Hukee a part of the Pengtseh circuit, has no pastor. The day school teacher has been holding some meetings on Sunday, but he cannot do both. Neither the school nor the evangelistic work is prospering. The property there is large, mostly owned by the Woman's Society. If the Board is to work there it should acquire some of the property and appoint a man. Hukee is not a bad place in which to plant a church.

Kiukiang city now has three circuits, the one at Hwashantang having been organized this year. This circuit is growing rapidly. The Institutional Church is at its center. A big reading room has been opened, with all the church magazines on file, and many daily papers from the large cities of China. This room serves scores of people daily. A guest room has been fitted up, where, after evening preaching services, people are invited to sit and talk of the gospel, their soul's salvation, and kindred subjects. The men report that often there are twelve or fifteen at the after-meeting in this social room. A play room is being fitted up, which will be used as another means of interesting the young men. Preaching services are held twice on Sunday evening, the first services for the members only with closed doors; then a second with doors wide open and an invitation for all who will to come up into the House of the Lord. And they do come in most gratifying numbers. There is preaching every night at both Hwashantang and Heokai. Students of the Bible Department of the college have helped here as elsewhere.

Our schools at Hwashantang are the model schools, there being 34 boys and 52 girls in the two schools. It is our plan to secure the funds for the new buildings for this Institutional church as soon as possible, as the work

is growing so rapidly that in a year or two it will outgrow its present quarters.

College Church

The college church presents our outstanding problem. The pastor must not only devote himself to the undergraduates who compose most of the membership, while they are in school training for life's work, but he must also endeavor to shepherd the graduates and others who have left the schools, they having accepted Christ and joined the Church here, and are in great danger of wandering away from the fold when they again return to their homes and unchristian surroundings.

Social Center

The proposed work at the industrial center near the railroad station has not progressed very far. It has been impossible to get suitable land as yet, although several have been working on the matter. The place is rapidly growing up, the match factory being about completed and ready to open; there are several new stores, as well as factories, either in process of building or planned. We should get land before the end of the year. The Woman's Society has rented a building, and has a school there this year, with preaching regularly by a student sent from the school.

General

The district colporteur has worked faithfully and well, disposing of thousands of portions of the Scripture. The Special Week of Evangelism was most successful here in the city. It was under the direction of the pastors and missionaries, there being forty different groups at work during the week, the groups continuing after the meetings as prayer groups. The National Phonetic has been used somewhat in the schools. Every pastor has learned the system, and some have been teaching it. At District Conference, the workers had normal work.

WILLIAM NAST COLLEGE

DR. E. C. PERKINS, Acting President

Constructive Policies

Several constructive policies were initiated at the beginning of these four years, during which the writer has been in this school, and they have been consistently promulgated through the years. I will mention three, and they are concerned with the discipline, fees and courses of study. A new act of regulations for all the departments of the school was established, and a committee called the Discipline Committee was organized as a regular part of the administration of the school. That set of regulations is the one used now, and the committee is still in existence and action. A firm policy in regard to fees is perhaps the best example of constructive work that these four years have to show. It must be remembered that the head of the school was changed each year, and that this was accomplished in spite of this fact. Now, there is not a student in school who gets his education free of charge. Yet we do not boast that we do not help students. We have several means of helping

poor worthy students; by self-help, by loans, by Board of Education scholarships. The latter two are available only for sons of our church workers.

New Courses

The new courses which we have just instituted, also have a history whose beginning dates back several years. It is only now that they have come into actual use. Formerly the educational system followed in this school was that of the United States; that is, there were four years of High School, followed by two years of College. Yet the system here differed from the American in that it was one year short of the latter. Thus a college graduate here had had only 15 years of study, while a college graduate in the United States had 16 years of study. It would be more correct then, to say that in primary education the school here followed the Chinese system, while in the higher work it followed the American system. And in the process a whole year of study was lost.

We now follow the Chinese system entirely. That is, we presuppose four years of lower primary work before a boy comes to our higher primary school. Then we give the boy three years of higher primary work, and then he enters the Middle School. After graduation from Middle School, he is ready for Junior College, where he remains two years. Finally, after three years of further study, he completes the work of the Senior College. Thus the college graduate in China has had just as many years of study as the college graduate in America.

Two new middle school courses were instituted at the beginning of this semester; one a general Middle School Course, and the other a Bible Middle School Course. The general Middle School Course is a standard course for schools in China, and upon graduation the students of our school should be accepted without question into any Junior College in the country. In this new course we have strengthened the work in Science and Mathematics, a need which has been felt for some time.

At last we have a Bible Course which fits into the whole educational scheme of the country. This course is strictly a Middle School course, and of Middle School Grade. Before its adoption we referred it to the President of the Nanking Theological Seminary, who gave it his unqualified endorsement, so that students finishing this course may enter the higher course in the Nanking Theological School without question or examination. Moreover, we have secured a special instructor for this department, who teaches only the students in this course. The course is intended for a two-fold purpose; it is both a fitting and a finishing course. That is, students may either go out into the ministry at once after completing the course, or pursue further studies in a higher theological institution. The course supplies the student with both theory and practice.

Candidates for the Ministry

This new department has been established in answer to the great need of the church for a well-trained ministry. If the Kiangsi Conference needs more preachers, they must come from our school here, and the one at Nanchang. If these two schools do not furnish the preachers, the Conference will have

none. At present we have four students in this Bible Middle Course, while we could accommodate twenty. A long time is required to ascertain the suitability of a man for this calling, and, in any case, the prospective student is accepted only upon recommendation by the District Superintendent.

Besides these four students in the Bible Middle School Course, we have four more candidates for the ministry taking the General Middle School Course. These study English with the regular Middle School students, while the students of the Bible Middle School substitute Bible courses for English.

Better Trained Teachers

Another great demand in our Conference is that for more and better trained teachers. Here, too, we must look to our own schools for the supply. In this we, here, are behindhand. It is our hope that by September, 1921, we may have a Middle School Course in Education for the purpose of training teachers for our primary and secondary schools.

Expansion

In the next five years we shall attempt a great improvement and expansion of our primary and secondary schools. The plants, the equipment, the courses, and students in great numbers will be available, but all will be of no use unless we have teachers ready to man the schools. And the teachers for our boys' school will have to come from this school and the one at Nanchang. Another Middle School Course that we wish to initiate soon is that of Business. Here the chief need is for a teacher to take charge of the department. It will be the first and only Business School in the province. In the way of equipment several new typewriters have already been secured, and soon we hope to add a typewriter having the phonetic script.

Another new venture that has been in our minds for several years is the Industrial School. Here again, the greatest need is that of a thoroughly trained man to take charge of it. We are thinking of two phases of Industrial work; the one a professional training in several trades, and the other a means of self-help for students of the Higher Primary and Middle Schools. We have worthy boys who are willing to work, but we must have work to give them, and someone to supervise the work. This year we have twenty-four students in the self-help department, but the work is unproductive, and we have no one to supervise it.

Thus we have in view five courses of study for the Middle School; the General course, the Bible course, the Normal course, the Business course, and the Industrial course. Then we can train men for college, for the theological school, for the ministry, for teaching, for business, for industry, or any general life-work.

Need

The first and greatest need of our school is entirely outside the school walls: it is in the day schools of the church. There lies the foundation of the school. After the day school, the point of next importance is the higher primary school.

Student Spirit

We have had an unusually fine spirit among the students this year. Never before have they seemed so teachable and ready to be led. One thing that has contributed to this spirit perhaps is the new life in the Athletics of the school. The inspirer of much of this is the new Director of Athletics, F. M. Chu.

New Teachers

After many keen disappointments over the loss of teachers and the difficulty of getting others, we rejoice over the coming of Mrs. Argelander and Mr. and Mrs. Hollingshead. We have also secured several new Chinese teachers. One of the most discouraging factors in the life of the school this fall has been the illness among teachers and students. It has greatly crippled the work.

Dr. Nast's Visit

Dr. Albert J. Nast, a long time friend and benefactor of the School made a personal visit here this year. We keenly appreciated the sympathetic manner in which he assisted us in starting off the school year.

THE WATER OF LIFE HOSPITAL

E. C. PERKINS, Superintendent

General Conditions

Prominent among the blessings of the year has been the efficient and untiring and devoted services given by Dr. Y. C. Chang. His wish for greater efficiency is such that his vacation was spent in the Methodist Hospital in Peking studying the specialty of the eye, rather than in recreation. There is reason for rejoicing over the evangelistic work of the hospital, which has recently been given into the charge of the devoted veteran worker, Pastor Chou Fen Ting. For some few days we were favored with the tactful and efficient help in this department of the Reverend Samuel J. McKee of the Presbyterian Board, who though a patient himself, was self-forgetful enough to give most helpful service in personal work and in a number of addresses. The Water of Life Hospital feels its responsibility for the evangelistic work at Hwa Sheng Tang, and a number of the members have enthusiastically taken a share in this work, particularly at the Sunday evening services.

Increase in Number of Patients

The increase in patients during the past year has been most encouraging, and can be observed by a comparison of this year's figures with last: last year's in-patients numbering 192, has this year been increased to 605; while the clinic with its 5,693 patients last year, has grown to 10,180 this year.

Staff

The hospital staff has been materially increased, notably by the coming on July first of Dr. David C. C. Chang from the American Church Mission Hospital at Anking. Dr. Chang has not only been helpful at this hospital, but also, during a time of stress while Dr. Sloan, the superintendent of the Nanking

University Hospital, was seriously ill and unable to attend to his duties, rendered able assistance at that hospital in Nanking, and helped to keep up the tradition of the intimate relationship that exists between the two places. Indeed, during the greater part of the past year one of our staff was in training there in Nanking in the drug room and has been doing no small service to the Water of Life Hospital since his return.

New Buildings

The buildings have been materially added to. A fairly large ward has been completed; a small two-story house has been erected which is to serve as a home for part of the nursing staff; and during the year we have also erected a large two-story building serving as the residence of Dr. Y. C. Chang, and our evangelist, Pastor Chou; the Pathological Laboratory has also been enlarged and a number of improvements of lesser nature been made. In view of the enlargement needed not only of the laboratory but of its scope, one of the hospital's helpers has been sent to the medical school at Tsinan Fu for a special course in the work of a pathological laboratory, taking certain courses there which bear on the subjects, and working in their laboratory. This preparation will require two years.

Epidemics

Kiukiang has been afflicted this year with three epidemics. The first and longest in point of duration being the malaria. Each year, of course, sees its regular visitation of malaria during the hot months, but this year it was unusually severe, and the malignant form was only too common. Cholera later broke out before the first of August and claimed several hundred victims in the city. The Superintendent, absent on holiday, returned with all speed as soon as authentic news had been received of this epidemic, and found that the government had given the doctors of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital the use of two temples in the city as isolation places for receiving cases of cholera. It was the privilege of the Water of Life Hospital also to cooperate in relieving the distress caused by this epidemic. Later on when news was received that there was cholera over at Touchang Hsien, the hospital forwarded to the region east of Poyang Lake some medicine which has been recently found to be very effective in cholera, and quite a number of pictorial health charts graphically warning against the dangers of cholera and suggesting prophylactic measures.

Later, with the beginning of autumn, came the epidemic of typhoid. So far as the Water of Life Hospital was concerned with this epidemic, it began with two severe cases that came in from Kiukiang city. The epidemic was particularly virulent from the start, the continuous fever lasting almost twice as long as is usually the case. During this epidemic several cases died, among them the wife of our newly arrived Dr. David C. C. Chang. It is with deep sympathy to him and with great regret that we record her passing from us, and the bereavement of Dr. Chang and his two little children.

Two of the outstanding cases of the year were soldiers who came in during the malaria epidemic, both of whom were afflicted with the malignant form. In both these cases the brain was affected.

Work in the College

We have begun on a plan of daily medical rounds through the William Nast College. It is our purpose to be still more intimately associated with the William Nast College in the days to come. We do not underestimate the value of treating the illness of those who come to us from all quarters, but feel that our duty lies very especially with our own students and we feel most keenly the truth of the old proverb with regard to the ounce of prevention. The Superintendent takes much pleasure in a course of Hygiene and Sanitation which has been begun with the large first year class of the middle school, and hopes that this is but the beginning of a much more efficient program in health education.

The Future

As we look forward toward the future, we cannot but see expansion. If it is at all fair to judge by the past, the coming year should bring the Water of Life Hospital into a position of still greater usefulness. We believe that God's plan is progress and growth and that His blessing will in future attend this work which has been blessed in the past, and that adequate means will be supplied for prosecuting a work which was begun and is continued in the prayer that it may be for His glory.

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: Rev. R. C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. Paul Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Laura M. White.

Foochow Conference: Rev. W. H. Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough), Miss S. M. Bosworth. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Elizabeth M. Strow.

Kiangsi Conference: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Hazel Shoub.

North China Conference: Rev. F. D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ida B. Lewis.

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main.

China General: Misses M. Black, M. J. Davis, M. Douglas, L. Douglas, H. Griffiths, G. Oldroyd, G. Townsend; Mr. J. I. Parker and Mrs. Parker.

Institutions

Methodist Publishing House (Union), American School for Missionaries' Children (Union).

CHINA, 1920

The outstanding fact of the year 1920 in China is the carrying of the Centenary as a movement to the Church in this great republic.

The process for statement of Methodism's Program of Advance culminated at the Central Conference of Eastern Asia in February, 1920. For its accomplishment there was launched a campaign of education and spiritual enlistment. There was created an attitude of expectancy. The Chinese and missionaries naturally looked forward to large sums of Centenary money from America. But they also came to see the proportions of the Program of the Church in China in a commanding way. The Church was roused to a sense of the bigness of its task and the seriousness of its own responsibility such as would have been impossible if the Centenary had begun as an occasion for writing checks on American banks.

During 1920 school work was interrupted in many places because of the student strikes and the anti-Japanese boycott. District Conferences and other meetings and evangelistic campaigns were interrupted in many places because of lawlessness and local armed conflict between contending political parties.

These interruptions are but symptoms of the new spirit throbbing in China. The Chinese are slowly waking to a national consciousness politically. Such demonstrations as the student strikes and such patriotic struggles as are seen in the new political conflicts and such wakening of the masses to a sense of their own share in affairs of government, are part of the process of rebuilding a civilization.

The Church commands increasing confidence. Many old institutions are losing their hold upon the youth of China, who are overardent for change. Schemes of social reform and political theories are found in prolific number. Modern education in the hands of thousands is an occasion for personal plunder rather than public service. It is said of the Church, even by bandits, that it is the one institution which exists evidently to serve folks. The Church in this hour of China's life is the great stabilizing factor, with adequate power of expansion for China's new growth.

The Centenary as a movement—not a mere occasion for the spending of money—came to China in 1920. The first essential for that movement was the firing of Chinese imagination to a commanding task. The processes of Program Statement and Centenary projection in 1920 were a significant contribution to the development of a national Christian consciousness.

The unique opportunity of the Christian Church at this hour in China is the development of a national Christian consciousness which shall give character to the thinking of New China even before a national consciousness is fully developed politically.

PROGRAM STATEMENT MEETING, PEKING, FEBRUARY, 1920

The first step in the launching of the Centenary in America was the meeting of the World Program Committee at Niagara Falls. Likewise the first step for successfully launching the Centenary in China, as a real indigenous movement, was the Program Statement process of 1919-20, which culminated in the Program Study meetings at Peking.

Immediately following the Centenary success in America in 1919, the Board took vigorous steps for carrying the Centenary as a movement to China. It sent to China one of its Associate Secretaries who had been most intimately related to the development of the Centenary in America. He was well equipped with stereopticon lanterns and a wide range of some of the best pictures used in the Centenary, for showing Methodism's World program as well as the work of the Church in China and its setting in Chinese customs and life.

In the party were persons particularly qualified to gather statistics and other survey material for use in giving the Centenary movement in China a broad basis in survey statement similar to that which made the Centenary in America.

There are seven Conferences in China. Their annual sessions were held in the fall of 1919. In connection with each annual Conference there were conducted one or more sessions for the study of the Program of the Church

within the territory of that Conference. Prominent laymen and District Superintendents and Pastors, as well as foreign missionaries took part in these Conferences. There was a study of the various types of work. The topic in each case was opened by a Chinese and a large part of the discussion was by the Chinese themselves, so that the Statement of Program represented indigenous thinking. In each Conference center there was appointed a small Follow-up Committee. This Committee kept careful notes of suggestions made at the meeting, took all recent estimates for existing work and new work and put this material into such shape that within an hour's time a representative of that Conference could present to an audience a comprehensive picture of what the Church is now doing, and what it proposes to do during the next five years.

Our missionary work in China is just emerging from a period of individualism. Missionaries and Chinese workers have faithfully worked in isolation. They have thought in terms of their own personal tasks and the plans of their Districts, and too seldom have they thought of the work of their Conference as a whole; much less have they been conscious factors in the outworking of plans on a nationwide basis.

There was deliberately followed a plan for growing a group of Chinese and Americans who had seen work of our Church in parts of China other than where they lived and who had sensed the direction in which we should be moving. There went from Conference to Conference a group of persons who were familiar with Centenary methods and spirit in the United States. As this group went, it gathered one or two or a dozen people from the local Annual Conference and carried them on to some territory outside of their own immediate responsibility. Thus there landed in Peking for the National Study Conference 150 delegates, over half of whom had personally visited other parts of China in which our Methodist Program was being worked out.

The National Study meetings had been timed so as to precede the Central Conference of Eastern Asia long enough to allow unhurried study of the great questions involved. All of the delegates to the Central Conference had been invited to sit as members of the Program Statement Meetings. In addition, there were present a goodly number of the most experienced and leading missionaries in China, from all of our seven Conferences.

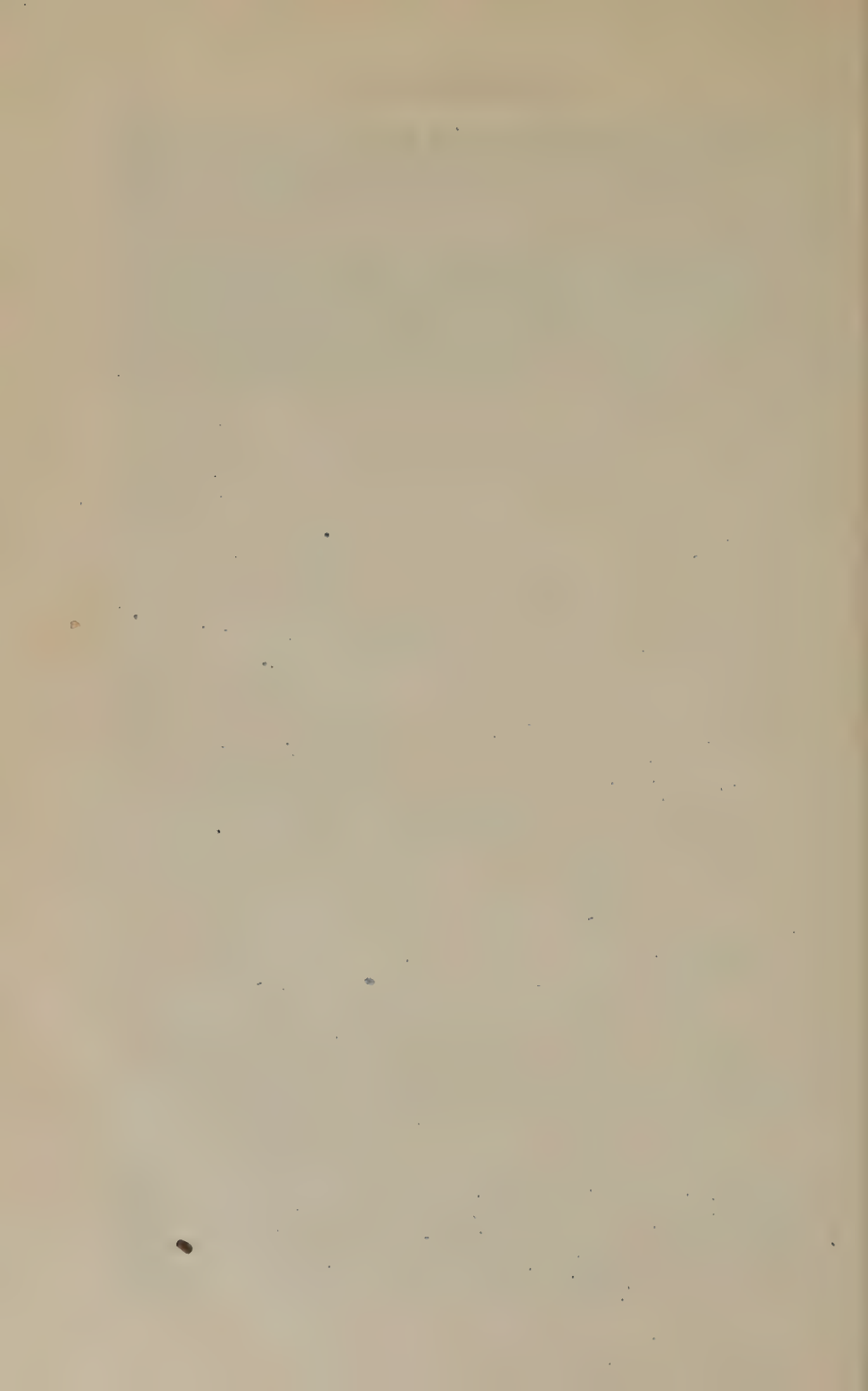
The first work of the Conference was to make a vertical study of our present enterprises and our program. The group from each Annual Conference presented by map and chart and in terse worded statement a picture of their present location, past achievements and proposed program.

The personnel of the Conference was then reassembled around the great types of missionary work. Horizontal study was made. Educationalists from all parts of China sensed the great educational objectives and the standards by which our program was to be built and others made study from the standpoint of their own specialities.

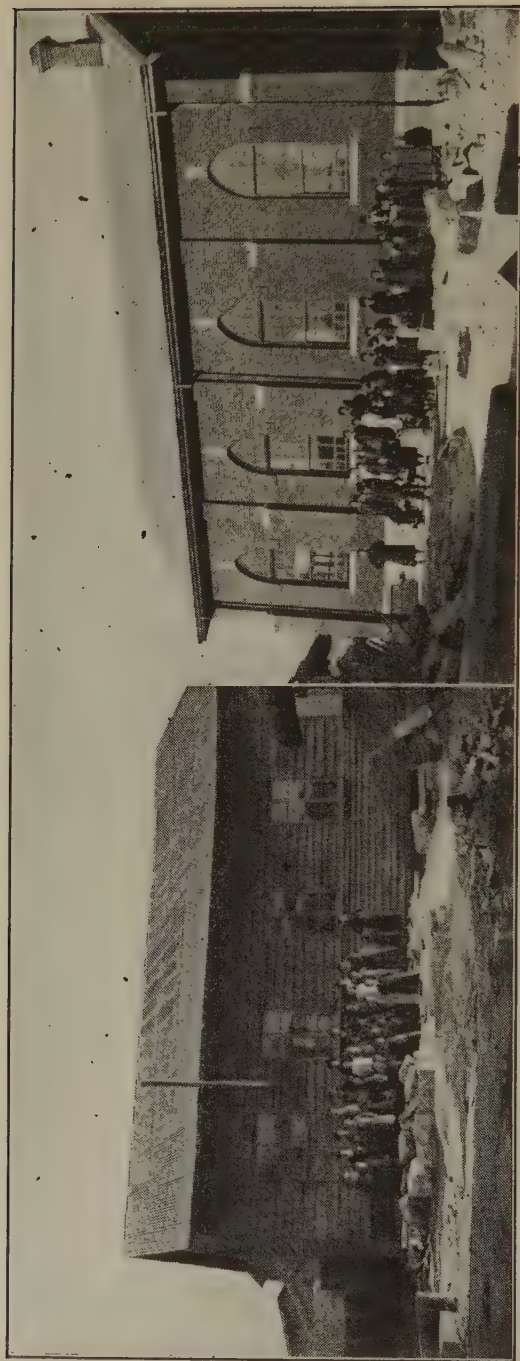
The Conference met each forenoon for three hours during a two weeks' period. The afternoons were spent in committee meetings. So thoroughly was the atmosphere that of deliberation rather than debate that the group carried through the value of the two weeks' period under a schedule which was found physically very taxing to every person present, in such a way that the meetings became a genuine inspiration and spiritual uplift. People went from

those meetings to all parts of China, sharing more fully in that national Christian consciousness—that consciousness of Christian problems on a nationwide scale, which is essential if the Church in this generation in China is to mold the thinking of those Chinese of modern education for building the China of today and tomorrow.

The program as stated in these meetings was then submitted to the Central Conference of Eastern Asia. The Central Conference is the highest ecclesiastical body of our Church in China. The program was adopted by the Central Conference and became a working basis of administration and enlistment for the new quadrennium. From time to time the various policies involved are taken up by the Board of Foreign Missions for consideration and such action as the developing work demands.



SEOUL AREA



Centenary Funds have Transformed the Ramshackle Building on the left, in the Heart of the Native City Section of Seoul,
into the New Building on the Right, which is the Beginning of a Community Center for
Aggressive Work Among the Non-Christian Population.

JAPAN

Area: 137,616 square miles, a little less than that of California. Coast line 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 57,500,000 in Japan proper.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated, and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and 40,500 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions and the publishing house preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of cooperation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor.*]

JAPAN AND KOREA

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH

The Area

The Japan-Korea area is one of considerable extent. It comprises the work of our church in the entire Japanese Empire; and this will be understood to include not only Japan Proper, Korea, Formosa and many other islands, but those parts of Manchuria which are under Japanese control, like the Liaotung Peninsula. In Formosa, however, there is no Methodist work, and in Manchuria we have as yet no foreign missionaries. Indeed, the work of the Japan Methodist Church itself in that region means at present only a single church (that at Dairen), in whose erection we have helpfully assisted. So that for all practical purposes we may consider the area to cover simply Korea and the main island portion of Japan, except for the new Korean work just opening in northern Manchuria. The surface we may call 250,000 square miles, the population 75,000,000.

In this wide territory there are eighteen cities and towns in which missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church are resident, compared with eight or ten in some Oriental areas. From the northernmost station in Japan, Sapporo up in the Hokkaido, one must travel nearly 700 miles southward to arrive at Tokyo, and then may go on for almost another thousand before he will reach Kagoshima in the far end of the southern island of Kyushu. Two of the Japanese sta-

tions lie off this through line of travel, but all are on the railroad. In Korea, on the contrary, four of our seven stations must be reached by automobile or motor-cycle or jinrickisha over the highways, since they are removed ten to eighty miles from the nearest railway. If, then, one should start in north Japan and, ignoring altogether the interior districts in which many missionaries do their work, leaving aside the Loo Choo Islands stringing out toward the tropics, where a unique field is supervised by one of our men, if he should one by one visit merely the mission stations of our church, ending his journey in north Korea, in a little town among picturesque hills, he would have covered by rail and by road well over 3,000 miles in his circuit. From Montreal to Galveston, with a spur from Memphis to Omaha and minor branches—this will suggest a rough parallel.

The Climate

Such a traveler would also pass through a variety of climate. In north Japan deep and persistent snows through a long winter; in southern Japan an almost semi-tropical condition; in central and northern Korea keen January temperature, yet seeming almost mild in comparison with the bitter climate of Harbin and other Manchuria points. Mountain districts bring refreshment; sweltering plains combine summer rains and heats; earthquakes, typhoons, and duststorms vary the round of the year. Here "palm and pine" are both to be found. The American apple of the north is supplemented by the orange and tea of the south. The cherry blossoms and the bamboo, the rice, the cotton, and the wheat are all growing within our bounds. The plum blossom makes its appearance even before the year's beginning and the chrysanthemum crowns the hardy fall. In short, it is what one might expect in a country stretching from Newfoundland to Cuba. Not "every prospect pleases" and not every "man is vile"; but here is a field for the work of Christ which offers many natural advantages and attractions, and over which one must continually lament because of the scarcity of workers. Perhaps the best way to indicate the situation is to tell exactly what force we have at the different stations.

Workers in Japan

Sapporo, capital city of the northern island, seat of the fifth Imperial University, with a population of upward of 100,000, center of 2,000,000 people—one man, three women, two children; Hakodate, one of our earliest stations, now a city of 100,000—four women; Hirosaki, mother of notable men, a rather small city but commanding an important region—four women; Sendai, a growing city of 130,000, location of the third Imperial University—one man, three women, three children; Tokyo, with two and a quarter million inhabitants, chief city of the Empire and of the Orient—seven men, fifteen women, ten children; Yokohama, the leading port city, 500,000 population—one man, six women; Nagoya, about the same size—two women; Fukuoka, the progressive metropolis of western Japan, seat of the fourth Imperial University—one man, three women, two children; Kumamoto, a conservative but educationally significant town—two women; Kagoshima, leading city of the great Satsuma clan—one man, three women; Nagasaki, with nearly 200,000 people about its beautiful harbor—two men, eight women.

Workers in Korea

In Korea there is Kongju, with a few thousand people, but missionary center for a round million—two men, four women, two children, and no other foreigners in the neighborhood; Wonju—one man, one woman, two children in a little mountain town with 400,000 people in the surrounding districts, and no other foreigners within eighty miles; Chemulpo, port city of Seoul—one man (soon to be transferred with his family), four women, one child; Seoul, capital city of the peninsula, with a population of about 275,000, one quarter Japanese—five men, twenty-one women, nine children; Haiju, a provincial capital of 15,000, fifty miles from the railroad—two men, four women, three children; Pyeng Yang—two men, ten women, four children in one of the great centers of mission work in the Far East, perhaps the strongest station of the Northern Presbyterian Church in any land; and Yeng Byen—one man, two women, alone for Christ in these northern hills.

Total Force

The total force in this field then, is 29 men, 99 women, and 38 children, with a responsibility resting upon our church for the Christianization of some 8,000,000 souls. This enumeration includes only those on the field, not those on furlough; it does not take in a few Americans employed by the Missions or their schools, but only members of the Missions and their families; it counts all wives separately as well as their husbands, and numbers language students and retired missionaries with those in active service. It reveals two things: (1) the utter inadequacy of the present force for any intensive work; and (2) the vast preponderance of women over men in what ought to be a more evenly balanced army.

Church Membership

In the area is an enrollment of about 40,000 full church members and probationers; but of the more than 20,000 in the Japan Methodist Church, the majority are not under our supervision, since the Missions of the Southern and Canadian Methodist Churches also hold the relation of affiliation and cooperation with the Japan Church. But the enrolled constituency runs far beyond these figures; the churches in the Orient feel it wise to maintain practically a double probationary system, so that professed believers or inquirers may be thoroughly tested and fairly trained before admission to full church membership. The Sunday schools are also much larger than the membership—sign of good hope.

Korean Conditions

In Korea is still political unrest. The reforms which have been promised by the Government are necessarily slow of realization, and those already achieved—which are not few or inconsiderable—have not been warmly received by a people whose heart has been set on independence. More of the leaders, however, seem now to accept the view that immediate independence is impracticable and that the statesmanlike procedure is devotion to education and the other agencies which will build up the inner life of the people, develop the natural resources of the land, and prepare for the larger responsibilities which the future is sure

to bring, whatever the form of government which may obtain. Cooperation with every progressive measure initiated by the existing Government—such as the local advisory councils—is felt by many to be advisable and advantage is wisely being taken of all the means of training in the art of modern government.

Signs of Hope

This spirit naturally results in the young people flocking to the schools; and in a country where educational facilities are still so woefully inadequate this means over-crowded buildings and many a thousand of ambitious youth shut out. Never have our schools been so full. And, what is no less cheering, the churches are attended this year as not for many years preceding. No class is giving a more eager hearing to the Gospel than the young men. They are apparently convinced that in the word and the power of Jesus Christ is something which can not elsewhere be found, something which Korea must have for its highest development, and patriotism in a wholly worthy way offers incentives to religion. Bible classes—the very center of Christian nurture in this land—have been large and impressive; evangelistic movements have been varied, spontaneous, and productive. Baptisms and new probationers are coming up to the old level from which they fell away during the political disturbances. The increase in the amounts contributed for church building and improvements, church debts, current expenses, as well as pastoral support and benevolences, is so great that the total shows an advance of more than 20 per cent over the unprecedented amount of the previous year.

Korea Centenary

The Centenary in Korea deserves a special word. In 1917 organization was effected, objectives outlined, and a beginning made on a rather extensive and ambitious program. Progress towards its achievement has been irregular; there has been no possibility of setting apart a large force for distinctive Centenary work, and dependence has necessarily been on the regular machinery of the church. But, while many of the plans are far from completion, real success may be recorded. On the financial side—where results may be most easily counted—we have not touched precisely the points anticipated, but the total of contributions from the native church has gone beyond what we dared to expect. The plan called for \$35,000 in 1918, \$40,500 in 1919 and \$48,500 in 1920, or a total of \$124,000 for the three-year period. The actual receipts for all purposes, as reported in the Conference Minutes, were \$37,500 in 1918, \$51,000 in 1919, and \$62,500 in 1920, or a total of \$151,000; that is, almost 22 per cent beyond the mark set at the beginning. When the poverty of the people is remembered, and the extraordinarily disturbed conditions, this result must be counted most gratifying.

Forward Movement, Japan

In Japan, Methodism has likewise been on the up-grade. The activity corresponding to and growing from Centenary has gone under the name of *Tai Sei Undo*, or Great Forward Movement. It has been directed and largely conducted by Japanese leaders, and has the promise of ushering in a new

financial and spiritual epoch in the church. Its influence, indeed, may well extend far beyond the Methodist household. It began as a power in a marvelous meeting at Kamakura in the winter of 1919-20, and is to cover a period of about four years, to the General Conference of 1924. Its financial objective was the securing of \$300,000 at first deemed an impossible sum, for certain well-defined purposes, and the drive was finished in the late fall, when subscriptions of \$309,000 were reported. The resolve of the leaders is not merely to collect 100 per cent on these subscriptions, but to increase the total not less than 10 per cent by means of new subscriptions. For 1921 the watch-cry is the doubling of the church membership. It is a joy to those who have toiled forty-five years in Japan to see the rich fruitage which is now appearing in the form of a real church of Jesus Christ, more and more self-supporting, self-propagating, and self-governing, and with a devoted and competent leadership. The new bishop, Dr. K. Uzaki, is approving himself heartily to the church in this first year of his new responsibility as the right man in the right place.

Japan and America

Japanese feeling to America and Americans can scarcely be quite so trustful and affectionate as in the years when no political questions of complexity and difficulty were above the horizon. There is now suspicion of American motives in the Far East. Commercial advantage, which is so openly sought by the great Republic, is almost inevitably linked in the mind of the Orient, if not also of the Occident, with political supremacy. It is still hard to believe in national sincerity and national altruism; the results of the Great War have not been to establish a world-wide reign of good-will. And when to the suspicion that the United States is seeking to limit the activities of Japan in Eastern Asia not from disinterested motives but for its own gain, is added the natural resentment arising from the ungenerous treatment of the Japanese who are already in the States, it is not strange that there should be perceptible some diminution in the warmth of the traditional friendship for America. But even yet American approval, American cooperation is eagerly sought. Especially do the liberal and Christian elements welcome the support of the same elements in the western world for the attainment of the highest ends of international life. Some lamentable happenings have marred Japanese history in these passing days, such as the military outrages in Chientao; but these do not represent all or the best in Japan. The same struggle between the old order and the new which is in progress in other lands in one form or another is going on here; and there can be no doubt in any Christian mind as to the outcome. But help is needed—help from America; Japan's nearest and best neighbor. "*Lord of Harvest, send forth reapers!*"

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The Japan Methodist Church

In 1907, by the joint action of the three Methodist Missions operating in Japan, the native church was organized on a self-governing basis. Its third General Conference is now past, and with two Annual Conferences and eighteen districts under the superintendence of Bishop Uzaki, it is out of the experimental stage.

Last year the Forward Movement was undertaken, reflecting the zeal and consecration of our own Centenary. The first year's goal was the dedication of \$300,000 to the work. This year's effort will be to double the membership of the entire church. Next year the ideal of a New Testament life of service will be set before every Christian.

Centenary funds are urgently needed to supplement the giving of the Japanese church, and to extend the work of evangelism by means of touring, and through education in the schools. 60,000,000 people with no knowledge of Christ are the field to which the workers of the Methodist church have been called.

Sunday School Convention

The World's Sunday School Convention, held in Tokyo last October, contributed much to the Christian movement in Japan. Besides the direct impetus to Sunday school work, encouragement to workers, added dignity to what was considered a secondary form of activity, the instructive value of its addresses and exhibits, it gave through its music and pageantry, a new mode of religious expression to the Japanese people.

Professor and Mrs. H. A. Smith brought enthusiasm to the chorus work, and the 1,000 young people comprising the chorus did such fine work that they astonished themselves and their leaders. The chorus was perhaps the most talked of and widely advertised feature of the convention.

The National Sunday School Association of Japan has now a music department, and with the convention choral music as a basis, is to have a circulating library of choral and pageant music for use in the schools and choirs of the Christian churches throughout the country.

American School in Japan

This school, to which our mission and others make an annual grant, has entered upon a new career. It moved recently to a new site, into a new school-house well adapted to its needs. The new principal, Dr. W. E. Hoffsommer, has been a member of the Dutch Reformed Mission for the past ten years. He is a trained educationalist, and is assisted by a strong staff of teachers from America.

The school conducts classes ranging from beginners through four years of high school. Half of the 130 students at present in the school are from missionary families. Many nationalities are represented, but the methods are American.

Our mission is represented on the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. Many business houses, with agencies in Japan, are behind the school, and Ambassador Morris has given it his support. At a farewell banquet, when Mr. Morris was leaving Japan, he asked those present to pray for the success of his campaign in America for adequate plant and endowment for the school.

The school makes it possible for American families to hold together in Japan until the children are ready to enter college. It also sustains in the heart of Japan the only American school in that country. It is becoming, through the cooperation of parents and friends, a community center for American activities in Tokyo.

Japan Evangelist

The Japan Evangelist is the monthly organ of the Federation of Missions of Japan, E. T. Iglehart, editor. For many years it was conducted by the Methodist Publishing House, but is now under the management of the Federated Missions, who choose its editorial staff and are responsible for its publication.

The business end is handled by the Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo. It has a considerable circulation in Japan and America. Its editorials and contributed articles cover all forms of Christian activity. It gives translations from the Japanese religious press, and is the clearing house for missionary news and discussion of mission problems. Subscription price Yen 4. (\$2.50) a year.

Christian Literature Society of Japan

The Christian Literature Society is an organization through which the Federated Missions in Japan do a united work in preparing and publishing Christian literature in the Japanese language. This literature consists of translated and original books and tracts. The Methodist Publishing House acts as the chief sales agent of the Society.

The Society's program covers the whole field of need in Japanese Christian literature, but it needs funds to carry out that program. Meanwhile it is publishing tracts, booklets, and a number of substantial books, the latter being provided for by special gifts.

Three periodicals are also published—one for young Sunday school children, one for young women outside the schools, and one for students in government schools. This last named is a remarkable publication which the Society took over from its original promoters in 1920, and which goes each month to the students in the 1,500 government middle schools and to the teachers in the 1,000 primary schools.

The Society has recently purchased a fine piece of property in the old settlement part of Tokyo as a residence for the general secretary and for offices. For several years the chairman of the Society has been a member of our Mission and from the beginning the general secretary has been a member of the Southern Methodist Mission.

EAST CONFERENCE

HIROSAKI DISTRICT

Area: Includes Aomori Province, area 3,615 squares miles; and part of Akita Province, area 4,490 square miles.

Population: Aomori Province, 813,278, Akita Province, 1,000,000.

Industries: Farming, mining and fishing, and the manufacture of lacquer wares.

Hirosaki

Location: The northernmost point on the main island of Japan, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: 40,195.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the Church of Christ, Reformed Church in America, and the Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses M. Helen Russell (on furlough), Winifred Draper, Lois Courtice, Vera J. Fehr, and Erma Taylor (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, and the Aiko Kindergarten.

S. YOSHIOKA, Superintendent

E. T. IGLEHART, District Missionary

The District

Hirosaki District embraces the northern cap of the main island of Japan. It covers two provinces, in which there are 2,000,000 people. In some sections the Methodist Church works alone, and in all parts it has a larger work than any mission. The people are extremely conservative. Many leaders of the church in Japan have come from this section.

Outstanding Work

In the work of the missionary the most outstanding feature is the Goshogawara Church. The pastor and his wife here have been conducting a kindergarten through which they have gained access to many of the best people of the town. Christian activity has been carried on here for years, but this new feature of activity seems to have given the pastor a new standing in the community.

Attitude of the People

Many seekers have come to the church and some have been baptized. The missionary is heartily welcomed throughout the country. If armed with a stereopticon or movie outfit he can get a crowd to listen to the Gospel wherever he goes. This country is undergoing a change. The standards of living are being raised, and there is everywhere a more progressive attitude. It is flood tide for the Gospel message. A dozen preachers could be located immediately at important points where no regular work has ever been carried on. Hirosaki has had no resident missionary for the past eight years.

Educational Institutions

Hirosaki Jo Gakko is a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls in the city of Hirosaki. This is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and this school is the only one of its grade not only in the city, but in all the main island north of Sendai.

The school was founded thirty-five years ago by Japanese and turned over to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ten years ago. Within five years the land, building space, and numbers of pupils have doubled. The academic and sewing departments are recognized by the government.

The present student enrollment is 200—this is a desired limit that the girls may receive personal attention. Three-fourths of the girls are Christians, and as they go out into the villages and hamlets they will help establish many Christian homes.

Hirosaki Kindergartens

The kindergartens are flourishing. The bright faces of the children as they gather in the morning circle are as interesting as one can find anywhere. Graduation day is near. A new lot of tots will be received to be trained and influenced by our Christian teachers.

Each month the graduates will meet in order to keep them in touch with Christianity. The mothers are more and more turning to the kindergartens as beneficent institutions. They are attending our mothers' meetings also. So aside from the work done for the children the kindergartens have a far reaching influence on the homes of the village people.

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Sapporo

Location: The capital of the Hokkaido (area 36,298 square miles, population two million), and the northernmost mission station of our church in Japan. The seat of the Imperial University Agricultural College of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist, is president.

Population: 103,838.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, Adventists, and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses V. E. Alexander and M. B. Griffiths.

Hakodate

Location: Important seaport of the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan.

Population: 106,238.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, who was the first Protestant Missionary to the Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, American Board and American Presbyterians.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Augusta Dickerson, Dora A. Wagner (on furlough), Lora Goodwin, Helen Couch (on furlough), Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough) and Marie Kilheffer (contract).

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Iai Jo Gakko.

F. W. HECKELMAN, District Missionary

NAGOYA DISTRICT

Nagoya

Location: In the Aichi District which is composed of four counties—Aichi, Gifu, Miye, and Shiga. Nagoya is located in a rich valley between Tokyo and Kobe—235 miles from the former and 150 miles from the latter city.

Area: Aichi 1,863 square miles, Gifu 3,999 square miles, Miye 2,165 square miles, Shiga 1,539 square miles.

Population: Nagoya city, 500,000. For the four counties, 5,204,188.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877, and was the first Christian work established here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Southern Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Methodist Protestant, the Missionary Society of the Church of England, Canada, the Evangelical Association, the Baptist, and the Omi Mission; the Universalist, and the United Brethren are represented by native workers.

Missionaries: Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses K. Grace Wythe and Alice E. Hitch.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

NOTE.—The transfer of this District to the Canadian Methodist Mission is under negotiation and will probably be effected this year.

SENDAI DISTRICT

Area: Includes Miyagi Province, area 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Province, area 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Province, area 5,038 square miles; and part of Iwate Province, area 5,355 square miles.

Population: Miyagi Province, 993,638; Yamagata Province, 1,035,008; Fukushima Province, 1,372,590, Iwate Province, 900,882. Total, 3,951,500.

Sendai

Location: A garrison town, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island. An important educational center.

Population: 119,000.

Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments and pottery and silk weaving.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board, American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie A. Heaton (on furlough), Louisa Imhof, Margaret Haberman, Mabel Lee.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Union Orphanage.

S. YOSHIOKA, Superintendent

C. W. IGLEHART, District Missionary

The District

The missionary located in this district is not crowded for space, for it takes as long to go from one end of it to the other as it does to go from New York to Buffalo. Sendai city is the center of the district. Residing in Sendai, the missionary travels south for six hours, north for six hours, and west, across the mountains, for eight or nine hours by rail to the various small centers of work.

The country towns and villages off the railroad are ready to receive the gospel. There are 3,000,000 people here who bend over the rice sheets in the muddy fields, or who stand by the silk looms in the factories, and there are so few workers to cultivate the souls of these people or to guide the skeins of their lives in the making of Christian character.

Growth of the Church

In the four provinces our Methodist Church has established churches in each of the six or seven largest cities, and from these cities pastors go out on circuits to other points in true Wesleyan style. During the year the churches have as a total, and in most cases individually, grown in membership, self-support and in Christian spirit.

Work Among Women

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were obliged to discontinue their Girls' Industrial School in Sendai last year, and as a consequence our work has

suffered—especially the ten or more street Sunday schools which were operated by the teachers and students of the school. These street Sunday schools drew more than 1,000 children.

Miss Lee and her trained workers are trying to fill the gap, and various forms of work for women and children have been started. Two day nurseries have made the homes of the people accessible, especially the homes of a new class of high officials who have recently come to Sendai.

Mrs. Iglehart's class in home cooking, with hot biscuit and other Western dishes, has met a more hearty response from a large group of young mothers than years of preaching—many of these young women would never think of coming to a Christian church.

Country Work

The country work is interesting and hopeful. While the schools are training young people of promise, the evangelist goes about from town to town preaching, teaching and gathering the children in Sunday schools. New recruits are thus discovered and seed of the gospel scattered broadcast.

Last year the missionary traveled throughout the district with a stereopticon showing the life of Christ, and reaching 15,000 people in thirty different centers. This year the missionary has a portable moving picture machine with reels specially made for the work.

Membership Campaign

The campaign to double the church membership this year has begun. Every effort is being made to reach the unsaved, and to bring to a decision the many seekers already within our circle.

TOKYO EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: The two districts centering in Tokyo, divide the city and extend into the surrounding country, covering four counties—Tochigi, area 2,452 square miles; Chiba, area 1,942 square miles; Saitama, area 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo-fu, area 615 square miles. Total area, 6,699 square miles.

Population: Tochigi, 1,083,998; Chiba, 1,577,170; Saitama, 1,486,459; Tokyo-fu, 3,058,755. Total 6,206,382. The most congested center in Japan.

Tokyo

Location: Largest city in Japan, and fourth largest in the world. Situated on the southeast coast of Hondo Island. Capital of Japan since 1867.

Population: 2,332,000 (1908).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the German Evangelical Protestant Missionary Union, the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church, Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, American Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterian (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A. The total number of missionaries residing here is 351.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander (on furlough), Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. Sennosuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, Professor J. Victor Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider, F. Shacklock. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alberta B. Sprowles, Mary H. Chappell, Matilda A. Spencer (on furlough), Alice Cheney (on furlough), B. May Bailey, Bernice Bassett, Myrtle Z. Pider, Anna P. Atkinson, M. A. Paine, Esther V. Thurston, Ruth Weiss, Blanche Gard.

Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School) includes Academy, College, and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute). Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), and Kyo Bun Kwan (Publishing House). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union).

S. OGATA, Superintendent East District and West District

E. T. IGLEHART, District Missionary

G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

Asakusa, Tokyo East

Our mission owns valuable property in a strategic locality in Asakusa, the play ward of Tokyo. There is a church and parsonage here, which we are holding until we are able to build a large social hall.

We are but two minutes walk from the movie show center, and a short distance from the great Kwannon temple, the infamous Yoshiwara, the Mecca of the day and night pleasure seekers. It is an ideal center for every form of evangelistic work.

The church has an active pastor, and an earnest group of young laymen, most of whom were converted here. These men are ready for outdoor preaching, tract distribution, and other forms of outdoor activity.

During the past year we opened a kindergarten. This start in community work has been successful, and has brought large numbers of families in touch with the church. Conversions are frequent.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is largely under the supervision of Miss Tomi Furuta, who was for many years associated with Miss Spencer in this work.

We have five Bible women working in different churches, holding meetings for women, teaching women in their homes, and teaching in the Sunday schools.

We still have one primary day school with 340 pupils, and six Japanese teachers. The building is overcrowded, but not a week passes but someone begs us to receive their children. The city schools are so crowded, especially in Asakusa, the section of the city where our school is situated, that it is almost impossible for families coming to Tokyo during the school year, to enter their children in any school.

Our Sunday school, held in the school building, has an attendance of nearly 300 every Sunday. The attendance is entirely optional. Sunday afternoons the teachers give the older children practical lessons in visiting the sick and relieving the poor and needy.

We are desirous of opening an Evangelistic Home, conveniently located in the city, as headquarters for evangelistic work, for special classes for business girls and for a social center.

Evangelistic Work in Shibuya

Shibuya is the residential district immediately adjacent to the grounds of our Methodist school in Tokyo, Aoyama Gakuin. It is a rapidly growing district with a large population. Preaching and Sunday school work are carried on here by the theological students in a small rented house in an alley.

We have a vision for the development of the work in Shibuya, and hope to establish a community church of spiritual efficiency. Our purpose is twofold—to make such a church the center of evangelism for the people of Shibuya, and to use the church as a training camp for the students of the Theological School. A young preacher has volunteered to take the lead in building up such a church. He leaves a self-supporting church paying a larger salary than we can pay him, and he has had an offer in another part of Japan that would pay double the salary.

AOYAMA GAKUIN

A. D. BERRY, Dean

For many years Aoyama Gakuin in Tokyo has been carrying on its work in three departments—a Middle School, a College, and a Theological School. These three departments have never been in more excellent condition than at present. The total enrollment for the year has been 1,100 students.

The value of the grounds has increased to over a million Yen and the buildings are worth 700,000 Yen. In the recent expansion movement contributions from Japanese sources have totaled nearly 400,000 Yen. The annual income has increased in the last five years from 40,000 to 120,000 Yen. Of this income, 46,000 Yen is mission grant and the rest from local sources.

The school's three departments are recognized by the government, and although this recognition brings no financial aid to the school, it does give it other valuable privileges. The school has full freedom in religious worship and instruction. Contrary to reports that have appeared in American papers, our mission school in Japan may have compulsory chapel attendance and required instruction in the Bible.

In addition, there are large voluntary Bible classes and a live and efficient church at work in the school. The students who enter the lower classes in the Middle School and in the College in such large numbers come for the most part from non-Christian homes. During the course of their school career many become Christians, so that in the senior classes there is always a large proportion of baptized Christians.

Government regulations for private universities have been radically changed. It is easy for private schools to be recognized as universities. There is a rush on among the schools of Japan, both private and government, to develop into universities, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the work of the higher grades unless there be university recognition.

Plans have been made for the development of the College department of Aoyama Gakuin into a university. The Middle School, and the Theological School, and perhaps the College Normal course will remain as they are. A university department with two colleges at first—literature and commerce—is the plan. Preparatory departments will also be necessary to link up the Middle

School with the university department. The full preparatory and university course together will be six years.

Two million Yen will be required for this work. The government requires 600,000 Yen deposited as endowment. The school hopes to raise 500,000 Yen. The plans call for the beginning of the university in 1922.

Aoyama Gakuin suffered the loss of its president, Dr. M. Takagi, at the beginning of this year. Dr. Takagi had been president for seven years. He was a teacher in the Theological School before becoming president. The plans for the future development of Aoyama Gakuin were his plans, and in spite of serious illness and subsequent weakness Dr. Takagi gave all his strength to the work of the school. His death is not only a great loss to the school, but also to the whole Christian educational work of Japan.

KYO BUN KWAN

(METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE)

The Methodist Publishing House of Tokyo, has had a good year. H. W. John, Manager, Floyd Shacklock, Assistant Manager, and E. T. Iglehart, Treasurer.

The year 1920 showed an increase of one-third in sales, the total being Yen 212,000. The per cent of expense in relation to sales was reduced from 13.5 per cent of the previous year, to 10 per cent. The Victor department has been added to and is growing steadily. The typewriting department is also growing. These two departments will be a factor in caring for the overhead expenses of the publishing house.

The stock is good, and the sales are better, which is encouraging in the face of the general depression. Our greatest need is capital. Opportunities for extension into new lines are coming every day, and most of these have to be turned down because of lack of funds.

At present we are pushing the text books and library books, among the government schools, with considerable success. This should lead, in a few years, to some measure of influence in the selection of books, especially for libraries. Another field of extended influence is among the retail book stores of the country. Most of these stores are glad to have a foreign firm select their books, and this should lead to a large and influential business. Cooperation with the Japan Methodist Church, in the way of financing their publications, could also be developed.

AOYAMA COLLEGE AND ACADEMY

E. T. IGLEHART, Principal

These departments of the school are in a flourishing condition. In March of this year we graduated 42 young men from the college and 90 from the academy. The total enrollment at the end of the year was, college 360 and academy 700. Applications for admission in recent years have been beyond the capacity of the school, and rigid examinations for entrance are given in both departments.

The swing of reaction from the business boom in Japan is seen in the directions our college graduates are taking. Of late, the tendency has been

toward a business life, even on the part of the Normal students. But this has changed, and most of the men of this year's Normal graduating class expect to teach. As teachers, their salaries will be twice what they were three years ago. Our business college graduates are being placed in the best banks, and shipping and commercial concerns in the country.

The academy graduates are evenly divided between business life and advance into higher schools and colleges. Almost without exception, our graduates have accepted the high ideals which we call Christian. Scores of the students have been baptized during the year.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

The Japanese Language School is located in Tokyo, and is in session from the last of September to the middle of June. New classes are formed in January, and in April, provided there are six or more missionaries ready to begin their studies at these times.

The regular work of the classes is carried on four hours daily all through the week. The teachers, eight of whom are giving full time, carry on a direct conversational method in all classes. No English is spoken in the process of explaining. Objects are used which can be pictured, and actions which can be illustrated. A simple vocabulary is built up, and at the end of the year a student should have a vocabulary of 2,000 words, and should have been taught 300 Chinese characters.

Conversation is based upon everyday experiences and Japanese conventions. Writing is learned within the first four or five weeks. In spite of frequent mistakes, students gain confidence in using the language much more quickly than when studying a foreign language according to the usual methods of the high schools and colleges in America. Ears and eyes are constantly at attention, not only in the class room, but also on the street and in the shops, for the vocabulary learned is in such a form that it can be recognized when heard in the common spoken language of the people.

Besides this work, the school by means of lectures provides the missionary with information on the religious history, social conditions, and customs of Japan. The school is interdenominational in character, and holds its sessions both in the Young's Men Christian Association headquarters and in the Baptist Tabernacle. All the students are to some extent in contact with the activities of these bodies.

Aside from the first year students there are second and third year pupils—some Boards provide for two or three years of concentrated work on the languages. Then there are students connected with the school through correspondence courses. The Methodist Episcopal Church has seven students in the school. The total number of pupils is fifty-eight—these represent the various missions working in Japan.

AOYAMA JO GAKUIN

ALBERTA SPROWLES, Principal

This is a girls' school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, located in Tokyo. The school has two departments—a high school and a sewing high school.

The high school this year is adding a two years' course to be divided into a home economics course of two years and a business course of two years.

The sewing high school has a general course of three years with a two years' course afterwards, which aims to prepare the students to take the examinations for sewing teacher's license. In addition, there is a course for the girls who have finished the second year of Sho Gakko to take a sewing course without the literary course.

We hope to have in the future a building that will accommodate 1,000 students. The present student enrollment is 523.

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa Prefecture, and an important seaport. Situated on Mississippi Bay, about twelve miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes.

Area: Prefecture, 927 square miles.

Population: 400,000. Kanagawa Prefecture, 1,246,647.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Edna M. Lee (on furlough), Anna B. Slate, Rebecca J. Watson (on furlough), Marion R. Draper, Leonora Seeds, and Nell M. Daniel.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Higgins Memorial Training School, Maud E. Simons Memorial Industrial School, and seven kindergartens and day schools, and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent

GIDEON F. DRAPER, District Missionary

Aichi District

The mission work in Aichi District was assigned to Rev. G. F. Draper when Dr. Spencer went on furlough. This is a wide field, embracing two prefectures with a population of 3,250,000 people.

The Japan Methodist Church has five circuits within the territory—and the mission includes a preaching place at Gifu. In the city of Nagoya a rented house is used as a preaching place. A building in another part of the city is used for kindergarten work.

Gifu was without a resident worker most of the year, but Mr. Uno is there now and his last reports are encouraging.

The opportunities at Nagoya are great. The work needs a full time worker. The worker there now can give but a small part of his time. The kindergarten here offers an interesting field. The children are bright, and through the mothers' meetings the homes are influenced. At the beginning of the new Conference year we are planning to turn this field over to the Canadian Methodist Mission.

Tokyo Districts

Evangelistic work in the two Tokyo Districts—outside the urban prefecture of Tokyo—has been an unimproved opportunity. The Japanese Methodist

Church work which our mission handed over at the time union was effected, is scattered through five prefectures with a population of over 6,000,000 people. It includes eleven circuits.

Our mission work is confined to about one circuit, fifteen miles in extent, and located on both sides of a range of hills by which it is naturally divided into two parts. The worker finds his bicycle his best means of getting about. The pressing need of the circuit is division—a worker is needed on either side of the mountains. At Ogawa, the main town of the eastern section, a member has given a piece of ground, and the church members have erected a building at their own expense. In the western section, the members hope to do the same. We could have aggressive work in at least a dozen points in this territory.

Yokohama District

This is a comparatively small district, but it contains the important port of Yokohama. There are six churches or circuits in this city, and room for more. Calls are coming constantly for some sort of social work among the multitudes of workmen employed in and near the city.

We are trying to open work in Hodogaya, a suburb of Yokohama city. We have temporary quarters for preaching services in a private house, which is loaned to us one night each week. A Bible class in English is also held here on Sunday mornings.

Fujisawa is an important town, with a growing society, now worshipping in a rented house. The mission has helped this society to acquire a lot, and they hope soon to erect a building, though no one knows where the money is to come from. The members are doing their best, but the number interested is small, and all are of limited means.

In addition to caring for the above work, the missionary is called to preach occasionally at the different churches on the district, and he has an English Bible class at the State Normal School, twice each month during the school session.

The Gospel Society Night School has practically disbanded, but the night school is a living fact and offers an excellent opportunity to get in touch with from 75 to 150 young men and boys. These young people could be reached in no other way. A great work could be accomplished, if we could have a worker to give four or five afternoons and evenings a week to this work. The missionary in charge now gives two nights a week when his other duties do not interfere. Most of the students are clerks in stores and business houses of the city.

WEST CONFERENCE

KOREA DISTRICT

(Japanese)

This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of Korean work.

K. NAKAMURA, Superintendent

F. HERRON SMITH (on furlough), District Missionary
Seoul

R. S. SPENCER, in charge

District Work

During the furlough of the Rev. and Mrs. F. Herron Smith the responsibility for administration of this field has been added to that of the North Kyushu District. Lack of funds, and sickness have made visitation out of the question. Miss Starkey of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society made a profitable tour of this district in 1920.

Two regular appointments are under the direct charge of the missionary, though Dr. Smith, as district superintendent of the Japan Methodist Church, reaches all the appointments of the district.

Kaishu went over the top in the Forward Movement this year, collected a large sum for its new parsonage, and added to its church membership.

Taikyū also passed its Forward Movement goal, and is interested in its drive for double membership.

Centenary contributions made possible the building of the parsonage in Dairen. The church here was presented with a fine piece of land by the government, and now that the parsonage is completed, Mr. Kihara is seeking funds to build a church to match the surrounding beautiful buildings.

Manchuria, with its ever increasing Japanese population, is calling for Christian work. Pastoral support has been guaranteed in some places by Christians in this new "west" of Japan, and a request has been made to place a missionary in that field. Dr. Smith, on his return, will find ample field for his able pioneer spirit.

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 square miles. Includes the provinces of Nagasaki, area 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, area 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki Province, 1,178,604; Fukuoka Province 2,275,458. Total, 3,454,062.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city, but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 174,977.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Francis N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Edith L. Ketcham (on furlough), Elizabeth Russell (on furlough), Pauline A. Place, Carrie S. Peckham (on furlough), Hettie A. Thomas (on furlough), Mariana Young, Anna L. White, Mary B. Oldridge, Margaret L. Matheson, Harriet Howey and Donna May Lewis.

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy, Bible Training School, and Kindergarten Normal.)

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka Province, in the northern part of the Island of Kyushu. The seat of one of the imperial Medical Universities, and the Kyushu (Third) Imperial University.

Population: 175,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), Bertha Starkey, Olive Hagen, and Louise Bangs.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. NAKAMURA, Superintendent

ROBERT S. SPENCER, District Missionary

The District

North Kyushu District, covering two prefectures in the local government, comprises the work of two stations—Nagasaki and Fukuoka. Because of the shortage of missionaries these stations have been worked together for the past two years. The field under the charge of the resident missionaries comprises about half of the appointments in the Conference district.

Akunoura Memorial Church

This church stands in the shadow of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Works, with its 15,000 employees. The church was planned by Mrs. F. N. Scott as a memorial for her two children. She collected the money from her friends and earned considerable teaching in a government school.

In 1917 a site was bought, and during this year one of the houses was made over into a preaching place. The location is good in a section where an institutional church is the most potent means of getting hold of the people. Funds for building and expanding are not available, but among the departments planned for, are kindergarten, day nursery, night school for the teaching of English, moving pictures, and hostels for unmarried workmen and students.

This work is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Scott and it is closely associated with their sacrifices for Japan.

Omura

Omura is a Centenary resurrection. A gift from a retired pastor in the United States has provided for a pastor here. After a year's work, with Mr. Tanaka in charge, there are thirty-eight adherents. The services average fifteen, and crowds gather for the street preaching. This small group pays all running expenses and part of the rent of the building in which services are held. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society orphanage in Omura forms the nucleus for Sunday school work.

Haiki

An hour along the railroad from Omura is the town of Haiki, a junction point. This place has had no pastor for a year, and has but three Christians left. These three have kept the work alive, and during the Forward Movement drive they pledged \$100. The large group of railroad men in Haiki has always been a source of intelligent and able converts. The pastor stationed at Omura came from Haiki. He was employed on the railroad.

Other Towns

There are many other places in Nagasaki prefecture where Sunday schools have been established, and from whence calls are coming to open work. We could keep double our present force busy in these new places.

Woman's Work

The missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have worked faithfully all through this field. Aside from their orphanage at Omura, the Kwassui Girls' School in Nagasaki constantly sends girls back into the homes of this region inoculated with Christianity.

Fukuoka Region

It takes three hours to ride from Nagasaki section to the work in Fukuoka prefecture, and the area between has few native churches of the Japanese Methodist Church, Cordial invitations have been received to open up work in this part of the country, but men and money are not available.

Fukuoka City

In Fukuoka city, our Hakata chapel is the only chapel in a large section of the city. It is located but half a block from the greatest heathen shrine in Fukuoka. Our property, made possible by the Centenary, could not be bought now (two years later) for double the amount paid for it.

In the excellent Japanese house bought with the land is a live church. It numbers seventeen resident members, and is adding constantly. In December, 1920, ten were baptized. One of this number, a girl of eighteen, died a few months after, and the beauty of her death brought her entire family to Christ.

The church, paying all local expenses, and part of the salary of pastor and Bible woman, is now planning to open three out-stations to be cared for by the pastor and young people of the church. Five young men have announced their decision to enter the ministry. Mr. Sawamura is pastor.

Tsuyasaki

Tsuyasaki is a seaside town and a tuberculosis resort, eighteen miles north of Fukuoka city. Mr. Kuwahara is pastor here, and he and his wife have been working for twelve years at their own expense.

The small group, of twelve Christians, including two doctors, is wide awake. Four were baptized and they are trying to double their membership. The local Christians have given more than \$200 towards the purchase of a desirable piece of land on the main street. They were told that it would not be possible to get help from the mission, so the members are seeking other means to get the land for our work.

Work in the Country

About two hours ride from Fukuoka lies the large section of country where Pastor Kuba and his wife are doing evangelistic work. The growth of the church here is slow, because of the shifting population. For six years we have rented a house in a small village, but last year we were able to secure land in the county seat. There is room for church, parsonage, and kindergarten. A permanent location in this larger town should double the effectiveness of Pastor Kubo and his wife.

Woman's Work

The work in Fukuoka region has been greatly strengthened by the efforts of Miss Starkey of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. With Bible classes organized in nearly all of the numerous schools for girls in Fukuoka, in factories, and in hospitals, Miss Starkey and her helpers are leading many young women to Christ.

NAGASAKI

No regular evangelist has been appointed to Nagasaki District this year, and in this thickly populated section there are at present only four Bible women working. Some work has been done by the busy teachers of Kwassui Jo Gakko. Assisted by the older girls of the school, the teachers have put their best efforts into the maintenance of the nineteen street Sunday schools with their average attendance of 400 children.

Chinzei Gakuin

Chinzei Gakuin in Nagasaki is steadily increasing in influence. Until four years ago it was the custom to admit students without examination. This was because there were so few applicants. But it did not add to the reputation of the school, so a competitive examination was ventured.

The first year the number of applications would not have filled the first year class. The second year there were more. In 1920 there were 340 applicants and room for but 125.

In November the president of Chinzei became a bishop of the Japanese Methodist Church. Until the new president was elected the work of the school was carried on by the missionary and the head teacher. The new president, Rev. Noboru Kawasaki, is a graduate from Boston University Theological School. Besides being one of our Alumni he will have the cooperation and support of this body.

Thanks to the Centenary, we shall within a year or two, be able to keep our promise to the public to thoroughly equip the school so that it shall be on a par with the government schools.

The Chinzei Morning Watch Band is unique as an institution. It was organized twelve years ago by Mr. Heicher, and has a pledge which binds the members to read every day, as early in the day as possible, a portion of Scripture, and to pray. The members meet every Sunday morning at the home of the missionary, and keep the "Watch." Mrs. Scott is president.

Kwassui Jo Gakko

Kwassui Jo Gakko (Living Water Girls' School) is a Woman's Foreign Mis-

sionary Society institution in Nagasaki. It occupies a commanding position on one of the hills which surround the beautiful Nagasaki bay. The site has but one drawback—it does not allow for great expansion.

The buildings are old. Russell Hall, which when erected forty years ago was the finest building in Nagasaki, today lacks all the fundamentals of a modern school plant. Built with a far-sighted vision when the school had an enrollment of fifteen, it has been made, with some additions, the main home for the present 330 students. It is inadequate and inconvenient.

With all its drawbacks, Kwassui Jo Gakko has had a wonderful history. Its 645 graduates have gone out to lead lives of Christian honesty and beauty in homes, in business and in schools.

The demand for the education of girls has brought to the school more applicants than can be accommodated. Only half the girls who applied for admission to the high school could be admitted, and the eighty who were turned away were disappointed and discouraged.

In the college department also, we have had an unprecedented number of applications for entrance, which shows that the women of Japan appreciate opportunities for higher education.

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 7,444 square miles. Within this area are seven Quarterly Conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,278,700; Kagoshima Ken, 1,427,000; total 2,705,700.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan.

Population: 65,233.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Davison. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Carolyn M. Teague

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with two middle schools, a high school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture.

Population: 88,612.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Reformed Church in America.

Missionaries: Rev. Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses L. Alice Finlay and Azalia Peet.

J. C. DAVISON, Kumamoto (on furlough)

E. R. BULL, District Missionary, Kagoshima

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 875 square miles. Includes a group of islands.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Population: 759,930.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Loo Choo group

Population: 56,481.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892

E. R. BULL, District Missionary

The Districts

The territory consists of the fifty-five islands of Loo Choo, 875 square miles, and the province of Kagoshima, 569 square miles. The distance between the most widely separated towns, where services are conducted, is 680 miles—practically the distance from New York to Chicago. The District Superintendent is the only missionary in this whole area of 1,644 square miles.

Naha

Work was begun here in 1892. This church, in what is now the capital of Loo Choo, with a population of 56,482, will soon become self-supporting. In 1910, on borrowed funds, a good parsonage was built. Excessive interest charges will be relieved by the Centenary.

Shuri

In this old capital of Loo Choo we have a strong church. The young people's work is strong. Work is carried on among the pupils in the provincial Middle School, located here.

Yontanzan

The church building, erected in 1911 by Rev. H. B. Schwartz, is now too small to accommodate the audiences. We must enlarge the building. By the use of a bicycle, sent as a gift from a friend of the work in Indiana, the Japanese pastor conducts services in three other places.

Yonaboru

On the south side of the island of Okinawa, at the end of a miniature railroad (the only one in the province) is a most hopeful work with a Japanese pastor in charge. He is a former school teacher and his son is about to enter a Theological school.

Awase

Our newest work is here and is promising. The Japanese pastor is supported in part by the Japanese Evangelistic Band and by the orphans in the Blair Co. (Penna.) Industrial Home. The Woman's Society supports the only Bible woman in this province. The District Missionary has addressed open-air audiences of over 2,000.

Kametsu

On a plot of 1,450 square feet, presented by the officials of Kametsu, on a high bluff overlooking the town of 54,000, ill-favored and backward people, the most isolated place in Japan, we have erected a church building. The Japanese pastor, toiling in the rain, which falls almost steadily throughout the year, is building up a strong church here.

Kagoshima

This city, with a population of 88,612, is the home of the Satsuma spirit which has done for Japanese what the New England spirit has done for America. This is a government educational center, with two Middle schools, one large High school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture. A student hostel is greatly needed here. This church is one of thirty-two self-supporting churches in Japan.

Kushikino

This town is typical of scores of untouched country opportunities, only lacking workers to win them to Christ. A young Japanese has just taken charge of the work here.

General

Total population of these districts (South Kyushu and Loo Choo), 2,245,000; number of Protestant Christians, 1,781; attendance in Protestant Sunday Schools, 3,680. These figures do not show a "mass movement," nor can Christianity be accused of "speeding," but there is an onward movement and the converts are becoming influential leaders.

Life Service Enlistments

Ten young people of this District pledged to enter Christian work, are now in different training schools.

The Centenary

We have, at last, been able to raise the salaries of our native co-workers. Rents, tracts, newspaper evangelism and travel have all increased and if the Centenary had not come our work would have faced disaster.

The Loo Choo District has assumed responsibility for Yen 9,300 (\$4,650 U. S. gold) as its share of the Yen 600,000 (\$300,000 U. S. gold) now being raised by the Japan Methodist Church. This movement corresponds to the American Centenary, but is really the golden jubilee of the founding of the Methodist Japanese work in 1873 by M. C. Harris, J. C. Davison and Julius Soper. Plans are maturing for a Bible woman and children's playground in Kagoshima, and for the newspaper evangelistic campaign.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 counties.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 12,959,981.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers two circuits—Puchun on the mainland, and Kanghwa among the islands which are numerous.

Population: 135,535.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 17,873 Koreans, 11,609 Japanese, 1,570 Chinese and about 100 foreigners. Total, 31,152.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret I. Hess, Mary R. Hillman (on furlough), Lula A. Miller, Lucinda B. Overman.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

O KUI SOON, Superintendent

The District

Chemulpo District is divided into 12 circuits with from 4 to 12 churches to a circuit. There are 66 church buildings on the district, but 11 of this number have neither pastor nor leader. Two new buildings have been erected during the year, one with native funds and the other with the aid of Centenary money.

Christian Community

The church membership is 5,837. This is 399 more than last year. During the year there were 167 deaths due to cholera and influenza.

Self Support

There was a gain in the collections this year of Yen 2,366, the total amount contributed being Yen 14,645. There are but two entirely self-supporting churches on the district. The twelve pastors receive from 30 to 55 Yen each, a pitifully small salary.

Educational Work

The district has four primary schools for boys and two for girls. There are four extra study rooms for girls. In one village unbelievers have started a school and are looking to the church to carry on the work.

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles.

Location: North and Northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work. Also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

F. E. C. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

Condition

The disturbances of a year ago have left their mark on the work. In some localities the Christians are more determined to "carry on" in the Lord's work, but in others, where there are no strong leaders, persecution results in timidity and weakness. In a territory where only *one in three hundred* of the population are Christian, and the churches are from 30 to 40 li apart, the church's influence is not great, and the members find it difficult to launch out at this time when they are watched and hindered on all sides. The younger churches at the county seats of Yaisan, Chunan, and Fumsung are growing in numbers and strength, but the weak country groups remain about the same. Many of the young people are becoming interested in Christianity, and are looking to the church as a place where they may find help and guidance.

Bible Classes

The district's thousand members and seekers are quite widely scattered which makes it difficult to have large Bible classes. During the year only ninety of the men of the church studied in such classes. Mrs. Swearer of the W. F. M. S., and the Bible women have done as fine a piece of work along this line as can be done anywhere. They have held many classes, and 200 of the 480 women and girls of the church have studied. Fifty of this number have studied in two classes during the year. Where in the homeland do we find two-fifths of the women of the church attending Bible classes for a week or ten days every year?

Finances

Many articles along the line of Christian stewardship and translations from "Men and Money" have been sent out to each church. The members are gradually coming to realize God's ownership. A list of all Conference collections as given by each church has been distributed through the district. A post card showing the amount given toward the pastor's support is sent out each month. Sunday school collections showed 20 per cent gain, benevolences gained 300 per cent, pastoral support 100 per cent. The slogan is "One tenth of living expenses for the Lord's work."

New Work

There is a large area in Asan County, with its thousands, where we have no churches. It is imperative that we do something toward reaching these people. Chin Chun County, with a population of over 40,000, has been entered since district conference. One hundred are attending services, and fifty have pledged themselves as inquirers. The leaders are young men, and they are willing to get under the financial as well as the other departments of the church work. They have raised 700 yen, purchased a house and remodeled it

for a church. They are giving largely toward the pastor's support. The women have just closed a Bible class where twenty-four attended through the day, and from forty to fifty at night. Next week night school is to be opened for the wives of the men attending church.

Personal Labors

Mr. and Mrs. Amendt, though spending most of their time studying the language, have visited the churches, and taken part in meetings and classes. The coming year they will be doing their full share of the work. Mrs. Williams has taught two Bible classes besides teaching in the school at Konju, and teaching our two boys. The district superintendent, in charge of and teaching fourteen hours a week in the high school, has held all quarterly conferences, attended one Bible class, and spent sixty-six days visiting country churches.

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai Province. A hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai Province.

Population: 15,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only, Presbyterians having withdrawn in 1909.

Missionaries: Mr. A. H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton, Rev. V. H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Blanche R. Bair (on furlough).

Institution: Hospital.

VICTOR H. WACHS, Superintendent

Political Disturbances

Upon our arrival here we found, that because of political troubles three of the ordained pastors, five local preachers, three exhorters, four teachers, and five or six church officers were serving sentences in prison.

In order to meet this situation the fourteen circuits were combined to make seven. To add to our difficulties most of the local crops failed with the consequent high prices for food. The people on the east end of the district went through a hard winter.

Evangelistic Work

The district superintendent held three quarterly conferences on each of the circuits, and since January first, sixteen Sundays were spent visiting country churches. Thirty-seven such churches were visited.

The reports read at the fourth quarterly conferences were in marked contrast to previous reports. New believers were reported everywhere. A number of new believers were present at the conferences. The young men and women of Korea are eager to progress socially and intellectually. They do not realize how essential religion is to all progress, but the church has its influence upon them because they have to turn to the church and to those who have been trained in the church for their leaders and for models for their organizations. Most of these young people's societies call themselves Epworth Leagues.

The district Bible class at Haiju was helpful to all who attended. Most of the teaching was conducted by home talent. The superintendent helped the preachers in charge with the classes at Parogai, Paik Chun and Unpaik. The editor of the Christian Messenger was with us at the district summer class.

Educational Work

The girls' school with seventy-eight pupils is housed in a comfortable brick building. Twenty-five kindergarten children also occupy a room in this building.

The boys' school has an enrollment of seventy, with four teachers. An American visitor remarked that the house in which the boys meet is not fit to shelter a Ford.

Medical Work

The Louisa-Holmes-Norton Hospital is located in Haiju city. A. H. Norton is the physician in charge. Miss Zola Payne has the supervision of the Training School for Nurses.

The hospital report shows a falling off in the work of the hospital during the year. This is due to the lack of a Korean doctor, to the absence of the foreign doctor on business trips, and to the financial depression which prevailed throughout the year.

The Training School for Nurses was opened last September after being closed for a year because there was no foreign-trained nurse to care for the work. The school has five students at present.

The most exciting thing that happened during the year was the reception of the Red Cross donation. It was an event in the history of medical missions in Korea. Our storerooms have never been so well stocked as at present.

The goods given to us comprise surgical dressings, material for bedding, hospital clothes, refugee garments, rubber goods, drugs, instruments, bottles, laboratory chemicals, and other articles. The gift was most welcome coming at a time when the hospital was short of everything and prices high.

The hospital greatly needs a second foreign physician. Frequent necessary absences, vacations, and furloughs, break the continuity of the work seriously.

KANGNUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles and west to the great mountain range.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju District, Kangnung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangnung

Location: Kang Ki Do Province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

The District

Kangnung District is a narrow coast territory separated from Wonju District by the highest range of mountains in the country. It is divided into four circuits.

The pastor in charge of the church at Kangnung has been in prison during the year and one of the students from the theological seminary has looked after the work. The congregation has paid Yen 700 for a church site, and aided by the Board the new church which is urgently needed has been started. The kindergarten is well attended.

Oolchin, the second place of importance in the district and the county seat, is becoming more and more important. The congregation has purchased one of the finest sites in the town, and expects to build next year.

Christian Community

Taking the district as a whole the work has been well maintained. The total number of adherents has increased from 988 to 1,035. For last Conference year of sixteen months Yen 269 were contributed towards pastors' support; this Conference year of eleven months reports Yen 399 for pastoral support. Last year the total contributed for all purposes was Yen 1,622; this year the amount was Yen 2,634.

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung Province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung Province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into two districts: Chunan District and Kongju District. Kongju city centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province. Mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Rev. Corwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Robert Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer.

Institutions: Kongju High School.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

The District

Kongju District is made up of the whole or parts of ten counties, with a population of over 600,000. The work is divided into thirteen circuits under the care of eight regularly appointed pastors. Some of these men have had charge of the work of two circuits, but this has proven unsatisfactory, and were it not for the thirty-five local preachers, and the thirty exhorters, most of whom preach every Sunday at least once, it would be impossible to carry on the work. As it is, services are held in each of the more than fifty meeting places on the district each Sunday.

Self Support

Pastoral support has not yet arrived, although it has made excellent headway. Most of our Christians give toward the support of the church; some give liberally. But the disposal of the money collected does not compensate the pastor.

Stewardship and tithing have come to stay. Where tithing has been followed systematically financial problems are disappearing.

Native Leadership

The developing of native leaders is a gradual process. If we could get the men together oftener and for longer periods of time much could be done along this line. But most of our local preachers and exhorters are farmers, and the only time they can come together for a ten days' Bible class is during January or February when the work of the farm is slack.

The classes are so arranged that when the men have completed the course they have been introduced to practically all of the Bible, some discipline, and a little church history. The lack of good books is distressing. The men have practically nothing to read to strengthen their mental and spiritual selves, to say nothing of getting new ideas to use in presenting the gospel.

Inquirers

During the year every church and circuit enrolls a number of new believers. The number of seekers this year has fallen off, due to the fact that the new inquirers are not followed up and at once put into study classes for preparatory membership. If the pastor cannot give his time to this most important work, there must be class leaders and Bible women to attend to it.

Educational Work

The past year has witnessed a renewed interest in educational work. This is evidenced by the fact that even in the smaller churches schools for girls have been started. As a rule, the government day schools make no provision for girls, and the Christians, realizing the importance of educating the girls as well as the boys, have started this movement to establish girls' schools. They are aided by non-Christians of the better class.

The foundation and walls of the basement of the new higher common school building have been laid. The Centenary has made possible this essential feature of our work.

The number of boys to choose from is practically without limit, so that the future of the school, established fourteen years ago, should be assured. Many students who have studied here are giving a good account of themselves. Mr. Williams has been giving a great deal of close attention to the work of this school—the only school of our Board among more than 1,000,000 people.

Women's Work

All the women of Kongju station have rendered excellent service during the year in teaching English Bible to advanced workers, running the girls' school, supervising Sunday schools for non-Christian children, arranging entertainments for young people, itinerating, and class work.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whanghai.

Population: 1,100,000. South Pyengan Province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whanghai, 400,000. Methodist responsibility 300,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture. Soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterians, Seventh Day Adventists, and Congregational Church of Japan.

Pyongyang

Location: Capital of South Pyongan Province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Mr. A. G. Anderson, M.D. and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. J. Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Ethel M. Diken, Grace L. Dillingham, E. I. Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins, Maud V. Trissell (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Hall Memorial Hospital, School for Missionaries' children, Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

Absent Pastors

The year has been marked by the absence of many of our leading pastors. They have been serving prison terms for having taken part in the Independence Movement of Korea.

Most of these men have been released and are with few exceptions at work again, but the lack of these pastors during the year was a serious drawback to our work. Local preachers and laymen by faithful and sacrificial service, held the churches together and the attendance has been good, in some cases it has increased. But the real work of organization and upbuilding of the churches has been neglected.

The Exodus

Many of our people have left Korea and have gone to Manchuria and other parts of China. Scores of our young people have left. Many of these were teachers in our day and Sunday schools. From one church alone a group of forty-two left at one time for Kando, Manchuria.

Open Hearts

The political upheaval growing out of the Independence Movement has not yet subsided. Everyone seems to wonder what the day will bring forth. For this reason the hearts of the people have been open and receptive as never before, and much progress has been made.

Building and Strengthening Churches

Prices are high and times are troublesome, but this has been our greatest year for church building. Eight new churches and two prayer rooms have been erected. Two school houses have been enlarged and a parsonage secured. The total expenditure for building purposes amounted to Yen 14,000. Of this amount Yen 11,600 was given by the Koreans.

The giving of this money entailed great sacrifice. One man sold his house and farm; several sold one or more fields. Nudong, on the Chilson circuit, deserves mention. On the closing day of their summer Bible conference subscriptions were made. One man gave his ox, another gave a suit of clothes.

one gave a hat.* Women gave their rings. The largest amount given by one person was Yen 400.

Then trouble started. The police, taking it for granted that the money raised at the conference was for the Independence Movement, raided the village, striking terror to the hearts of all. They arrested the man who had given the Yen 400 and took him to prison. He was questioned as to why he had so foolishly given away so much money, and his statement that he had given it toward building a church was not credited. At his suggestion the police consulted his pastor. They found that the man had told the truth and he was released.

Then came the flood. The Tai Tong River overflowed its banks and flooded the country destroying many crops. When the pastor hinted that the work on the church would probably be delayed on account of the losses among his people, he was told that even though the crops had been destroyed the money pledged would be used to build the church. The pastor voluntarily reduced his salary of Yen 50 a month to Yen 35. The church was built without any outside help.

Bible Classes and Revivals

Just as our Pyengyang Bible class and revival started two of the three city pastors were arrested, leaving one pastor and a missionary to conduct the classes and hold revivals in the five city churches each night.

Many of the leading laymen thought the services would have to be given up. A small and discouraged group gathered at the first meeting. It was a meeting of power. Leaders were appointed for each church and laymen volunteered to do the preaching. Preaching bands were organized for personal work. The result was the best city class we have ever held, with well attended evening services. More than 700 new believers were enrolled. An unusually large number of these have become full members.

At the summer Bible Conference, held in the midst of political distractions and during the hottest part of the year, we had a regular attendance of 150 at the Bible classes and an average of 500 at the evening services. Nearly all of the regular attendants pledged themselves as tithers. Many consecrated themselves anew, and fourteen young men pledged themselves for the ministry.

Tithing Bands

Following the summer conference we set the first Sunday in September as tithing Sunday. Tithing bands were organized in three-fourths of the eighty churches and a total of 1,265 tithers enrolled. This is little more than half of our total membership.

Self Support

The total amount collected for all purposes during the year was Yen 45,130. Yen 11,159 was for pastoral support. Of this amount Yen 9,059 was given by Koreans. The contributions per member was Yen 7.70, an increase of nearly 70 per cent over last year.

Response of Young People

In former years the church of Korea was made up largely of old people

and children. The churches are now filled with young people. Twenty churches have organized Epworth Leagues and other societies for young people. Even the young women have organized groups for preaching and singing the gospel.

Non-Christian Attitude

That a new interest is felt by non-Christians is shown by the fact that almost any kind of special announcement will pack any of the churches. One non-Christian man gave ground for one of our new churches. A non-Christian woman saved some money by attending market. Hearing that the Christians of her town were building a new church she contributed her savings. In another town non-Christians gave over Yen 500 for the new church.

On Christmas night when the church at Chilson was packed a non-Christian woman fell out of the window and was killed. The church helped bury the woman, and the pastor did what he could to comfort the family. This family were grateful and the following Sunday the husband came to church. Since then the whole family have become Christians.

A very few years ago the entire village would have believed that evil spirits were in the church and caused the death of the woman, and her family would never have come near the church.

Educational Institutions

The Pyengyang High School for boys has had the best year of its history, with an enrollment of 250. The new main building and dormitory has been started. These buildings will be paid for out of Centenary funds.

The Pyengyang High School for girls was opened this year. There are sixty-five students in the first three grades, and the school fills a great need in the city.

There are 26 primary schools for boys on the district, with 1,541 pupils enrolled. The largest of these schools is in Pyengyang city, and has 250 boys enrolled.

Pyengyang city primary school for girls has 260 students. The district has 12 primary schools for girls, with an enrollment of 692.

The School for the Deaf and Blind has had 24 pupils enrolled. These students come from all parts of Korea, and the number is limited only by the funds provided to care for them.

Kindergartens number three, with an attendance of 330. There should be thirty of these schools.

Medical Work

Pyengyang Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial) was founded in Pyengyang city April 1, 1896. August 1, 1920, a union was effected with the Presbyterian Mission.

The two missionary doctors, A. Garfield Anderson (Methodist) and John D. Bigger (Presbyterian) in charge of the work, are assisted by two native physicians, two native graduate nurses, and sixteen other native helpers, making a total on the hospital staff of twenty.

There are 26 beds, and during the year there were 519 in-patients. Major operations, 346; minor operations, 120. In the dispensary there were 4,840

first calls, 9,684 return calls. Total number of dispensary treatments, 14,524. Dispensary operations (minor), 160. Number of preventive inoculations, 285.

The hospital property consists of about one and two-thirds acres of land and two buildings. It includes a dispensary, a three-story brick building, and a nurses' home. This home is a Korean mud-walled, tile roofed building. The property valuation is: land, 10,000; buildings, 40,000; equipment, 20,000; all Japanese Yen.

The total income for the year amounted to 19,673 Japanese Yen. Of this amount, 7,575 Yen were from hospital patients, and 7,998 Yen from dispensary patients. The total expenses were 19,078 Japanese Yen.

The hospital was for many years under direction of E. D. Follwell who resigned from the work July 31, 1920.

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungkui Province.

Location: In the Han River valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian, Church of England, Salvation Army, Anglican Church Mission, Seventh Day Adventists, Oriental Mission and Roman Catholic.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea. A walled city twenty-six miles from the coast. Intellectual, political, and social center. Railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, waterworks, banks, hotels, and trolley cars.

Population: 250,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Keswich Mission, and Japan Methodist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Miss Delia M. Battles (on furlough), Rev. A. L. Becker (on furlough) and Mrs. Becker (on furlough), Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. D. A. Bunker (on furlough) and Mrs. Bunker (on furlough), Rev. E. M. Cable (on furlough) and Mrs. Cable (on furlough), Rev. C. S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. J. V. Lacy, Rev. W. A. Noble (on furlough) and Mrs. Noble (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Miss Zola Payne. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Naomi A. Anderson (on furlough), Alice R. Appenzeller (on furlough), Mary Beiler, Charlotte Brownlee Marie E. Church (on furlough), Lulu E. Frey (on furlough), Nelda I. Grove, Huldah A. Haenig (on furlough), Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Jeannette Hulbert (on furlough), Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Elizabeth Roberts, Ora M. Tuttle, Edna M. Van Fleet, A. J. Wolter (on furlough), Lola Wood, Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin, Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D.

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute, Chosen Christian College, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.:* Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewa Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

CHOI PYUNG HUN, Superintendent

C. S. DEMING, District Missionary

Growth of the Work

There are 32 church buildings on Seoul District, with 18 in charge of circuits and a total of 32 local preachers. Of the 32 churches only four have not shown gains during the year. Fine work has been done by the preachers and the resident members.

The total membership is 4,839, a gain over last year of 453. The collections for the year amounted to Yen 18,544, an increase of Yen 5,461.

Interest in educational work has become more keen. This is evidenced by an increase of 816 students in the schools.

Relief Work

The superintendent assisted the Conference treasurer in the distribution of the Christian relief funds for families of those in prison because of political troubles. Aid was given to 121 members of preachers' families and to 324 laymen.

During the rainy season a flood inundated some 6,000 homes. Yen 1,864 was collected for relief. Two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist, were repaired, and 125 families were helped.

Educational Institutions

Chosen Christian College was opened in Seoul April, 1915. It was housed temporarily in the Korean Y. M. C. A. building. Two years later the school received permission for the organization of a Board of Managers, and also a charter for the school from the Government General of Chosen. The institution is supported by the Northern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, and Canadian Presbyterian Boards in America.

In the spring of 1918, land having been purchased west of the city of Seoul and a temporary building erected, work was transferred to the new college site. This site is beautifully wooded, and is being developed in accordance with plans made out by the firm of Murphy and Dana of New York. The first permanent building was completed during the summer of 1920, and has been occupied since September, 1920, for class room work and administrative offices.

The regular work of the school was interrupted by the political disturbances in the spring of 1919. No school work was possible that spring and the student body for the fall and winter was small. In the spring of 1920 we admitted one half of those who applied, after examination, and with the return of some of the old students we had a student body of 70.

The departments taught at present include literary, scientific, commercial, biblical, and agricultural. The former temporary building has been refitted as a dormitory where most of our students are accommodated.

Of the 23 students who have finished the course in this school, a recent report shows that two-thirds are teaching in Christian schools and are giving entire satisfaction. Some are relieving the missionaries of routine work of administration.

The years of organization have been trying to both pupils and teachers, but a beginning has been made. And when we learn that there are only about 500 Korean students, from this peninsula of 17,000,000 people, as yet enrolled in work of this grade in either government or mission schools, the importance of the work will be realized.

Paichai Boys' High School is located in the city of Seoul. It was founded by the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller at the beginning of our work in Korea. The school has had its influence in making the new Korea.

Like nearly every other school in Korea the year has been a trying one because of political disturbances, but through the efforts of the teaching staff the school has survived the trying time and the frequent changes in principalship.

During the fall of 1919 the enrollment reached 478—the largest in the history of the school. About Yen 3,000 (\$1,500) were received during the three months, October-December, 1920. This is also a record breaker.

Paichai has been widely advertised by its wonderful record in athletics. In a series of championship baseball games the school won the pennant in competition with other schools of the same grade, and the Alumni team won from others clubs of the city.

Recent investigation revealed the fact that the attendance of Paichai was the largest of any school of the same grade, either government or private for Koreans, in Seoul city.

Pierson Memorial Bible School of Seoul is a union school in which Methodist Episcopal, Southern Methodist, and Presbyterian churches cooperate.

For a year after the independence movement started we were unable to carry on regular work. Short term Bible classes and Sunday school training classes were held until regular work was resumed in April, 1920.

The enrollment of 24 for both spring and fall terms can be greatly increased as soon as the heating plant is installed in the new dormitory, and some plan for student aid is devised.

In these days when there is a great scarcity of native workers, due to recent political troubles and other causes, this school has proved useful as a training school for church workers. During the recent Christmas vacation preaching bands went out from the school to work in certain districts to the east and south of Seoul.

The Union Theological Seminary of Seoul, after being closed for a year, opened again for students in the first and second year classes, April 1, 1920. Twenty students enrolled in each class. The new seminary building is being used although it is not finished. The heating plant has not arrived and when the cold weather comes the classes will meet in the large Hall. The classes are small this year because so many workers are needed in the evangelistic field to take the place of many of our preachers who are still in prison.

Medical Work

Severance Union Medical College is located in Seoul. The institution includes Medical College, Hospital, Nurses' Training School, Sales Department, and a large out-patient practice. It is under the direct management of a Board of Managers on the field, composed of representatives of six missions and Koreans and Japanese; the latter are coopted. The Methodist Episcopal Church has two representatives on the Board. Our Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk is vice-President, and at present during the absence of the President, Dr. Avison, is Acting President as well as Dean of the Medical School. Miss Delia Battles has had charge of the dispensary and out-patient work, and the wards for infectious diseases.

The Sales Department handles about Yen 50,000 worth of drugs and other supplies during the year. About half of this amount was for other mission

hospitals, the balance was for materials used in this institution. This department also handled a large part of the \$300,000 worth of supplies given to hospitals in Korea by the American Red Cross. It had charge of the division and shipping.

The work of the hospital has not been so heavy this year. The emergency that called for the crowding of more beds in the building than could be handled is now past. We often had 120 and more patients in a hospital built for 60. The reducing of the number of beds enables us to give more attention to our patients. We are unable to admit many patients who are able and willing to pay for treatment. About 40 per cent of our work is charity work. We hope to manage so that one-third will be charity work. During the year we had about 2,000 in-patients and from 30,000 to 35,000 in-patient days. The surgical work of the hospital is one of the largest on the mission fields. This year there were 967 major operations performed.

The out-patient department has had its busiest year, the attendance being over 50,000. Receipts from patients have increased more rapidly than the number of patients.

There are 42 medical students in the school. As a result of the unsettled conditions of last year we were not able to receive a freshman class this year. During the greater part of the year there have been 30 girls in the training school for nurses. Two classes—16 girls—were graduated at the same time. It is in the training of Korean young men and women to become doctors and nurses to carry on the work that the hope of this institution is centered.

The annual budget is approximately Yen 120,000, and this year local receipts amounted to Yen 70,000. For the first time native gifts are beginning to come to us to help carry on the work. These gifts have been small but they show a new sense of responsibility on the part of those in comfortable circumstances to care for their own people.

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui Province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul District until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui Province.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

District Work

Suwon District is in the heart of the country and within easy distance from Seoul. It is threaded by fine, broad automobile highways, dotted with numerous towns of hopeful size. The soil is rich and yields a bountiful harvest. The people, much maligned for their backwardness, are docile and easily led.

While the work of the year has been fraught with difficulties and disappointments, certain things have been accomplished. A new effort was made to reach the multitude of unbelievers on the district. Two men were set apart to give their time and strength to this work.

Christian Community

The total number of members now enrolled is 1,285. During the year 114 probationers were received, making a total of 730 probationers. Seventy-nine adults and 61 children were baptized.

There are on the district 12 pastors, 46 local preachers, and 64 exhorters.

Churches

We have churches at the following places: Ansan, Chaiam, Changhowon, Choongju, Chyungyang, Kalmi, Kwangju, Mokai, Namyang, Namyang West, Ochun, Osan, Suwon, Yuju, and Yichyn.

The 9 primary and 51 adult Sunday schools have together an enrollment of 2,125, with 135 officers and teachers. The average attendance is 1,576.

Schools

There are 4 common day schools for boys and 5 for girls. The boys' schools have 8 teachers and 150 pupils; the girls' schools have 13 teachers and 69 students.

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers seven counties—five in Kangwun Province, one in North Chung-chong Province, and one in Kyunghu Province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwun Province—a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris. *W. F. M. S.:* Gertrude E. Snively (on furlough), Hannah Scharpf.

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

Work on the Circuits

Just across the mountain range that divides Kangneung District from Wonju District lies Choon Syung circuit of Wonju District. This circuit is our problem. Situated in the high mountains, difficult to reach, and with a people slow to learn, the years of work there show little fruitage. Last spring a property was secured for church and parsonage, and the people have done well in the matter of pastoral support.

Yeung Wol circuit has seen the addition of a new church building erected at Yong Chun in the mountains. This substantial tiled building was put up without any outside aid.

We have opened work in Tang Yang, a town on one of the great roads leading to the coast. We hope soon to establish regular meetings there. Hoing Sung has been many months without a pastor, but the work has been carried on by laymen.

Wonju and Man Mak have been combined into one circuit with two pastors, one living at Wonju and the other at Man Mak. The congregation at Man Mak has doubled during the last few months. The pastor of the church of Wonju

was imprisoned during the political troubles, but Dr. Anderson kept the pulpit supplied. Tangmoru leads in self-support and all other lines of work.

Wonju Statistics

The number of adherents in the district has increased from 1,044 to 1,264. There has been a slight decrease in the membership. The total contributions for all purposes has increased from Yen 2,616 to Yen 5,100. Pastoral support has increased from Yen 551 to Yen 774. The absence of all mission schools on the district is a great drawback. An effort is being made to establish a kindergarten.

Medical Work

The Wonju Hospital, with A. G. Anderson, M.D., in charge, is the center of all medical work on the district. The hospital has had a good year. Statistics for the dispensary service show an increase of about 200 per cent over last year. Local receipts show an increase of 48 per cent. The records show that 30 per cent are charity patients. That class of patients who show an inclination to avoid paying is rapidly decreasing, and a willingness to pay even out of their poverty is manifested.

Dr. Yun has had entire charge of the dispensary patients and has assisted in the operative work. The hospital work was greatly aided by the gift of supplies from the Red Cross—gauze, blankets, bandages, drugs, instruments, a variety of useful garments, and other articles added to the efficiency of the work and the comfort of our patients. The first fruit of native giving came in the shape of a handsome clock for the hospital treatment room. It was an expression of gratitude to us for saving the life of a baby.

The total number of dispensary cases for the year were 5,497, an increase of 22 per cent over last year. New dispensary cases, 2,464, an increase of 17 per cent. Return dispensary cases, 3,033, an increase of 20 per cent.

Out calls, 107; major operations, 109; minor operations, 65. In-patients, 227; local receipts, Yen 5,866.

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengan Province and part of South Pyengan Province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea. Mountainous country with villages small and far apart. Itinerating difficult because of bad roads.

Population: 600,000. Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming. Considerable mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station. Surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Rev. G. M. Burdick. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough), Ethel Miller, Bessie C. Salmon.

Institutions: Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent

Annual Conference

The conference year ended with the session of Annual Conference, October 20-26, 1920. Owing to political disturbances, the session of Annual Conference for 1919 was delayed until November, therefore this Conference year covered only eleven months, whereas the previous year covered a period of seventeen months.

Political Disturbances

Political troubles have continued to interfere with the work on the district. In the Yengbyen school most of the teachers have been arrested twice, and we were finally obliged to get four new teachers. Because of the shortage of teachers in the school the pupils lost interest. The fall term registered 83 students. Of this number 31 were in the higher common school department.

One of our pastors was driven from his home and compelled to hide for several weeks. On another circuit a pastor was arrested and is still in prison. Two circuits were not provided with pastors.

Evangelistic Work

There have been several evangelistic campaigns during the year. The Bible Society has carried on two campaigns of Scripture selling and special preaching, resulting in new converts. A new group of Christians has been organized as a result, in part, from these meetings.

A preaching band from the Ewha Girls' School in Seoul visited several points in the district, holding services. In Yengbyen two backsliders were reclaimed. One of these men is now an active worker. Converts from other circuits were reported.

A group of young men from the Yengbyen Epworth League held evangelistic meetings at seven points on the district during the summer, and new converts were reported.

Two Bible classes for Christian workers were held by the district superintendent, assisted by Mr. Grove and native pastors. In the winter class 67 were enrolled. The summer class had an enrollment of 25. Bible instruction classes have been held by native preachers and assistant workers on all the circuits.

Membership and Self Support

For 1919, during the seventeen months Annual Conference, the statistics were: Adults baptized, 58; children baptized, 30; baptized children under instruction, 256; probationers received, 40; probationers on roll, 326; full members, 1,001; inquirers, 875; total, 2,458.

For 1920, eleven months Annual Conference, the adult baptisms numbered 91; children baptized, 60; baptized children under instruction, 259; probationers received, 161; probationers on roll, 369; full members, 957; inquirers, 1,255; total, 2,840.

Native contributions for 1919 conference year amounted to Yen 10,314; for 1920 conference year the amount was Yen 7,514.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA SECTION

MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS
INDIES, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA AREA

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

SINGAPORE AREA

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands Indies and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It is now organized into the Malaysia Annual Conference, consisting of work on the Malay peninsula; and, since 1918, the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, consisting of work in Java, Sumatra and Borneo.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. His Area includes the work in these two fields.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. His Area includes the Philippine Islands Conference.

MANILA AREA



Filipino Methodist bringing his tithe (a pig)
to his Bishop

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 9,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area 40,969 square miles) the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Ibank, Gaddang, Isanay, Bolinao, and Zambl. One per cent speak Spanish. English is the official language.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, papayas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren. Disciples of Christ affiliating. Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists, also have work here; and the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. are at work among the people.

Allotment of Territory: Methodist Episcopal mission was assigned to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Area: 6,500 square miles. Includes provinces of Cagayan and Isabela.

Location: In northeastern Luzon. Fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by inaccessible mountains. The trail over the mountains takes ten days. Usual approach is by small boats on the sea.

Population: 350,000, living in thirty-five municipalities and 350 villages.

Industry: Farming. Chief product is tobacco. Corn and rice are also raised. Hardwood and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Mission (Disciples).

Tuguegarao

Location: Geographical center of Cagayan valley, and capital of Cagayan province.

Population: 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Christian Mission, and Roman Catholics.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitories, Girls' Dormitories.

Missionaries: Rev. P. N. Cedarholm and Mrs. Cedarholm, Rev. R. R. Moe (on furlough) and Mrs. Moe (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Wilhelmina Erbst.

Iligan

Location: Capital of Isabela province, in the southeastern part.

Population: 18,000.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the storehouses here.

Population: 20,000.

Institution: Dispensary.

Missionaries: Mr. O. G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor.

P. N. CEDARHOLM, Superintendent

Building Projects

Lack of funds, scarcity of labor, high cost of materials have made it impossible for us to carry out the plans of a year ago, as far as building projects are concerned. Alcala church still calls for aid. A good brother has promised over his signature 300 pesos for the improvement of this property—payable on the arrival of a resident pastor.

Santiago church is as the baguio (typhoon) of August, 1919, left it—practically level with the ground. Echague's membership long for their promised church building. The problem of securing a suitable site has been distressing. Nevertheless after a year's patient work we have negotiated the purchase of a town lot and hope to start building immediately. Our church and boys' dormitory at Tuguegarao have not been enlarged as had been planned.

There has been a considerable standstill with regard to building projects on the district. Nevertheless some very remarkable improvements have been made. Notably among these is the converting of the Aparri Mission house into a suitable residence and place to care for the sick. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have done extraordinarily well. This building project is a transformation. Our only regret is that you have not all seen the building in its pre-Taylor condition, that you might the better rejoice. The people flock to this "prettiest house in the valley" as bees to flowers. There have been other successes. Ilagan church has now its cement floor. Tuao and Rizal are well under way. We must stand by them until the work begun is finished. This is true of Sanchez Mira, Centro, and other places.

As Concerning Numbers

Our statistics run from November 1, 1919, through October 31, 1920. The total raised for ministerial support shows an increase of 790 pesos, or 42 per cent—equal to 67 centavos per capita. Two thousand three hundred and eighty pesos was raised on the district for benevolences and other purposes, an increase of 1,588, or 200 per cent. The entire contribution on the field including ministerial support totals 5,066 pesos an increase of 2,398 or 90 per cent—the equivalent of 1.27 per capita.

There is an increase of 204 preparatory members, or 10 per cent; 286 full members, or 18 per cent. The total membership increase is 529, or 15 per cent. There are five additional Sunday schools on the district with an increase in the teaching staff of 58, or 61 per cent, and in membership of 290, or 19½ per cent. The Epworth and Junior Leagues show a combined increase of nearly 16 per cent.

Personnel

Three supply preachers disappointed us this year. Nevertheless we have carried on our work with scarcely an interruption. Our ranks have been replenished in part, and we have prospects of getting additional help in the near future. Three graduates of the Harris Memorial Bible Training School came to strengthen our forces.

Medical Work

The Methodist Episcopal Mission Hospital, located in Aparri, Cagayan

Province, is under the direction of O. G. Taylor, M.D. Dr. Taylor is assisted by Mrs. Taylor, who is a trained nurse, and by four native nurses in training—one man and three women.

The two hospital wards were opened November 1, 1920, with 14 beds. The dispensary has given a total of 3,031 treatments—1,357 first calls and 1,694 return calls, 883 minor operations were performed, and 4,000 prescriptions filled.

The wonder is that so much has been accomplished with so little at one's command. In addition to being the only physician in the hospital Dr. Taylor has had to personally supervise the extensive building and repair work.

There are scarcely any that do not know of the hospital. The officials, merchants, Americans, everyone in the valley speaks highly of the successful enterprise.

Training for Future Citizenship.

The work of our girls' and boys' dormitories is almost exclusively a work of training the youth of the land for future citizenship. We venture the assertion, that there can be no stable government aside from a lasting belief in an Unseen, Almighty, Governing Power. We believe that Christianity brings knowledge of and is that power. We aim to throw around the student body such influences and create such environments, that will make it easier to do the right, and more difficult to do the wrong.

Our dormitories have run at capacity. Even at this late date students are clamoring to get in. Several boys are now content to sleep on the floor. While Mrs. Cedarholm and I were at the north end of our district, during the month of December, Rev. T. E. Altamero and Miss Erbst added the responsibility of the boys' dormitory to their already crowded schedule.

Despite the high cost of everything Mrs. Cedarholm is glad to report that the boys' dormitory has been self-supporting, and expects a good balance to her favor with which to start the new year.

Where the Emphasis Has Been Placed

We have emphasized this year more than ever before the work of Bible distribution. Bible campaigns were held simultaneously with town fiestas, etc. Where the people went, we went with a Ford full of books, a number of workers, and a six-inch letter sign. More than 2,000 were supplied with Bibles or portions during this drive. We were afforded exceptional opportunities for holding open air meetings.

District Conference and Institute

It is said that in attendance and some other respects the District Conference was the best in the history of the Cagayan Mission. Mrs. Frances Woods Taylor, Directress of our mission hospital in Aparri, gave us splendid talks on "Health." Arrangements were made during the conference for a popular lecture at the Public Schools by Mrs. Taylor on "Health," and "Life in India." High School and Intermediate students crowded the hall to overflowing. The Academic Supervisor and the Third Member of the Provincial Board were among our special speakers at the Institute.

A successful attempt was made this year to revive the old system of requir-

ing all delegates to take written examinations in a prescribed course of study. The plan was enthusiastically received. We believe that it will make greater efficiency in the future.

Eight local preachers' licenses were granted, and 71 exhorters' licenses. The Cagayan Sunday School Association was reorganized with Rev. Inis as president, Rev. Siazon, secretary, and Rev. Faralan, treasurer.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 1,800 square miles. Includes Nueva Ecija and Bulacan provinces.

Location: In the central valley of Luzon. Well drained, fertile soil. Travel not difficult along the railway line, but many distant villages reached only by trails and over deep rivers. In the district are several government schools, including two high schools with 700 students; two trade schools; sixteen intermediate schools; and as many domestic science classes. These schools employ 600 teachers, and enroll 25,000 students.

Population: 427,000. Bulacan and south Nueva Ecija are occupied by Tagalogs. Northern Ecija is inhabited by Ilosanos.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Independent Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga River, six miles northwest of Bulacan, and twenty-five miles from Manila. There is a government high school here with 400 students, and an intermediate school with 1,300 pupils.

Population: 32,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

San Isidro

Location: In the southern part of Nueva Ecija province. Former capital.

Population: 7,000.

Missionaries:

Cabanatuan

Location: Capital of Nueva Ecija province at the Cabanatuan branch railway terminal. City has fine buildings, and good streets. Good artesian wells and an ice plant.

Population: 15,000. Of this number 6,000 are Protestants.

Industry: The cooperative farmers have here a large warehouse, rice mills, and eighteen threshing machines.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent

D. D. ALEJANDRO, Assistant Superintendent

Student Work

During the year I have addressed thousands of public school children in their class rooms and have met hundreds of teachers in the district. All are eager for the friendship of the missionary and pastor.

As a partial result of this visitation, 28 students and teachers registered from Central District as delegates to the Fourth Annual Students' Conference held in Baguio. These conferences are modeled after those of Silver Bay and Lake Geneva.

Financial

The faithfulness and consecration of the workers of the district under trying conditions of support is worthy of mention. Their average of 28½ pesos a month is considerably better than last year, though still inadequate, most of the pastors being unable to buy any new clothes for their families, not to

say anything of books and other articles so necessary in a pastor's home. The churches have promised a 30 per cent increase in pastoral support for the coming year. The total raised for pastoral support was 5,604 pesos.

Christian Community

The number of converts for the year was 800. Our greatest care just now is to conserve our new converts. We have a catechism in the dialect, and a probationers' manual is in process of translation. Most of our new converts have been previously baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, and a Filipino Catholic is a member in good standing if he attends church a few times during the year. It is difficult for the Filipino Protestant to learn the need for regular attendance. This is the reason that out of 6,000 Sunday school scholars on the district we have a weekly attendance of only 1,500.

Periodicals

We are reaching many English speaking Filipinos through the medium of the "Philippine Observer." Workers in Central District won the first prize this year in a subscription contest. They secured 700 names.

We have enrolled nearly 1,000 subscribers to the enlarged Tagalog periodical, "The Mahuting Balita," of which the Rev. D. D. Alejandro is editor.

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. This district, formerly called Vigan District, includes Ilocos Sur and Abra provinces.

Population: 200,000—Ilocanos, Igorotes, and Tinguianes.

Location: In northwest Luzon, in the mountain. Abundant crops are raised in the valley and plains, and the mountains contain valuable timber. Principal cities are connected by boats. There are thirty-five congregations in the district.

Industry: Agriculture, grazing, and weaving.

Vigan

Location: Capital of Ilocos Sur, and principal city on the northwest coast. Stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon under Spanish rule. Fine buildings and streets.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Bernhardt and Mrs. Bernhardt, Rev. J. W. Moore (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Rosa E. Dudley.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent

DOMICIANO CORRALES, Assistant Superintendent

J. W. MOORE, Missionary in charge.

The Charges

Ilocos (formerly Vigan) District has 35 congregations under 13 pastoral circuits. Three new churches were established this year in Santa Lucia, Santa Cruz, and Amarao. One hundred and five quarterly conferences were held this year.

Christian Community

The Christian Community now numbers 3,444. Of this number 1,332 are

full members, and 1,886 are probationers. There were 244 new converts during the year.

District Workers

For the work of Ilocos District there are two foreign missionaries, 14 native pastors, 128 local preachers and exhorters, 7 deaconesses and 16 Bible women. There are four student-pastors in the seminary high school ready to be stationed. This makes a total of 171 workers.

Sunday Schools and Leagues

The 40 Sunday schools are under the leadership of 298 officers and teachers. The enrollment is 3,237.

The 131 members of the Epworth League and the 298 members of the Junior League are under the supervision of the deaconesses and the Bible women.

Self Support

The collections for the year, including 2,543 pesos for the support of the preachers in charge, amounted to 4,172 pesos. This is an increase of 1,121 pesos over last year.

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Zambales province, part of Cavite, Rizal, and Bulacan provinces, and the city of Manila.

Population: 400,000—Zambals, Tagalogs, and Ilocanos in the district; Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese in the city.

Manila

Location: Political, commercial, social, and educational center of the archipelago. On Manila Bay, divided into two sections by the Pasig River, the part to the south contains the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, schools and many stately churches. Also Luneta Park, and the newer American and European residences. The northern section contains the commercial and mercantile establishments, and the residences of the Filipinos; has a fine railway system, and direct steamship communication with all parts of the world.

Population: 350,000.

Industry: Manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, cocoa and ice. Also there are iron foundries, and machine shops.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, and Presbyterian Church of U. S.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bundy and Mrs. Bundy, Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Rev. O. H. Houser and Mrs. Houser, Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. R. E. Marshall, Rev. M. A. Rader (on furlough) and Mrs. Rader (on furlough), Rev. E. A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Maren P. Bording (on furlough), Anna Carson (on furlough), Bertha Charles, Hazel Davis, Mary I. Dean, Marguerite M. Decker, Mary A. Evans (on furlough), Phoebe A. Ferris, M.D., Bertha A. Kostrup (on furlough), Rebecca Parish, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, and Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Harris Memorial Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital, and Hugh Wilson Hall.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

Growth of the Churches

The outstanding victory of the year 1920 has been spiritual. All of the charges on the Manila District except one have witnessed revivals and large ingathering of members. At the close of the Annual Conference in March

Bishop Robinson baptized 113 at Tangos Navotas, and the pastor received 83 at Bagumbayan a few weeks later. Malabon has had a revival spirit all the year and 146 have been received into the church. Corregidor has received more than 200. I baptized 86 on one Sunday, though we have no church at that place. Central Church, Manila, has received more than 200 since June and the work still goes on under the brilliant leadership of Mr. Houser. Knox Memorial, St. Paul's and other charges have witnessed the largest growth in years.

We are persuaded that these splendid results are due to the second phase of the Centenary Campaign. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of following the financial campaign with earnest prayer for the outpouring of God's Spirit and a systematic seeking after souls. Everywhere the people are jubilant and full of hope and earnest in endeavor to do all that they can to build Christ's Kingdom.

Self Support

The second outstanding victory of the year has been the care the people have given to the pastors. At the District Conference we had asked the laymen to carefully consider what ought to be done on account of the increase in the cost of living. We suggested a minimum of 30 per cent increase in salary. The committee brought in a report recommending such an increase. Many of the charges have gone beyond the minimum. There are four pastors on this district now receiving 1,200 pesos or more per year, not including house rent. All of the other married men are receiving from 60 to 75 per month except one. And the single men are amply provided for. There is not a pastor on the district who is receiving a cent from the mission.

Methodist Publishing House

The third victory of the year came in the moving of our Methodist Publishing House business to its permanent home at 442 Rizal Avenue. The building purchased last year was put into good repair and remodeled to meet our needs, and for the first time we possess an adequate building and book room. The offices not needed in the business are in constant demand and the income, when our debt is paid, will greatly aid us in providing good literature. Our site is one of the best in the city, on the broad new avenue that has just recently been opened.

New Property

The fourth victory of the year is the purchase of a fine site for the Union Seminary and Collège.

Our outstanding need this year is to provide for the first unit of buildings for the seminary and college. The budget has met with the approval of the field committees and if funds are available we shall soon begin to realize the actual establishment of these schools.

We also want to see a new building take the place of the Central Church which is on government land and must be torn down within two years. We could have many times the number of people at the church service if we had the room. If the converts for the past six months alone would all come to church on the same Sunday there would be no room for the older members. We cannot expand without a building.

All of our institutions are filled to the doors. We are glad for the chance to minister to as many as we do, but there are multitudes all about us who are without a guide, and who would come with us if we had the room and workers. The people have broken away from the traditions and habits of the past and they are ready to be led out into new ways which may be the ways of God if we will, but they are apt to be the ways from which Christ would have us save them.

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

San Fernando

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar Huddleston (on furlough) and Mrs. Huddleston (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

ARCADIO DE OCERA, Superintendent

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Viscaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 600,000. In Nueva Viscaya the people are Ilocanos, Gaddang, Isinai, and Ifugaos. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 36,658.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon. A commercial center, connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns, and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,404.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen Gulf. Educational center for the province. The government high school has 1,025 pupils; the trade school, 164; intermediate, 432; and the primary schools, 1,732; total, 3,608 students.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann, Rev. B. O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough), Rev. H. F. Zierer (on furlough) and Mrs. Zierer (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mildred M. Blakely, Orilla F. Washburn (on furlough), and Ruth E. Copley.

Institution: Bible Training School.

B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

The revival spirit has been more in evidence this year than last. Pedro Villanueva on the Igorote circuit reports 134 conversions and Hospicio Bañaga on the Bayombong circuit reports 108. Many others have worked just as hard, but in less productive territory.

After deducting deaths and removals and adding the 941 new members, the total membership on the district reaches 9,367. These, out of a population of 600,000, are cared for by 213 unappointed local preachers and exhorters besides the 28 local preachers and members of conference appointed over circuits.

Church Construction

Under the leadership of the pastor of the Asingan circuit, Roman T. Calica, a building is under construction that will be a credit to the whole work. 854 pesos have been contributed by the people toward materials and in labor. The mission furnished the iron roof.

Board walls and a cement floor have been put into the Villasis church. The timbers have been put up for the Salasa chapel. Fifty thousand brick are stored under the roof of the Binalonan church awaiting the price of cement to go down. Parsonages have been built at Bambang and at San Quintin.

Lingayen and Vicinity

With his work for students, running a free dispensary, mimeographing a weekly paper in the Pangasinan language, maintaining weekly services in the provincial jail, nightly work in the barrios with the stereopticon, assisting in Bible Institutes from time to time, the Rev. H. F. Zierer has had a busy and productive year. In much of this work Mrs. Zierer has rendered splendid service besides taking a district wide interest in the work of the Junior League and teaching a class daily in the Bible Women's Training School.

Rev. T. A. Cabacungan, the pastor of the Lingayen circuit, has been continuing his studies in the high school besides doing all his work as pastor of the congregations at Binmale and in Lingayen. The needs call for a pastor who can give his whole time. With 4,787 students in the provincial high school and other public schools in Lingayen the need is urgent for a suitable church building and student dormitories.

Bible Women's Training School

More and more we find the need of drawing on the graduates from this school to do work similar to that done by the graduates of the more advanced Harris Memorial Training School in Manila. Some of the workers from the Lingayen school get as large results as do some of the workers of the Manila school. What they do is done on a self-supporting basis.

The Lingayen school takes women with little or no English training. On account of the material advantages offered in government employment to women advanced in English it is becoming more difficult to secure students for the Manila school. Thus our Lingayen school has the advantage of receiving students not influenced by temptation from high salaries. Miss Blakely and Miss Copley, and their assistants, have had a very good year with 23 enrolled. A beginners' class in the Pangasinan language has been conducted throughout the term.

Domestic Missions

The work among the Igorotes at Macdew directed by Pedro Villanueva has progressed splendidly. The appeal of the people for public school privileges for their children is about to be realized. The chapel will serve as schoolhouse, and the parsonage, which is nearly completed, will be used as teachers' quarters. The parsonage will be the best on the district.

The Ilongote country offers obstacles to immediate results. Although the Bureau of Education has continued a school at Casebu for a number of years, head-taking continues. The young men and women from the school return to their old custom of filing their front teeth to the gums. Our Filipino missionary, after two trips to Casebu and Macabenga, stopped his work. The last district conference, however, voted to continue the undertaking and appointed another man to the task.

Bible Institutes

These have been held at Villasis, Anda, Dagupan and Solano. For the training of preachers for the humble task of pastoral visitation, exhortation and preaching we have no agency better suited than these institutes. Exhorters and local preachers are trained here through seven years of study courses for their pastoral work.

The Centenary

In a few places, notably at Salasa, Evangelista, Bambang and Dagupan, the campaign lost much of its impetus because we were unable to furnish funds toward chapel construction when the people were ready to do their share. In a number of other places we have been unable to maintain the zeal shown in the earlier stages of the movement. However, the year's total giving for all purposes shows an advance which would have been impossible, probably, without the Centenary campaign.

Self Support

There are 28 circuits on the district supplied by as many preachers. Six circuits are cared for by local preachers who give what time they can spare from their farm work. One circuit receives half time, the preacher being supposed to receive half pay. Four circuits are among the Igorotes of Nueva Viscaya and give little toward the support of their Filipino Missionaries.

Another circuit on the lowlands is provided a preacher by the Domestic Missions Fund. Four circuits are supplied by student preachers attending the Lingayen High School. Eleven circuits are fairly supporting their pastors, who give all their time to them. Besides the preachers mentioned there are 8 Bible women who receive at least their board from the people. Ministerial support from the people has more than doubled this year—averaging P. 19 per month for each circuit.

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: 1,536 square miles. Tarlac District contains a part of three provinces—Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Tarlac.

Population: 283,202. These people live in 370 barrios, or villages, in twenty-five municipalities. 137,858 persons live in that part of Nueva Ecija province which is part of Tarlac District; 39,018 live in Pangasinan province; and 106,326 live in Tarlac province.

Organization: The portions of the three provinces which comprise the district are divided into circuits for convenience of supervision. There are 176 preaching places on the district, but the larger part is as yet untouched.

Paniqui

Location: Paniqui is the most important city and the center of the district. Other important towns where the Methodist Episcopal Church has work are Camiling, a thickly populated town; Rosales, a commercial and railroad center; San Jose, a progressive agricultural town; and Munos, the seat of the Central Agricultural School.

L. T. TAMAYO, Superintendent

The District

There are 25 towns and 370 organized barrios in Tarlac District, with 283,202 inhabitants. The most important towns are: Camiling, a densely populated town; Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, connecting with the

San Quintin; San Jose, a progressive agricultural town, through which the provincial road to Nueva Viscaya is being constructed; and Munos, the seat of the Central Luzon Agricultural School.

The gospel is preached in 176 places, and there are 45 organized congregations and 36 Sunday schools. This work is divided among 14 pastors who have charge of the 15 circuits into which the work of the district is divided.

The Circuits

On the eastern side of the district, within the boundaries of Nueva Ecija Province, there are 9 towns, 109 barrios, and 137,858 inhabitants. There are 13 congregations, and 7 circuits—Guimba, Lupao, Munos, Rizal, and San Jose.

On the northern side of the district, in the Pangasinan Province, there are 5 towns and 78 barrios, with 39,018 inhabitants. There are 7 congregations in two circuits—Rosales and Cuyapo. Both circuits are under one pastor, who is assisted by a deaconess. The 39 converts for the year have become full members of the church.

In the Tarlac Province, on the western end of the district, there are 11 towns, 139 barrios, and 106,326 people. The 15 congregations are divided into 5 pastoral charges—Camiling, Gerona, Moncada, Paniqui, and Victoria.

In all of these circuits there have been converts, in some a new chapel or a school has been erected, or a new congregation organized.

Conferences and Special Meetings

During the year two Institutes were held, one at Rizal and one at Rosales, 166 persons attended.

Three quarterly conferences were held in several circuits, and only two in other circuits, because of cholera epidemic and floods. Questions were discussed concerning the prohibiting of Sunday markets, the abolition of the cock-pit and the saloon.

Christian Community

The number of Christians in Tarlac District is now 4,957. Of this number, 1,109 are full members and 3,848 are probationers.

During the year there were 329 new Sunday school scholars, 6 new Sunday schools, 3 new congregations organized and 2 new chapels built.

Self Support

2,261 pesos were collected for pastoral support. This is 551 pesos more than last year.

WEST DISTRICT

Area: West District includes the provinces of Bataan and Zambales. The district is divided into eleven circuits.

Population: 142,852. Bataan, 57,980 and Zambales, 84,872. These figures do not include the Negritos tribes who dwell in the mountains. Four dialects are spoken—Tagalog, Iloco, Zambales, and Aeta. More than one third of the people speak Tagalog.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only mission at work in the district except at Olongapo, a naval station, where the Christian Mission is at work.

C. T. SANTOS, Superintendent

The District

The two provinces—Bataan and Zambales—which comprise West District are separated by high mountains. One can walk from Bataan to Zambales during the dry season, but it is a long, hard journey, with steep mountains and deep streams to cross and much sand to walk through. There are no vehicles in the province.

The Circuits

The district is divided for the convenience of the workers into 11 circuits, with 20 congregations and 11 regular workers, two of whom are Conference members.

Where We Have Work

Orani has an active Epworth League and the church members have built a chapel. The people at Orion have also raised money for a new church building. Dinalupihan has a new parsonage, but is without a pastor. Other places in Bataan Province where we are at work are—Hermosa, Calaguiman, Samal, Pilar, Puerta Rivas, Abucay and Bagac.

The church in Iba, the capital of Zambales Province, has had 40 converts during the year. The opportunities for good work in Iba are numerous, because of the many students who came there from neighboring towns to attend the trade schools and the high schools.

Olongapo is also an important town. It is a naval station, and there are always many strangers employed here. Other places in Zambales Province where we have work are—Palanig, Wacon, San Narciso, San Felip, Cabagan, and Lungos. The various churches on the district received 252 new members during the year, and raised 2,207 pesos for the support of the pastors.

SINGAPORE AREA



Dinner time at the Rubber Farm, Boys' Orphanage at Sitiawan

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China.

Population 70,000,000—Malays, Javanese, Siamese, Chinese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in the following: Gopeng, Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Sungei Siput, Taiping, Tanjong, Tapah, Telok Anson, Tronah, and other places.

Ipoh

Missionaries: Mr. R. A. Blasdel (contract), Miss E. S. Cass, Mr. M. E. Jones (on furlough), Mr. W. L. Matson (contract, on furlough) and Mrs. Matson (contract, on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Carrie C. Kenyon.

Sitiawan

Missionaries: Miss F. E. Akerstrom (contract), Rev. R. H. Silverthorn (on furlough) and Mrs. Silverthorn (on furlough).

Taiping

Missionaries: Miss M. L. Anderson (contract). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Luella R. Anderson, Flora J. Dean, Minnie L. Rank (on furlough), Lydia Urech (contract).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Gopeng), Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh), Anglo-Chinese School (Kampar), Anglo-Chinese School (Tapah), Anglo-Chinese School (Telok Anson), Anglo-Chinese School (Tronah). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School (Ipoh), Crandon Home and Girls' School (Taiping).

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula. Capital of Negri Sembilan (nine states).

Population: 9,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. T. R. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital and important railway center of the Federated Malay States.

Population: 50,000—more than half are Chinese; remainder are principally Tamils and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1897.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventists, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar (on furlough), Miss Edna M. Elliott, Rev. W. E. Horley and Mrs. Horley (on furlough), Rev. W. G. Parker and Mrs. Parker. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie Brooks (on furlough), Mabel Marsh, Fannie E. Richardson, Ida G. Westcott.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Klang

Location: In the Malay Peninsula, southwest of Kuala Lumpur. Center of the rubber district.

Population: 8,000.

Industry: Production of rubber.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholics.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Anglo-Chinese School (Port Swettenham).

Malacca

Location: Southwestern part of Malay Peninsula. Oldest settlement in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed by Goa in 1588. Malacca was first held by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch. Was taken by the English in 1795 and restored to the Dutch in 1818, and exchanged for Bencoolen, Sumatra, 1824.

Population: 21,213.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1897.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth E. Atkins, Elizabeth Olson, Ada Pugh, Olive Vail (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School.

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley, part of the mainland opposite Penang, Kedah native state, Perlis territory, and regions up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, and cocoanuts.

Organization: 1891.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula.

Population: 100,986 (1911 census). Chinese, Tamils, and Malays.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Miss N. Carey (contract), Miss Florence Clemans (contract), Miss Norma C. Keck (contract, on furlough), Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach, Rev. Lester Proebstel (on furlough), Rev. G. F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett, Rev. R. F. Thomas (contract, on furlough), and Mrs. Thomas (contract, on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Thirza E. Bunce (on furlough), Norma Craven, Clara Martin (on furlough).

Institutions: Hillview Boarding School, Anglo-Chinese School and branches; Anglo-Tamil School, Ayer Etam School (English), Bukit Mertajam School (English), Nibong Tebal School (English), Methodist Boys' School, Kulim School (English), and Sungei Patani School (English). W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls, and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

Parit Buntar

Missionaries: Rev. C. J. Hall (contract, on furlough) and Mrs. Hall (contract, on furlough).

Institution: Parit Buntar Boys' School.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

Chinese Church

Rev. Stanley Jones held 10 days' evangelistic services here, over 200 students signed cards promising to try and live the higher life. They need care and we can only give a very little. In the Chinese Church over 200 signed cards and gave \$600 (Straits) as a thank offering to the China Famine fund, besides \$100 for the expenses of the campaign. This church, with an average congregation on Sundays of over 300, is in charge of an unordained, untrained local preacher, with practically no missionary supervision.

English Church

The English Church now in charge of the district superintendent and principal of schools, with over 2,000 students, has taken an upward tendency and we have as many as 30 Europeans on a Sunday evening. Until recently only the missionaries ever attended. There is ample scope for a good man here. We are afraid to launch out as we cannot carry the work we already have. When the district superintendent has to go on the district, or to Singapore on Conference business, there is no service for one or two Sundays.

Work in Province Wellesley

Our three schools in Province Wellesley have no supervision, and the Education Department is not at all satisfied with this state of things. Throughout the district it is increasingly difficult to get qualified Asiatics to remain in our schools, when more lucrative employment can easily be found elsewhere. Evangelistic work has been only a name, as the men in charge (two Tamil Elders) have all the work they can do in schools all through the week. Government would pay for a missionary supervisor if we had one there. They would also pay for two headmasters, if the A. C. S., Penang, were divided into separate schools, under separate heads. We should have no trouble to support the men if we had them.

Miss Bunce has gone on leave and has been relieved by Miss J. Brookes, and Miss Crandell came in October to help in the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School. The home, for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers, as well as the Winchell Home for girls, need considerable repairs and extension.

The work is here and the harvest is waiting ingathering. The young people are pressing into our churches and leagues, but we have no one to lead and organize them.

SARAWAK (BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Location: An independent state of Northwest Borneo, governed by an English "Raja."

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Sibu

Location: Important town in Sarawak, Borneo. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: On the island of Singapore, off the southern end of Malay Peninsula.

Industry: Production of rubber and tropical fruits.

Singapore

Location: Capital of Singapore island. Chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and second port in the East. A coaling station for steamers plying between India and China.

Population: 259,578. Seventy per cent are Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, Hinghwa Chinese, Hakka Chinese, and Foochow Chinese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Mr. W. C. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Rev. M. Dodsworth and Mrs. Dodsworth, Mr. Edwin Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. A. Eklund and Mrs. Eklund, Rev. C. E. Holman and Mrs. Holman, Mr. E. A. Malmquist, Miss Emma Olson (on furlough), Rev. E. H. Rue, Rev. W. G. Shellabear (on furlough) and Mrs. Shellabear (on furlough), Rev. F. H. Sullivan (on furlough) and Mrs. Sullivan (on furlough), Mr. J. E. Throne (on furlough) and Mrs. Throne (on furlough). Contract: Miss Camille Chenoweth, Mr. G. H. Little (on furlough) and Mrs. Little (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Nagle and Mrs. Nagle (on furlough), Miss Clare Norton, Miss Bessie A. Steele, Rev. R. D. Swift (on furlough), Mrs. Anna A. Zinn. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Sophia Blackmore, Irene Chapman, Minnie B. Cliff (on furlough), C. Ethel Jackson, Eva L. Nelson (on furlough), Della Olson, Mary E. Olson, Rea M. Voke (contract, on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Gelang English School, Sirangoon English School, and Paya Lebar English School); Bukit Lan Industrial School, Jean Hamilton Training School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School), and Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.* Short Street Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home, and Bible Training School.

J. S. NAGLE, Superintendent

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 448,139 square miles. Includes Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka, and Sumatra.

Population: 48,000,000—Javanese, Madurese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. Chinese are Buddhists and Confucianists; Europeans are nominal Christians; and most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes—Dyaks, Battaks, etc.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the state of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the states west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, west end of the island.

Population: 231,464—Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans—the largest city in the East Indies.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. C. S. Buchanan (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough), Rev. J. Preston Cole (contract), Mr. H. A. Horn and Mrs. Horn, Miss M. E. Howell, Rev. A. V. Klaus (contract) and Mrs. Klaus (contract), Rev. J. B. Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. C. E. Pinckney, M.D. and Mrs. Pinckney, Rev. A. H. Pruessner and Mrs. Pruessner, Miss J. E. Redinger, Mr. E. F. Starkey.

Institutions: Preachers' Training School, Methodist Book Depot.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the East.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Mr. E. J. Bunker, Rev. H. B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell (on furlough), Rev. J. P. Stamer and Mrs. Stamer. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Frieda Chadwick, Miss Hilda Holmberg (on furlough), Miss E. Naomi Ruth.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School.

Tjisaroëa

Location: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sundanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, Miss Maude Hutchinson, Rev. R. G. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Rev. J. C. Shover (on furlough).

Institutions: Tjisaroëa Mission Hospital, Boys' Preparatory School.

Soekaradja

Location: Mid-Java, the seat of a wealthy Chinese family. Our missionaries secure their own support by teaching in Chinese schools.

Population: 10,000.

Poerbolingo

Location: Mid-Java. Once the bottom of a great lake, now a fertile valley.

Industry: Cultivation of rice, sugar, tobacco, and other tropical produce.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1916 in response to a

request from the Chinese for a teacher. All cost of our work is met by the local school organization.

Foreign Worker: Rev. L. L. Akerson (contract).

Soerabaya

Location: On the northeast coast of Java.

Population: 160,801.

Industry: Chief trading center of the island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

R. L. ARCHER, Superintendent

Staff

At the beginning of the Conference year our staff was rather depleted due to the home-going of the following on furlough: Rev. H. B. Mansell and family, Rev. and Mrs. Klaus, and Rev. J. C. Shover. However, the arrival of new missionaries as well as others returning from furlough has greatly strengthened our hands.

At Conference time Mr. Starkey and Mr. Bunker arrived; Mr. Starkey being appointed principal of the Tiong Hoa Hwe Koan School in Batavia and Mr. Bunker principal of the Methodist English School in Buitenzorg. During the latter part of May Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Horn arrived and are now located in Batavia.

Mr. Horn was sent out to be the Mission Architect. The large building program contemplated in our Conference during the coming years and the large fees charged by the local architects made it advisable for us to secure our own man for this kind of work. Mr. Horn looks upon his profession as a means of helping him into larger evangelistic opportunities.

During the first part of August the failing health of Dr. Keith made it necessary for him, with his wife, to return home. This vacancy in the hospital was filled by the return of Dr. and Mrs. Perkins late in August. With them came Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Stamer, new missionaries, who have been located in Buitenzorg. For the present Mrs. Stamer is acting as supervisor of the primary department of the English School, and Mr. Stamer has been applying himself to intensive language study. In October Miss Maude Hutchinson arrived and is located in the Tjisaroea Hospital. Miss Frieda Chadwick, a representative of the Woman's Board, arrived to assist Miss Ruth in the work of the Bible Woman's Training School. With these additions and the prospects of further increase to our staff the outlook is very encouraging.

Evangelistic Work

The opportunities for evangelistic work in this district are very evident. The Buitenzorg English School presents an unusual opening for reaching the young men. Many of these students have taken definite stands for Christ and are testifying to their faith in the presence of their fellow students.

The opportunity presented by the number of people who come to our hospital for treatment is worthy of special attention but the fact that we have had no regular evangelistic missionary appointed to work in connection with the hospital has made it impossible to get as large returns as might have been expected.

The village schools present other opportunities but the lack of careful

missionary supervision has made it impossible for us to cultivate these centers as the circumstances require. But with the increase of staff now on the field it is reasonable to expect larger visible returns in the future.

In Tanah Abang Rev. C. S. Buchanan has purchased property, consisting of seven small houses, for a church site at a cost of f45,000 (\$18,000). Since we did not have the money with which to pay for it in cash the owner gave the property to us and took a mortgage on it. This is one of the projects included in the Centenary. The acquisition of this property as a church site has been a very wise move on the part of our mission in Batavia.

Methodist English School

The Methodist English school in Buitenzorg, Java, was opened in 1906 by Dr. J. R. Denyes. For the first two years an English lady, Mrs. Godwin, acted as the teacher. In 1908 a wealthy Chinese merchant offered to pay the salary of an American teacher. This offer was made so that the grandchildren of this Chinese man might have an English education.

In due time Mr. Carlson was secured as principal of the school. In 1909 he was sent home ill and died in Colombo. His successor was the Rev. B. J. Baughman. Under the direction of Mr. Baughman the school made considerable progress and a boarding school, charging very low rates, was opened in connection with the day school for the benefit of students living outside of the city.

In 1912 Rev. R. L. Archer was appointed to succeed Mr. Baughman, who went home on furlough. The growth of the school has been continuous. In 1916 another boarding department was opened for the benefit of those who were willing to pay for better accommodation. In 1920 Mr. E. J. Bunker was appointed principal.

The total enrollment for the present year has been 300, of this number 90 are in the boarding schools. The attendance would have been much larger had there been space enough to receive all who wished to enter the boarding school. During the present year new students have been received in the boarding departments only as places have been made vacant by students leaving. We have a large waiting list.

A splendid site has been secured in Buitenzorg on which we expect to erect new school buildings, the architect's plans for which are now complete. It is our expectation to commence building operations early in 1921. The new buildings will accommodate 400 boarding students and a much larger number of day pupils. The estimated cost of the building is f300,000 (\$120,000). Of this amount \$20,000 is in the Centenary askings from America, whereas the balance constitutes a portion of our Centenary askings from the local field.

When the new building is ready for occupancy the school will have three departments: The primary department—including work from the primary class up to and including the 8th grade. The high school—in which the students will be prepared for college. The commercial department, which will prepare the students for business careers in this country. English is the language of instruction, but we also teach Mandarin (a Chinese dialect) and Dutch.

The need for such a school is imperative. Throughout the island of Java there is no other Christian boarding school in which the people can receive an

education in English. There is no English commercial or business school of any recognized standing in the Island. More than 90 per cent of our student body is Chinese, and as English is the commercial language here, the Chinese, who are the business people of the east, must have a good knowledge of English if they are to hold their position as leaders of commerce. There are also many students who desire to enter college either in America or China, but there is no school in all this country where they can do their preparatory work except in the Methodist English School.

The Dutch, English, American, Chinese and Japanese firms throughout the Island are constantly wanting office help with a good knowledge of business English as well as training in a business college. This school will help to supply that need.

This school is not dependent on mission funds for its support. The current expenses of the school, including teachers' salaries, are covered by the fees paid by the students. We must have help from outside sources for the erection of buildings as well as for endowment so that we may be able to assist those who are unable to pay school fees.

Methodist Mission Hospital

The Methodist Mission Hospital, also known as the Tjisaroewa Mission Hospital, is located in the foothills of Mount Gede, fourteen miles from Buitenzorg. It is surrounded by many small, native villages.

The hospital was officially opened February 19, 1919, although at that time it had been in operation six months. William N. Keith was physician in charge until September, 1920, when he returned to America on account of ill health, and Raymond G. Perkins, M.D., took over the work.

The two American doctors are assisted by two American nurses, Miss Alice I. Bielski and Miss Maude Hutchinson. Mrs. R. G. Perkins is financial secretary and buyer. Other assistants are 11 native nurses.

During the year the hospital had 655 in-patients. There are 60 beds. There were 40 major and 5 minor operations. 65 visits were made to out-patients, and 30 return calls.

The dispensary had 175 first calls and 244 return calls, a total of 419 treatments. Also 40 minor operations and 20 preventive inoculations.

The hospital property consists of 12 acres of land and 15 buildings.

ISLAND OF SUMATRA

Area: 162,000 square miles.

Population: 4,700,000. People are Mohammedans, except some animistic tribes living in the interior. Ninety years ago the first missionaries to the Battaks were killed and eaten.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Rhenish Mission is at work among the Battaks.

NORTH SUMATRA DISTRICT

Medan

Location: Capital of a division known as the East Coast of Sumatra—richest and one of the largest of such divisions on the island.

Population: More than 40,000—mostly Chinese.

Industry: City is surrounded by tobacco plantations, and rubber and tea estates have recently been developed.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Mr. L. H. Bittner, M.D., and Mrs. Bittner, Mr. N. T. Gottschall, Rev. E. R. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard, Rev. Leonard Oechsli and Mrs. Oechsli.

Institution: American Methodist School.

L. OECHSLI, Superintendent

General Conditions

The year just closing has been a difficult one for the work on the East Coast of Sumatra. Labor difficulties, general unrest and financial stringency, have directly affected the work. Conflicts between employers and employed have been carried into the church. Since the war, a critical and skeptical attitude seems to have deadened the atmosphere and idealism has had hard going.

All building projects have been held up because of high prices of building materials; difficulty in securing labor; waiting for help from America; impossibility of carrying on local campaigns for funds under the present tightness of credit, the latter reflecting itself in all local business. Local business has also suffered from the rubber and tin slump. These local difficulties have had a serious aspect for us, as most of our building projects are dependent in whole or in part on local support.

Both spiritually and financially the year has been disappointing. While our statistics show an increase in probationers enrolled, there has been a spirit of apathy over the work. Anti-Christian movements in China, as well as chaotic political conditions have been reflected here.

Property and Building Projects

During the year the Municipality of Medan has voted to give us free of cost a piece of ground large enough for the erection of a church and missionary residence. It is well located, central to both Chinese and European communities and could not be bought in Medan for less than \$10,000 (gold). One condition is that we must build within two years, which we shall be able to do if Centenary askings are forthcoming.

It is now almost a year and a half since a large piece of ground was cleared and given to us for the erection of a hospital in Bindjei, near Medan, Government to provide three-fourths of the cost of erection and all running expenses. We are to provide the doctor and cannot apply for a grant until we have word that a doctor is on the way out. People are continually asking when we are going to build the hospital. No doctor has been sent to us as yet.

In order to retain the confidence of the Government and the community, we must without fail, show our appreciation of their great generosity by meeting the conditions at once, on the above mentioned propositions. Government is open and willing to do even more for us if we can demonstrate that we are able to carry our proposals through.

Educational Work

Our schools have made a 75 per cent increase in enrollment during the year and this in spite of woefully inadequate buildings and equipment. The outcome of the war has served to increase the demand for knowledge of the English language, which is already the acknowledged commercial language of the East. The strength of this demand has flooded our schools with boys from every section of the community—Chinese, Malay, Battak and Indian. In British ter-

ritory, Government supports English schools liberally, but naturally, in Dutch territory, we get no support from Government and also none from America. Financing these schools on tuition fees is becoming increasingly difficult, due to high prices and salaries.

The school in Medan has more than 375 boys and girls, all of whom are crowded into four small shop houses. Our most urgent need is for adequate housing of this school. We have no money coming from the Centenary for this purpose, and can only hope for better local financial conditions to make possible the securing of necessary funds locally. We must turn children away until better facilities are available. This school now needs the constant services of a missionary to supervise its staff of ten teachers.

Evangelistic Work

The out-stations have been our greatest evangelistic opportunity this year, even though we do not have preachers or teachers to carry on the work properly. Almost every out-station would support an English school as a center around which to build up a Christian church, if teacher-preachers were available. In Malaysia we are making no adequate attempt to prepare a native ministry for the evangelism of our field. We need at least three types of preachers—those born and brought up in Malaysia, educated in our English and theological schools, qualified to do work in English and one vernacular; those born and educated in China, especially South China, qualified to minister to the China-born Chinese; and locally trained preachers from the indigenous races.

We have attempted to overcome this shortage of preachers in the East Coast of Sumatra by the use of a Ford car, the first fruits of the Centenary. With the use of the car, we attempt to cover the out-stations once in two weeks, sending the preachers on alternate weeks, thus providing a weekly service. The native preacher on his round, preaches and instructs probationers, and the following week the district superintendent preaches and examines the probationers.

Where there are only a few Christian people, we gather at a Christian shop or home for a cup of tea together and informal instruction. With the car it is possible to hold services in as many as four different out-stations on one Sunday. It is also possible to reach the individuals and small groups scattered along the coast between the larger towns. These preaching places extend 50 miles north and 80 miles south from Medan. In this way we are trying to instruct and prepare an increasing number of people who are eagerly seeking baptism. They should have a preacher living in their midst to give regular and systematic instruction, as well as to look after their moral conduct.

SOUTH SUMATRA DISTRICT

Palembang

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, a port of call for ocean going steamers. Largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.

Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoe, three miles below Palembang.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.

Institution: Methodist English School.

Island of Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.

Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.

Population: 420,000.

Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one-tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pangkal Pinang

Location: Capital of the island of Banka.

Population: 10,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.

MARK FREEMAN, Superintendent

The District

The district was cut out on the map by the Conference last February. To it is assigned the island of Billiton, the island of Banka, and all of South Sumatra. The territory in South Sumatra is larger than the State of Washington. It is a vast undeveloped territory, there being at the time of last conference only two places on the district where we ever had had service, and one outstation. There were not 60 members and probationers all told on the district.

Palembang

This district includes the work at Palembang and Pangkal Pinang. At Palembang we have services regularly in Hokkien Chinese conducted by our Chinese pastor. We have regular services in Malay conducted by a native pastor. We have a Bible woman working in Malay and one in Chinese. The Chinese constituency is growing very rapidly, those now connected with our work number 170. Recently 19 were baptized. The women are under the leadership of Mrs. Freeman, and the wife and the mother of the Chinese pastor. The Chinese have opened a night school with an initial attendance of 45 which promises to be a source of Christian influence.

The service in Malay is constantly growing. It is leading to the development of men for native pastors. The call to preach has come to two of our finest young men. We are especially thankful for this, for in February the district staff consisted of the missionary and his wife, two native pastors and two Bible women. We gave our attention early in the year to the developing of teachers and pastors, for it was clear that no worker could be had from other districts since all were short of help.

In a year or two we will have schools and mission centers in several places led by young men who received their training in Palembang. We have a class of 7 drilling every week under the leadership of Mrs. Freeman.

Pangkal Pinang

I visited Pangkal Pinang and helped the faithful men there organize into units. They gathered many non-Christians into their units and are continuing with Bible class work, although they have been so long without anyone to help them.

We are purchasing here a fine tract of land for a church, school and home for the missionary. There are many people at Pangkal Pinang who are waiting for a missionary to come and show them how to become Christians.

They, like the people of Jambi, a place up in the interior of Sumatra, keep sending word to us to come and help them, but I am tied up with the school work and to fail in the school work at Palembang means for the Methodist Church to fail on the South Sumatra District.

Our Palembang School

We are right in the midst and center of the old Mohammedan propaganda that reached out and swept the Indies hundreds of years ago. Our school therefore had a struggle, and for a while it seemed impossible to save it. But things have changed, our prayers are being answered.

The school that had an enrollment of from 35 to 55 in February has now 110. Only 13 of the 110 are Christian. But all the students receive a thorough Christian teaching every morning and are attentive. So interested are the Moslem boys of this school that they are collecting money to send to the North Sumatra District for the evangelization of the Battaks so that they may not become Moslems.

This field is geographically pioneer, in that it is swamp land at the Equator. It is spiritually pioneer, in that it is coping directly with Islam. And God is giving the victory. A converted Hadji, a man of one of the leading families, is now preaching and is exerting a splendid influence. There is a great field here but with Caleb we say, "We are able to go up and possess it."

WEST BORNEO

Area: Borneo, 288,000 square miles. West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles. One of the largest islands in the world.

Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo, 550,332. These people live along, or near, the coast. Scattered Dyak tribes occupy the interior.

WEST BORNEO DISTRICT

Singkawang

Location: On the west coast of Borneo, one hundred miles north of the equator.

Population: 10,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington.

Sambas

Location: On the Sambas River, thirty miles inland from the west coast of Borneo.

Population: Head of a territory with a large native population having their own Sultanate here.

C. M. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent

West Borneo District

At the Conference of 1920 the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference having been divided into four districts, West Borneo became one of these districts and a request was also sent to General Conference asking that West Borneo be made a mission. This was due to the fact of the great distance from Java, the cost and trouble of traveling by sea, and the faith in the development of the work. Mission work by the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun by C. M. Worthington under the direction of Dr. B. F. West, District Superintendent of Singapore District, Malaysia Conference.

After some delay in getting Government permits to begin work, owing in part to the reluctance of the Netherlands Indies Government to admit new missionary societies and partly to Roman Catholic opposition, an English school was opened at Pontianak and when full permission was given, preaching places were opened at Pontianak, Mempawa and Singkawang. Because the missionary had to support himself and because of lack of funds to employ Chinese preachers, the work of instructing the converts could not be thoroughly done and the results are felt today. A large number of Chinese were baptized by the Dutch Domini, without previous instruction.

Following the furlough of the first missionary and his transfer to Java there was a succession of short term missionaries, caused largely by ill-health and death due to the heavy traveling and heat.

Methodist Churches

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was built at Semoedoen near Mempawa, the second at Sempadang above Selankau, and both by local subscriptions. The largest church is at Singkawang, costing f6,000 (\$2,500), three-fourths of this sum was paid by local aid, nearly half of it coming from heathen Chinese. Three houses have been purchased this year at a cost of f700 (\$285), at Telock Soeah and at Pemangkat, these are used for church, school and social purposes.

Young Men's Society

A Chinese Young Men's Society, "Chen Nyen Fui," has been organized and nine branches established within a radius of twenty miles of Singkawang. They own or rent buildings which are open to evangelistic work at all times.

Medical Work

A plan for a hospital at Sambas has been under way for four years, but owing to the war no doctor could be secured. Dr. Pinckney is now on his way to open the hospital. The total cost will be f100,000 (\$42,000), of which the Government will give three-fourths, while f15,000 will be raised locally.

At first owing to the high price of wood and labor we expect to spend only f60,000 or \$25,000. The Chinese merchants and rubber planters, the Malay Sultan and his subjects and the European Government officials and others will give part of this. The salary for the American doctor and nurses, the native nurses and servants will be met largely by Government aid and local payments for treatment. For the first few years we may have to ask aid from America.

The buildings are to be of wood, the central building with two wards, doctor's dwelling, a house for the nurses, and other buildings. The land was given by European planters with the consent of Government. Sultan Safudin of Sambas has taken a great interest in the project, and his sons and officials promise to help.

Other Buildings

At Stapok and Kulor, near Singkawang, and at Batang River, near Pemangkat, the Chinese are planning to erect school-church buildings, with little or no mission aid. The wooden buildings will cost \$625 each, and at one or two of

these places a Christian teacher will be paid by the people. About \$75 a year will be needed to help out each place.

Self Support

Owing to the scarcity of imported and native rice, the price rose from eight to forty cents a pound. This cut deeply into self-support on the one hand, and into the preacher's salary on the other. Increases in salary have been made, or rice allowances given.

At Pemangkat the local support has fallen off, due to the stand taken by preacher and missionary on the liquor question. Secret whiskey-making was a means of profit to many hearers and the firm opposition of the mission has caused many to draw back.

Workers

At present we have two Chinese preachers and one Battak preacher at work, one Battak man in the Training School and four candidates going this year to the Training School. At many places class leaders are holding together the little bands of Christians. They all ask for teacher-preachers and are beginning to offer partial support.

Schools

Plans are being made to open several Malay schools for Dyak and Chinese children and two or more Chinese schools where Malay will be taught.

We have one Dyak-Malay school at Pak-Miong-Theu and have asked permission to open a school at Luhabang. Djintan and Samoedan have asked for Chinese-Malay schools, while the Chinese Young Men's Societies are considering opening schools in several places.

Summary of Work

At Singkawang we have one church, with 65 attending; one girls' Day and Boarding School, with 17 pupils, Malay, Chinese and Dutch taught; one missionary and wife, living in mission house; one Chinese preacher and parsonage, and one Chinese-Malay Bible woman.

At Pemangkat we have a church and parsonage (two buildings); at Teloeck Soeah a school and church (one building); at Semoedoen we have a school and church (one building) and one Chinese teacher-preacher. At Pak-Miong-Theu there is a school-church and parsonage (one building) and a Battak (Malay) teacher-preacher. At Sempadang, there is a church.

SOUTHERN ASIA SECTION

INDIA AND BURMA

BANGALORE AREA

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE
ENGLISH-SPEAKING MISSION

BOMBAY AREA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE
CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA AREA

BENGAL CONFERENCE
BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW AREA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE
NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into three groups, Eastern Asia, Southeastern Asia and Southern Asia. The missions in Southern Asia consist of the Conferences in India and Burma.

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into seven Annual Conferences and four episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908; Rev. Edwin W. Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces and Bombay Conferences; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

BANGALORE AREA



Muscular Specimens of the Criminal Caste at the Gokak Criminal Tribes Settlement,
in Charge of our Missionaries

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; and the Central Provinces Conference, 1913.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson (on furlough) and Mrs. Anderson (on furlough), Rev. A. E. Cook and Mrs. Cook. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Muriel E. Robinson.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Aetna Emmel, Fannie F. Fisher, Martha A. Griffin, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough), Florence W. Maskell.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

H. F. HILMER, Superintendent

India's New Day

In Mysore, which is the second largest Native State of India, we find the ferment of an aggressive democracy hard at work. All the machinery that is supposed to enfranchise the masses has been set in motion. Educational institutions, both theoretic and technical, are being given the right of way. Factory production is being subsidized, and new industry welcomed with loud acclaim.

People's gatherings are of prime interest, conventions and conferences follow one another in rapid succession.

Bangalore District is in the midst of all this change, and though some of our people are in danger of being swept away by a spirit of commercialism, and the eyes of others are being confused for the moment by the gaudy banners of extremists, the great majority go calmly on believing that the God who led them into the better life, will also guide them through these trying times.

Outstanding Events

There have been three outstanding events this year—first, the February campaign, in which preachers and laymen, Bible women and youth from the schools joined in a supreme effort to spread the gospel in the more remote places. Volunteer bands have spent days at a time among different village groups witnessing for their Lord.

The District Centenary Rally was held the last week in March, and was attended by most of the Christian workers and laymen. All departments of the Centenary were organized and their functions explained, and 37 young people pledged their lives to special service for God.

The District Conference, convened from September 7 to 12, which this year was lengthened into a convention of wider scope than usual. The spiritual note was predominant. Bishop J: E. Robinson was with us.

Evangelistic Work

The six circuits of this district offer countless opportunities of which we cannot take advantage, owing to scarcity of workers on the one hand, and to lack of training on the other. It requires men of strong fibre and sufficient training to face the finer type of idolatry and to point out its fallacy.

Mr. Lewis, the tireless pastor of the Kolar Church, has been leading the laymen and school boys in evangelistic work about town. Mr. Noah, district evangelist, has assisted in the supervision of the outlying circuits. His frequent trips to the Rollinspur farm made it possible for him to give much attention to evangelism on the north side. The Bangalore Vernacular work also bears the marks of the same faithful leadership. The local preachers and exhorters follow regular programs of village visitation, with good results.

The Industrial Institute

This institution was rather new to us and the principal had gone on furlough a month before we arrived. Thus we did not have the valued instruction of a veteran in industrial education. We found the institute so well organized that it was easy to fall into line. A little previous experience in building and cabinet-making soon came handy. The practice at the Columbus Celebration had unwittingly prepared our hand for the designing needed here. Thus, it proved a pleasure to fashion new designs for the shopmen who skillfully executed them in choice Mysore-teak and in the deep red rose-wood.

Furniture is being turned out in increasing quantities with an unabated demand for more, and from an ever widening territory extending this year as far as Edinburgh, Scotland. Plows are going out at the rate of three per day or nearly 1,100 in a year. Other implements are being made to assist the ryot in making more out of his land.

Much credit for the success of the institute is due Mr. Boaz Moses. The fine system which he maintains in office and shop helps to disprove the theory that a preacher is a poor business man.

The Industrial Farms, supervised by Mr. Noah, furnish the food that nourishes the boys who study and work in the institution.

Baldwin Boys' High School

Baldwin Boys' High School is located in Bangalore. For the time being this school is under our supervision, though it really serves the European and Anglo-Indian communities. A full staff of competent teachers, led by Rev. E. A. Seamands as headmaster, has been maintained. Mr. Taylor is assistant principal. The student enrollment is 120. Of this number 86 are in the boarding department.

The Baldwin Girls' High School, also in Bangalore, has had an unusually good year, with Miss M. E. Robinson in charge.

Girls' Vernacular Schools

There are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Kolar. The larger is the girls' school under management of Miss Fisher. At present it is training 164 girls with almost perfect system. Miss Fisher pioneered education for girls in this civil district. She sent up the first class of girls to the consternation of the whole Department of Education. Today the whole district is eager to have girls educated.

Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Middle School

The student enrollment is 76. There are 7 teachers. Mrs. Hilmer devotes much of her time to this school and hostel finding it profitable mission work to mother the boys among whom we expect to find our leaders of tomorrow.

Primary and Zenana Schools

Primary and zenana schools continue to develop successfully under the direction of Miss Maskell and her assistants. Miss Maskell has recently opened a primary boarding school—the first of its kind in the Conference. It is located at Bethmangel. A few months' trial shows splendid results in transforming unwashed, unkempt, uncared-for village children.

Medical Work

We are still waiting for the coveted doctor to be sent out by the Woman's Society. The hospital, closed for the second year is a distressing spectacle, for it is one of the finest plants in South India. There is hope that Miss Griffin will return soon, and we pray that a doctor may follow soon.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Rev. C. W. Scharer (on furlough) and Mrs. Scharer (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Garden and Mrs. Garden. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Judith Ericson (on furlough), Kezia Munson (contract).

Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Gokak

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp.

G. GERSHOM, Superintendent

General

Our present staff of workers consists of 3 missionaries and their wives, one wife on furlough, two missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; 3 assistants, 1 Indian member of Annual Conference, 3 ordained local preachers, 9 local preachers, 49 exhorters, 66 pastors and student teachers, and 67 Bible women and teachers.

We are working in about 200 villages and towns, conducting 106 days schools and 142 Sunday schools, evangelistic meetings, market and street preaching, class and prayer meetings, personal work, selling Scriptures, and distributing tracts and handbills.

Evangelistic Work

Early in the year all our workers and a number of village Christians come to Belgaum for our Summer School and District Conference. The Rev. J. J. Kingham's addresses on the different objects of the Centenary were very instructive. Most of our workers and a number of boys and a few girls from our boarding schools took part in the evangelistic campaign in the villages during February and March. Our workers were sent out in bands to preach and teach and to sell Scriptures. Our plan was first to reach all our Christian communities, but we also gave the message of salvation to the heathen. We have found our largest opportunity in our day and Sunday schools. It requires close supervision to keep these schools up to the Government requirements and also teach the Bible, the most important course of all.

Our two leagues in Belgaum increase as the children in our boarding school increase. The Senior League members do some very practical work, village preaching and teaching. We have no village leagues. We think the class meeting meets our need.

Christian Community

Our Christian community now is 10,799. There are 3,688 of this number enrolled in our 142 Sunday schools. There have been 1,167 baptisms during the year. Two Lingaits were among this number. One of these is now a teacher and the other is a postman. We have some inquirers from this caste.

Scripture Sale

We have sold during the year 43 Bibles, 84 New Testaments and 10,897

Scripture portions, and 73,420 tracts, handbills and papers have been sold or distributed.

Women's Work

Our Bible women have done faithful work. Many homes have been visited both amongst the caste people and amongst our Christians. A number of women have been taught to sing and pray. Several additional village women have been employed as helpers, but with all that has been accomplished the women's work in some places is sadly neglected. There is no woman missionary to tour and to supervise the work among the several thousand Christian women in the district. The missionaries in charge of the women's work have been kept so busy with their school work that the village touring could not be done.

Girls' Boarding School

The Girls' Boarding School in Belgaum has an enrollment of 80. Ten of these attend high school. The progress in the boarding school has been good. There is a decrease in numbers due to the fact that some of the Basel Mission girls who were in our school during the hard times of the war have been sent back to that mission.

Singing Bands

Singing bands from the hostel with drums, violins and cymbals have during the year visited every one of the forty-five Christian villages, giving them gospel songs. In one village the non-Christians came and begged us to take our music and preachers over to their temple. We consented on condition that our out-castes might go along. Two hundred caste people gathered before their gods to hear Christian music and the gospel. A short time ago we received a letter from the chief of police in a small town asking us to come and sing for them. Our singing bands would have been quite impossible without our Ford car.

Rev. A. B. Coates reports the work of Belgaum village circuit: "The Belgaum village, reaching out twenty-five miles to Vanur, has more than a hundred villages—forty-five of them containing Christians, the total for the circuit being over two thousand three hundred. Thirty-five Sunday schools are in a flourishing condition and thirty-one day schools, with three hundred and sixty children, of whom only fifty are girls. We had this year nearly four hundred baptisms."

Belgaum Hostel

Our hostel boys in Belgaum now number 58, of whom 40 are high school students and 18 attend the Kanarese school in the hostel. Our policy is to take only boys who have got beyond the educational standards of their villages. At present we seek to train only those who give promise of becoming leaders in the Indian Church. Therefore, we do not want any big boys who will not work part time as teachers and preachers in the villages. We do not want such, even if they are willing to pay full fees. Limited funds and physical strength, and the urgency of the Church's need of leaders unite to make this policy necessary.

Beynon-Smith High School

The Beynon-Smith High School reached this year a record enrollment of 554, including 65 Christians. Our Christians are constantly growing. Our girls now number 23.

Indian High School

In Belgaum and Shahapur there are four Indian high schools, and now Mr. Gandhi has succeeded in opening another one—a small non-cooperation high school. We are postponing building projects until we see what will happen. Up to the present there has occurred a very negligible amount of opposition to the teaching of the Bible.

Gokak Industrial Settlement

The Rev. C. F. Lipp writes, The Gokak Industrial Settlement has increased in population from 415 to 583; which makes rather a dense mass of humanity on a plot of earth 450 by 300 feet in size, under even Indian sanitary conditions. Yet the health is fairly good. There have been 20 births and 12 deaths.

The moral improvement of the adults is a subject that challenges the greatest mental and spiritual powers of the most cheerful optimist. We try to enforce prohibition. Toddy shops three miles distant are too near. Imprisonment and fines only keep down the demon spirits of fighting. In that we have made a great gain over former years. It is a question about how deep an impression is made by our short religious talks at evening roll call. The adult women we fail to reach so far. Mill hours are too long for them to have time for anything but trying to keep soul and body together.

When our new play ground is secured by Government, we hope to get a better hold of young men. A collection of good lantern slides is to be at our disposal, and these will soon help us to awaken new interest in life for many. Our children are our great hope and joy. They now number 158. With more class rooms and additional teachers we have seen marked improvement in school work. But our great hope is that the normal influences upon the young lives will abide.

The Salvation Army and Home missions in Criminal Settlement work demand the separation of children for most of the day from the Settlement influences. With us, it will be a most vital point to watch whether the impact that we can make for truth, right, purity, and love plus the few and meager good things in their home life will be victorious over all the evil that the children touch outside the school. Up to date we have completely lost touch with some of our most hopeful children. They absconded with the elders or were removed from Christian influences entirely.

District Schools

We have now in the district 106 schools. In three circuits there has been a decrease of 7 schools. In the rest of the circuits there has been an increase of 12 schools, making a net increase in the district of 5 schools. Several new boys from our village schools have gone to Belgaum this year for more advanced work. This has caused quite a little jealousy among the caste people. They have in several instances threatened to destroy what little property our Chris-

tians have, if they do not withdraw their children from our Belgaum school. The importance of our educational work cannot be overestimated. We have no other source to look to for men and women to carry the gospel message to the multitudes in our district. We must have educated workers.

Perhaps nowhere in India is education more advanced than among the caste people in Belgaum district. In Belgaum town alone, with a population of 40,000, there are four high schools. There are over 100 college graduates in Belgaum alone, and some in the district. There are matriculates in the villages. Middle schools are in a number of towns in the district.

A few years ago there were only a few girls' schools in the district, now there are many. The non-Christian community is decreasing its illiteracy, while the Christian community is in danger of increasing its illiteracy. If we are going to have a leavening influence among the non-Christian students we must have a trained Christian leadership as well as an educated Christian community, unless we educate our people they will be more of a hindrance than a help to the progress of Christianity in India.

Most of our workers are from our own converts of recent years. They are doing good work, but they are not able to win the caste people. First, because of caste prejudice, and then for a lack of higher training. Our schools are the best and strongest means we have to strengthen and build up our people. The influence of a Christian school in a village is very great.

The Hindu community does not want the Christian children to go to school. They have held these poor out-castes, from which our Christians come, in slavery so long that they cannot consent to give up their slaves without a desperate effort to hold them, seven persecutions have taken place this year, and in one the caste people won. One bright young student whose parents yielded when persecuted, was taken from our high school this year. I hope all who read this will pray that this student will be delivered from his slavery and get back into school.

In this large field, with already over 100 village schools, we need more missionaries. We should have one to look after the training of our promising young people. It is time that we consider it worth while to set aside a missionary who can give his whole time to direct the training of our workers.

Our training school was run for five months during the year, as a substitute and next best, the students were arranged for in training classes in different circuits under a more advanced worker. We have one student in Lucknow College and one in Bareilly Seminary. We hope soon to have more in these places.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 6,400 square miles. A mass movement area.

Population: 900,000. All castes. Most of the people are Hindus. Kanarese, Telugu, and Marathi are spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by thousands of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade center for the district. Center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp. W. F. M. S.: Misses Urdell Montgomery, Emma E. Rexroth.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

Christian Community and Staff

Two missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions and two of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have done what they could in leading, helping, and advising the 92 preachers, teachers, and Bible women to break and distribute the Bread of Life to the 5,744 Christians in the 186 Christian villages of the Bidar jungle.

Evangelistic

The usual February Evangelistic Campaign was observed, ending up with a week of soul searching meetings under Rev. Tamil David. Again we held a special campaign through October when every Christian village was visited. Although we have discouraged baptisms, and tried to put the people off, we were forced to record 722 baptisms for the year. And still a number of villages are calling.

The district must be toured by bullock cart at 2½ miles per hour because we do not have a motor car. As we go from village to village we see a change in the people. They are glad to listen and we can always get a crowd.

We have 75 Sunday schools in which 1,452 young Methodists are being taught the Word of God, and the greatness of Methodism.

Throughout the year Miss Montgomery has been untiring in her efforts to reach every Christian. No path too long, and no road too stony, for 2,792 women and girls await her coming.

Self Support

The offerings for the year amounted to Rs. 2,335. Our preaching has been "The Lord's Part" and "The Lord's Love."

Medical

12,863 treatments were given at our missionary dispensary this year, and 40 in-patients came under our care. Two hundred and twelve rupees were received as fees. A greater part of those treated were Christians. If this amount of work has been done without a medical missionary, how much more could have been done with a doctor in charge. Our need for a doctor is urgent.

Boarding Schools

The two boarding schools have had a good year. 74 boys and 2 girls are in the boys' school, and all are Christians. Eight of the boys are in the middle

school classes. A Telugu Department has been opened this year. Two boys are in the Bidar Arts School, two in Kolar, one in Madras, and seven in Belgaum. All these outside boys are on Bidar scholarships.

Miss Rexroth came to Bidar last Conference in charge of the girls' school. She has done faithful work and her girls have made good. 65 girls and one boy are on the rolls. One Bidar girl is in training in Bangalore and four in Kolar. Many other girls would like to come to school but lack of scholarships keep the attendance down.

Village Schools

There are 23 village schools with 237 on the rolls. These village schools act as feeders for the boarding schools. They are co-educational. In the statistics they are entered as boys' schools, since there is no place to record co-educational schools, and the greater per cent of the pupils are boys. Our village education is very backward because village life is not conducive to education.

Bible Training School

The Bible Training School for village men and women has 16 students at present. Seventeen have gone out into the work from the school this year. The new training school building which is the Centenary gift of Mr. Bremmels, of Fairfax, Minn., is about ready for dedication.

Imperative Needs

We must have new buildings for the boys' school. At present the blue sky above, and the earth beneath, with a chance to crawl into the hospital and bungalow verandas at night are all the buildings that the boys have. We hope soon that money will be sent so we can have a home for the boys who are to be our preachers in a few years.

Centenary

Early in the year the different departments were organized. Over 300 signed the intercession cards and the sunset prayer bell calls our Bidar Christians to their knees. 104 have signed the tithing pledge and are paying their tithe. The Rev. J. J. Kingham was with us in August for our Centenary Institute, where 162 signed the life service cards.

Scripture Sales

Our colporteurs have been busy traveling far and wide selling 49 Bibles, 19 New Testaments, 7,187 portions, and distributing 32,806 tracts, and we have faith to believe that many who read will believe.

Famine

With 19 inches of the usual 33 inches of rainfall, we can expect nothing else but famine. The Monsoon crop was almost a failure, and the later crop is about half grown and it is doubtful if there is moisture in the ground to develop it. The wells in many of our villages are dry, and already the people are migrating to places where they can find water. In some parts water is selling from 4 to 8 pots per rupee. Times of great suffering are ahead.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: Includes all English work in Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Madras, Secunderabad, Vikarabad, and other places in South India Conference.

Population: 50,000 and British troops.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (all centers), Church of England (most large centers), Wesleyans and Scotch Kirk (Madras and Bangalore), Baptists (Madras, Bangalore, and Secunderabad).

J. B. BUTTRICK, Superintendent

P. O., Madras

The English circuits of this district comprise work in 5 centers—Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Belgaum. During the four months of my superintendency (Rev. Karl E. Anderson was formerly in charge) I have been in personal contact with the work in Madras, but have not been able to visit the other circuits, hence I will let the pastors in charge report their wide-flung work of the district.

Madras English Work

Mr. G. S. Roge, a local elder, is in charge of the work in Madras, and reports progress in all departments of church work. He writes: "The Sunday attendances have been well maintained, also the daily evening services at Otary and in Vepery."

No church does better financially, gauged by its numbers and ability.

Bangalore English Work

The Bangalore English work had the services of the Rev. K. E. Anderson until mid-year, and on his departure, Rev. E. A. Seamands was appointed to the pastorate, along with work in the Baldwin Boy's High School. Mr. Seamands writes: "It has been a delight to preach to the congregation of this church. We have endeavored to maintain the old-time evangelistic spirit in each service. Seekers have come to the altar on several occasions, the hearts of many boys and girls have been touched, and to date five girls and two boys have united with the church on probation.

"The mid-week prayer, praise and fellowship meetings are times of power and much blessing. There is a sturdy group of praying men and women in the church. Lately installed Unit-group prayer meetings to enhance the Centenary work, have been crowned with success. Meetings have been held each Monday evening in five different places. Stewardship sermons have been preached, and 30 tithers have signed. In the Unit-group meeting 40 prayer intercessors have signed."

Hyderabad English Work

Mr. A. S. Booth, a local deacon, is in pastoral charge of the English Churches of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The two towns are a few miles apart. He writes concerning Hyderabad: "This church, with over 40 years of Methodist history behind it, is still bravely holding its own. Removals to other parts of the world, and deaths have reduced our number, but the attendance at our services, particularly on Sabbath evenings is good.

"Concerning Secunderabad, the work, though handicapped by the want of a resident pastor, has been carried on uninterruptedly. Willing help has been found in our missionaries, in Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and in a local worker, who is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has 36 scholars."

Belgaum English Work

Rev. C. W. Scharer, superintendent of Belgaum District, has had charge also of the English Church in Belgaum. This church is situated in a military station, and ministers to non-Anglicans among the troops, and to a few civilians who attend our services. When the garrison is depleted the attendance at services declines.

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss J. D. Morrow.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

M. D. Ross, Acting Superintendent

P. O., Raichur, Deccan *

Editorial Note.—This statement is from the report of A. E. Cook, who was District Superintendent for the last four months of the Conference year.

The District

The mission house in Gulbarga has been empty most of the year. Rev. J. B. Buttrick was superintendent of the district four months. Then D. O. Ernsberger superintended it for four months from Raichur. Then it fell to me to superintend for four months from Raichur.

It is a great district and one of the oldest fields occupied by our Church in South India, but it has often been without a missionary. Thirty years ago it was a part of the Hyderabad District, which has been cut up into five districts. It is now larger in membership than all five together were at that time. It needs two missionaries to supervise it.

The Workers

There are 67 men and women at work on the district. Their salaries are small, and they have been facing famine conditions for four or five years. This year most of the crops failed, and there has been much illness.

The efforts of the workers have increased the day schools and Sunday schools. In Scripture sales they have more than doubled last year's sales which were double those of the year before. They have baptized more people and taught more than ever before.

Lingait Work

Rev. N. Desai, who has charge of the work among the Lingaits, believes there will be a movement Christward among them within a few years. This year two Lingaits were baptized. Many inquirers among them are reading the Bible, and the Christians from this caste are growing in grace.

Shorapur Circuit

This is the southwest corner of the district, on the north side of the Krishna river. Here are 733 Christians in 39 villages. The pastor in charge, V. G. Prakash, has visited all these villages four times during the year. With some of his helpers he has attended three Hindu jattras, selling Scriptures, preaching the gospel and looking after the village Christians who attended. They also held a Christian jatra. Most of the converts on this circuit were baptized from eight to twenty years ago. It has never had sufficient teachers to look after and instruct the converts. Baptisms 131 are reported this year. Many more could have been baptized had there been teachers enough to instruct them. Mr. Prakash has only 5 men and 4 Bible women to help him in this vast field. In 1919 there were no day schools and only three Sunday schools. There are eight Sunday schools and one day school on the circuit.

Shahapur Circuit

This circuit is east of Shorapur circuit. Here we have 1,425 Christians in 58 villages. Mr. Prakash is pastor of this circuit also. He reports that many Christians have endured great hardships from Patels and caste men, but have stood firm to their Christian faith without help from him. Many have given up eating carrion and are also free from drinking of alcoholic liquors. Most of the men have removed the juttu. During the year 61 people were baptized. Many more could be baptized if there were sufficient teachers. On this circuit are 9 male workers and 6 Bible women. There are 5 day schools and 23 Sunday schools. Ten years ago only four young men could read among the Christians—today 46 men and boys can read.

Yadgeri Circuit

Yadgeri circuit is east of Shahapur circuit. Most of the people speak the Telugu language. We have 1,230 Christians in 33 villages, under the care of 8 men and 4 Bible women. Pastor Rudrappa is in charge. The baptisms were 45. There are 9 village day schools and 17 Sunday schools.

Gulbarga Division

To the north of Shorapur, Shahapur and Yadgeri, are four circuits—Dudani to the west, and Gulbarga, Shahabad and Chittapur circuits eastward from Dudani—known as the Gulbarga Division. Pastor J. Karodi is in charge of this great field in which is some of the oldest work of our Conference. There are 983 Christians; and 12 men and 10 women helpers. Several of these teach in the Boy's Boarding School where 40 students are enrolled. There are 8 village day schools and 19 Sunday schools. During the year 77 were baptized.

Self Support

During the year Rs. 1,124 were contributed by the Indian people. When we think of the poverty of the people, this amount seems large.

Woman's Work

Mrs. Cook was present at the District Conference and met with the women daily, holding examinations, hearing reports and giving instructions. These women need a woman missionary to be with them until they learn how to do practical, effective work, which is vastly more than singing a hymn and reading the Bible or telling a Bible story. There are about 900 families on the district, just coming out of idolatry and heathenish practices, scattered over a vast country among 1,000,000 people.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857. Telugu and Marathi are spoken. Very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule. A mass movement area.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Population: 500,000. Mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities, speaking Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. There are also Indians, Persians, Arabs, and Africans in the city.

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India. On the Musi River. Seat of the Nizam; educational center having three colleges. Also fine public buildings and mosques.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Harris (on furlough) and Mrs. Harris (on furlough), Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. J. W. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice A. Evans, M. Morgan, A. Herrod, Catherine Wood (on furlough), and Mrs. D. Hancock.

Institutions: Hyderabad Bible Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, Girls' Industrial School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

Editorial Note.—This statement is from the report of J. D. Harris.

Personnel

Yellandu has been without a missionary for two years and we have tried to minister to its needs through His help. Miss Wood has had charge of the Hindustani work. Miss Wells was in charge of the Telugu evangelistic work. Miss Harrod came to us in June and, besides studying the language, has had charge of some of the day schools in Hyderabad. Miss Evans has been at her post in the Stanley Girls' High School, assisted by Mrs. Hancock, who recently arrived.

Evangelistic Work

There have not been as many baptisms and full members this year as we should like to have seen, but we are dreadfully handicapped in not having either workers or missionaries to supervise the work. One preacher in charge died, and one was ill for months. Four other workers died and many of the men are inexperienced.

Peddamanglevaramu Circuit had more than 200 baptisms this year and could have had many more if we had the workers to care for them. Two villages have signified their wish to be baptized and have asked for a teacher. On this circuit is a huge Government project which will take ten years to complete.

We have a good school among the laborers. We need another well trained man for this place. Here is a great opportunity for social service.

Karduni Circuit lost its preacher in charge and one worker. All the other workers are new on this circuit, but we rejoice to report 20 baptisms. Hyderabad Hindustani Circuit cannot show large results, for Pastor Surrey has had to work alone. Miss Wood has 250 children in the day schools. Hyderabad Telugu City Circuit has had about 20 baptisms.

Yellandu Circuit and church has had a good year. This work is 225 miles from Hyderabad and makes supervision and special help difficult. Fishing with a pole so long does not make catching fish a very easy task. The people here are interested in the Centenary and have given of their substance. A number of the Christians who draw good pay in the mines have promised their tithe. Four young men attended the District Conference at their own expense. Ramchandrapet Circuit enjoys the distinction of being entirely a jungle circuit. It consists of about 60 villages the nearest of which is 18 miles from Yellandu. I made two tours on this circuit this year and find that the people are much in earnest. The people came to meet me asking me to visit Ullavanoor and they said, "Our village teacher is to be married and we want to have him married in the Christian way. He is one of our own boys and is marrying one of our own girls. We saw a Christian wedding at a boarding school and why can not we have a wedding in our village?" The request was granted and a few days afterwards in the little school house, the wedding was solemnized just as really and with as much solemnity as if it had been done in grand cathedral. There were 10 baptisms in this village this year. Many non-Christians are attending the school here.

Boarding School

The hope of the future Indian church is in having an educated Indian Christian community. The people are very poor and must work in the fields in order to have their daily food. Not one single member of the family can be spared these days. Cost of living is high and the rains have not come for two years so that the lot of the poor village Christian is hard. Many times I have seen the children gather leaves from weeds growing in the fields, to make a porridge to keep souls and bodies together.

In spite of all this we have several village schools that are doing good work. There are two such schools in Yellandu, one in Ullavanoor, one in Narsingpet, one in Himayat Sagar and one on Cogiguddem. In some of these schools they have a night session as well as a day session and young men who work in the fields and in the mines in the day study at night. A number of young men have learned to read the Bible and are helping the village teacher with his work.

Boarding Schools

Miss Evans writes that 6 girls in Stanley Girls' High School passed the high school examination. Only 8 girls in all of the Nizam's Dominions passed this examination. In Stanley Girls' High School are 75 boys whom we call the "little brethren." This is a good beginning towards a much needed boys' high school in Hyderabad.

In the Hyderabad Bible Institute we have also a number of larger boys

who were too big to be in a kindergarten. This number could be greatly increased if we had more money and a full time missionary to look after the boys' school.

In Yellandu the primary school in charge of Mrs. Harris and T. P. John has had a good year. The children in addition to the regular school work have had a garden in which they are learning simple gardening. This school has been recommended for a government grant.

Training Schools

Our 3 training schools are small, but the young men and the young women from our own Christians are coming, and slowly, but surely we are getting an indigenous ministry.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000, Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. W. L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Rev. J. J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Kate E. Toll.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

J. J. KINGHAM, Superintendent

Editorial Note.—This statement is from the report of G. Gershom.

District Staff

The district has 3 missionaries and their wives, one Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary and 6 assistants, 2 Indian members of conference, 2 ordained local deacons, 10 unordained local preachers, 26 exhorters, with 104 other workers.

Evangelistic Work

Rev. J. J. Kingham with authority from the Bishop to devote half of his time for Centenary work in the Indian Empire writes: Owing to Conference

business I was unable to come to this charge until the 28th of February, and then only for a short time, but since then I have spent about half my time in and about Tuticorin and the Puthur and Ottappdaram circuits, visting also occasionally, the Pudukottah circuit. There were 220 baptisms.

New schools have been opened in Devarpuram and Vadamalapuram. There are from 30 to 35 children in each of these new schools. The old schools are doing well.

In the way of self-support there has been increase, and we are hoping for large response in the way of Centenary giving.

It will be possible for me to visit the villages more frequently and regularly because of the Ford car, as soon as the rains are over and the roads dry. I have been able to go out a number of times the past year in this way, when it would have been otherwise impossible.

The work in the villages needs the closest supervision, because so many factors enter into its success or failure. Conditions are different in every village, and a wide variety of methods must be available for complete success.

Boys' Boarding School

The work in our boarding school at Madras, in charge of Rev. W. G. Gray, has been regularly and satisfactorily maintained during the past year.

Through the Bible study classes held every morning the boys are getting an intelligent grip of what the Bible contains and teaches. The school is no recent venture as it dates back to the time of Dr. Rudisill who was appointed to work in Madras in 1884. Since then the school has encountered many difficulties, one of them being the lack of a suitable property. This had been a problem for years, but with the purchase of our Kilpauk compound, the missionary has been provided with suitable accommodation, and the temporary sheds put up for the school have done good service. The installation of electric light in the bungalow compound and school has vastly improved conditions and greatly added to the comfort of all. A hostel built on modern plans is the immediate need, as are suitable class rooms.

This year Mr. Gershom succeeded in getting the institution recognized by government up to the Fourth standard. Plans are being made for the Government recognition of the Fifth and Sixth standards, and we have arranged for a trained matriculate teacher to be headmaster of the school from January next. This is all encouraging, and we hope for the increasing usefulness and progress of the school.

Work Among Women

Miss Young, writing of the work among women, says: "In our zenana work among 550 women we gave 6,704 lessons and made 10,264 visits, and 14 of these zenana women are secret believers of Christ.

"In the evangelistic work we have had 11,532 listeners—the workers speak to the people one by one. The Christians were visited 1,796 times, and 628 lessons were given in singing, 353 lessons in prayer were given, and 41 persons were taught to read. Miss Murray directed the class meetings in the different villages and we are able to report 412 meetings held in 7 different villages and it was a pleasure to see how our Christians are being strengthened in their faith. The teachers in our 7 little village schools did their work faithfully in

spite of the sickness, poverty and unrest amongst the people, the children, though fewer in number come more systematically and are studying better, we have had several instances of conversions, and we have had 33 baptisms."

Sunday Schools and Leagues

There are 104 Sunday schools in the district, an increase of 7, with a staff of 111 and 3,520 scholars. 132 were sent up for the All India S. S. Examination.

There are two senior leagues with an enrollment of 117, and six junior leagues, with an enrollment of 175. The President of the City Senior League, Brother R. D. Immanuel writes a very good report of his league and says that there has been a great change in the league, ever since he took charge of it and the spiritual tone of the league is good.

Scripture Sales

There are 3 colporteurs in the city, but we all sell the books. This year we sold 243 Bibles and Testaments, and 11,296 portions, and distributed 89,550 tracts and hand bills.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. D. O. Ernsberger (on furlough) and Mrs. Ernsberger (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna C. Brewer (on furlough), Annabelle Watts.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School. M. D. Ross, Superintendent

Editorial Note.—This statement is from the report of A. E. Cook.

From the Beginning

The first missionaries in this field were S. P. Jacob and D. O. Ernsberger, 36 years ago. Mr. Ernsberger's first residence in Raichur was a sort of temple on the brink of a large open well on the east side of the city. In those days our missionaries of South India did not receive a salary from the Board of Foreign Missions. They were not bothered with a long monthly pay-roll, nor worried with men and women asking for increase of pay, advance, famine allowance, horse allowance, water allowance, rent allowance and a dozen other allowances.

Our work in Raichur developed to the north and west. In 1904 Mr. Ernsberger left Raichur for Belgaum, but remained superintendent of the district. I went to Raichur. At that time there were about 300 Christians. The work spread in every direction but especially to the north and west. One reason for this was that the first missionaries used the Kanarese language. East of Raichur the language is Telugu. Another reason was that the American

Baptist Mission had put a missionary within twenty miles of us on the east. To the west we could work for seventy-five miles without coming up against another mission, excepting the Roman Catholics. Still another reason was that Pastor Nanappa Desai, fifty miles to the northwest, was going from village to village as a flaming evangelist and baptizing hundreds of people. This was north of the Krishna river. From villages south of the river in the Raichur circuit, people were going to Nanappa, asking that he come to their village, and he was writing me to visit them. The only thing that held us back from baptizing hundreds of them was the lack of teachers and preachers.

Before this, in 1897, Rev. Ellis Roberts was appointed to Wandalli Gold Mines, 50 miles west of Raichur. Here he baptized about 150 people, about 50 were of the village of Shegunta and over 40 were of the gipsy tribe, known as Lambardi, who lived in the neighborhood. Thus this work continued to grow in the Kanarese country. Mr. Roberts was loaned to the Bible Revision Committee, the Wandalli Gold Mines closed, and those Christians scattered. I gave considerable time to hunting up many of these Christians and making lists of them in different villages to the north and west. In 1912 we had about 2,400 Christians.

From 1912 to 1918 missionaries who used the Telugu language were appointed to Raichur. All the work to the north has been abandoned. Only two villages to the northwest are now occupied. In Deva Drug, a large town thirty-five miles northwest, we had secured a good house in the heart of the town at much expense and trouble. It is now in ruins. This town should be the center of a great circuit, and would have been, had there been sufficient teachers and the work had been followed up. In the town of Gobur also we secured a good house at considerable expense and trouble, well located. That too, is in ruins.

To the southeast we have over 2,000 Telugu Christians. At their last Quarterly Conference 32 people were present. D. S. Matthew is pastor and doing a good work. He has 12 men and 10 Bible women working under his direction. This year 170 people were baptized in this circuit. To the south and west is Matmari circuit. This is Kanarese, and as fruitful a field as the Telugu. Over 400 people in this circuit are asking for baptism, but we lack teachers.

Kapbal circuit is about half way between Raichur and Belgaum, 150 miles by rail. It is one of the oldest circuits in our conference. It has been considered a hard and unfruitful field. At present F. Aiman is pastor and the field is ripe for a great harvest. He has only one man to help him—he needs three more at once. In one village over 200 low caste people are asking for baptism. Another village, largely made up of Berdarus and shepherds, is asking that we send them a teacher and they will all become Christians. In Kopal we have a good school among the low caste, several young men attending are nearly ready to come to our Raichur Training School.

Among the higher caste people we find a friendly spirit. They are asking for a girls' school. If we will give them a trained teacher and look after the school, they promise to furnish a building and pay the teacher's salary.

The Girls' Boarding School in Raichur continues to prosper. Mr. Ernberger was in charge until June. Since then Miss Watts has directed the

school work. The number of girls in the hostel has increased to 60. There are 7 day scholars. More girls are asking to be received, but present buildings are too small to accommodate them. Situated as it is, in the midst of one of the most prosperous mission fields in South India, where there is no other Protestant Mission, this school should receive more generous support.

In our Training School, Mr. Ernsberger had 25 students at the beginning of the year. In April he sent all the married couples out into the village work, leaving 10 young men in training. There are now 18. Young men are coming to us of their own accord, asking to be taken in. We need more room, more buildings.

Since coming to Raichur, Mrs. Cook has given much attention to the Training School. One of the larger boys teaches a night school in nearby village. We plan to have others do the same, for practical training.

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus. Ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each. A mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city. Headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D., and Mrs. Linn, Rev. W. L. Morgan (on furlough) and Mrs. Morgan (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Washburn. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rosetto Beck, Blanche M. Kline, N. Low, Mabel Morgan, Mildred Simonds, Elizabeth J. Wells (on furlough).

Institutions: Crawford Boys Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital, Charlotte Maurice Training School for Village Workers. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

Editorial Note.—This statement is from the report of H. H. Linn.

General

Aside from office work, my time has been largely occupied with the Medical work; thus for another year the Indian church has had a chance to show what it could do with but little missionary supervision.

Post war high prices *plus* three years of drought (this year's rainfall being 40 per cent below normal), bring us close to a famine; still a number of our circuits show increased collections. This certainly indicates something of the spiritual condition as well.

The coming of the Rev. J. H. Garden, experienced in missionary work, for the village workers training school, has been of much help to us as he has held the most of our quarterly conferences and helped with the district work in many ways. He reports as follows:

I have found joy and satisfaction in the important work of this appointment. The greatness of the task grows upon me continually. I am daily dis-

covering ways in which I can help the preacher-in-charge to make this truly vital branch of our work more effective.

Some time ago I discovered that by introducing Bishop Warne's little book on the Sinless Incarnation, I could add to the value of the school curriculum. This book is now closely studied and all the Scripture quotations are carefully memorized, as are also the questions and answers of the junior Catechism.

From the beginning I have embraced the opportunity of leading the young men and *training* them in evangelistic methods. On Sunday, from 5 A. M. till 9 A. M., the students engage in the village Sunday school work. The students are divided into 5 or 6 bands and are directed by an experienced worker. Sunday afternoons from 1 P. M. till about 3 P. M., there is preaching in the Sunday bazaar or fair, and this is always attended by the students and staff of the training school.

In addition to this we have from time to time arranged more or less extended tours wherein a few accompany me, or evening evangelistic services in the near towns, where some excellent services have thus been held with the help of the students, who sing, give their experiences or preach the gospel.

Besides all this the students have earned for themselves about Rs. 125 worth of clothes (which their allowance does not enable them to buy) by making roads, scrubbing floors, gardening, digging up thorn bushes and such work.

About a dozen are ready to go out into the work, and will, I doubt not, give a good account of themselves.

J. L. Crawford Boys' School

Rev. J. S. Washburn, principal, writes: The J. L. Crawford Boys' School has enjoyed a good year. The faithful and painstaking efforts of the former principal, W. L. Morgan, now on furlough, have continued to bear fruit. Four of the boys passed the government middle school examination and were sent on to high school at Gantur. This brings the number of our boys in that institution up to 10. Next year some of them will return to this school where they will labor as trained teachers and in that way be of great value to us. It is exceedingly difficult to secure good teachers unless we can send on our own boys, and after they have been educated in high school, bring them back to work here. One returned to us at the beginning of the term having finished his teachers' training course in Secunderabad.

The new term opened in June with an enrollment of 120, which was more than we could really take care of. We were compelled to turn many away because we did not have the funds or room to take care of them. If we had untold millions to spend there would still be some left who could not be cared for. We are using this necessity of selection as an incentive to the ones chosen, to work faithfully. They know that there are others waiting to take their places if they do not do good work. This knowledge is of great moral value.

We have continued the policies of our predecessors in management and instruction. One class only has been added, that of systematic Christian doctrine. It is very necessary to indoctrinate our boys, else when they go out to meet the well schooled Mohammedan or Hindu, they will be at a loss to know how to show him the superiority of our religion. Usually it has been those who have had some systematic training in the fundamentals of Christianity who

have been able to meet the constant attack of people who are opposed to its further spread. It is our purpose to send them out as well equipped as is possible.

Miss Mabel Morgan writes: As we look back over the year we see many things left undone, many plans undeveloped but through it all we feel that God has been leading us and we believe that some results have been brought about that have been helpful.

During the first part of the year there was a great deal of sickness, but the health of the children is much improved.

The struggle to provide food and clothing with prices so far in advance of a year ago is still a great anxiety, for while prices have advanced, our income has decreased owing to the fact that the mass movement money was not received this year. However the children have not gone hungry or without clothing, though we often were much distressed by the ragged condition of the clothes.

Our kindergarteners have had a happy year. They have not had all the fine materials provided in some of our American kindergartens but they have had enough to keep them busy working and thinking. They work deftly with custard apple seeds, making their letters or making the figures of objects suggested by their teacher. Should you pass through the room you would see by their shining faces how proud they are of their work.

What a pleasure it has been to work with our older girls. They have been so helpful in many ways. If you were to go out into the compound any time between seven and nine o'clock in the evening you would find in the various dormitories an older girl seated before a group of ten or twelve young girls teaching them Scripture passages, stories and songs and giving them instructions on good behavior. The girls are organized in these units according to the Centenary plan.

We were very much pleased over the results of the Government examinations. Out of 5 sent up for the Middle school examination 3 passed. Five of the 10 who went up for the upper primary examination were successful. We have 7 girls studying in the Stanley Girls' High School in Hyderabad. One of our girls passed her high school examination there last year. Six girls are taking nurses training.

Evangelistic

During August, Rev. Kingham helped us with rousing evangelistic and centenary meetings. And as I have always felt that true Christianity could be measured by the willingness of the people to support their own work with their gifts I have tried to encourage that line of work. Certainly if we are to have self-management we must first develop a self-supporting Indian church.

Christian Workers

Considering that we are working with a class of people the majority of whom are unable to either read or write, and who have no opportunity to learn except what the church offers we are fearfully undermanned. Where the American church can secure numerous helpers of first quality in its membership we of the Indian church must develop our workers from the alphabet, and that often under the most adverse circumstances. Our Village Workers Training

School is helping to meet this need. Here again we must work under conditions unknown in America, as the most of our young men are in bondage to the land owners in a way little different from absolute slavery. We find however that the young men who go out from the training school, though they have but three months training are able to help their village neighbors very much.

Scripture Sales

Through the stimulus of the Centenary the sale of gospel stories has greatly increased this year, over 25,000 portions of the Bible having been put into the hands of the people. Old systems are falling. Many Indian leaders are looking to Christianity to see what it can offer! Many are reading the Bible carefully and thoughtfully as never before.

Women's Work

District evangelistic work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been under the supervision of Miss Beck and Miss Margaret Morgan, though on account of the shortage of missionaries in the educational work, Miss Morgan was compelled to give considerable time to that department of the work. In the latter part of the year Miss Beck was relieved by the return of Miss Simonds and was able to take her over due furlough. Their efforts in the villages have done much to aid in the growth of the Indian church.

Medical Work

The Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital continues its good work with the help of Miss Kline and the Indian workers.

Numerous improvements have been made during the year including a building which affords us store rooms, kitchen facilities, and private cook rooms for caste patients.

The hospital staff consists of one American missionary doctor and wife giving half time, and one American trained nurse giving full time. Three Indian nurses in training, one Indian compounder, one Indian evangelist and writer, and three other native helpers.

During the year the hospital cared for 656 in-patients. The dispensary had 4,633 first calls and 5,347 return calls, 109 sulphur baths were given. The doctor made 65 outside calls. The number of anti-plague inoculations and vaccinations was 1,470, total number of treatments was 12,280.

The total receipts on the field for the work were Rs. 2,778; special gifts from America amounted to Rs. 5,034, makes the total received Rs. 7,812. The running expenses amounted to Rs. 8,194.

Through another year the W. F. M. S. have given us the services of Miss Blanche Kline, a trained nurse, as superintendent of our Indian nurses. That it has paid well is indicated in the fact that of our 656 in-patients, about 400 were women and children.

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

S. NOAH, Superintendent

THE ENGLISH MISSION

BISHOP H. LESTER SMITH

Editorial Note.—This statement by Bishop Smith appears in the Official Report and Minutes of the First Conference of the English Mission.

The English-speaking Mission of India and Burma met in its first session in Cawnpore on February 3rd, under the presidency of Bishop H. Lester Smith. By the invitation of Bishop Smith, Bishops Fisher, Robinson and Warne were present during the entire session and were in conference over the problems involved in the decision as to the future policy of the English-speaking work in India, for, while the English Mission had been authorized by an enabling act for eight years, and while a paper organization was made at the session of the Central Conference, as a matter of fact, the English Mission had never been called and had never had a meeting, and had consequently never been actually and legally organized. The first session of the Mission was given to the sacramental service and a devotional address by Bishop Smith.

The next five sessions were given up completely to reports from district superintendents and pastors, and to a thorough discussion of plans and policies for the future. During the discussion, which was prolonged until every phase of opinion had full hearing, the difficulties of actually and fully organizing the English Mission into a working organization in the disciplinary sense, in which the English-speaking work would actually be withdrawn from the annual conferences and administered in a separate organization, were seen to be so serious and far reaching, in their actual and potential disastrous consequences, that no such formal and actual organization was effected.

The English-speaking work, considered by itself, has in India and Burma enough churches and institutions to form a Mission Conference, and in the very near future an annual conference. The English-speaking Mission was intended to be but the first step in the development of such an organized annual conference. The only possible way of successfully and efficiently administering the English work, in a separate unit, is through a fully organized conference, with full and unified control of all of its institutions, with a full staff of missionaries and members of conference, with a substantial place on the budget of the Board of Foreign Missions, and with a finance committee empowered to deal with all the problems involved. This organization however, would necessarily have to contend for its place, in every particular with the vernacular conferences and work. The differences of opinion which would continually arise over adjustments of finance, workers and administration would be an unending source of irritation and division; especially when it is realized that only about one-fourth of the churches involved are in a community of a sufficient size where the full service of one man could be efficiently used. The locations of the English-speaking communities of India are so far separated from each other, that circuit provisions are only occasionally possible. In all other cases the preacher in charge of English work would also have to engage in vernacular work, in order to reach his full usefulness. Administered by the annual conference in which the work is situated, this adjustment is easily made and every part of the work, English and vernacular, has the same rights. Administered as a separate conference, the English work would have no rights in the time of

the preacher in charge, and would have to depend upon the voluntary service rendered by members of another conference. The amount of time thus spent, the division of the financial support involved, and the actual legal administration of the work, would raise questions which would embarrass the work continually to an extraordinary degree. Work which is now carried on among Indians by several English-speaking churches would have to be reported through the vernacular conference, and both work and workers would have to be actually controlled by them, or a division of interests and work would occur at this point.

This would tend to separate the English-speaking work more completely from vernacular missionary effort. Moreover, the recruiting of missionaries and members of conference who would naturally join the English-speaking conference would require a long time during which the work would suffer, and would also require such a specific presentation of the English work, as separate and distinct from vernacular work, that the inevitable effect would be to draw sharp lines of separation and make impossible any unification of sympathy and effort in communities where both kinds of work are to be found. Furthermore, the tremendous distances involved make any close conference ties of English churches impossible, and this reduces to a minimum or destroys altogether the advantageous results which have been hoped for in the organization of a separate conference.

There are fifteen to twenty organized quarterly conferences, and about as many more preaching places, in all of India, in a territory of approximately two thousand miles long and fifteen hundred miles wide. The lack of possible co-operation in any real sense and the enormous expense involved in the administration of the conference, would seem to be sufficient in itself to discourage such an organization. It was also quite evident that the organization of such a conference could only be brought about after prolonged contention, persistent agitation and the exercise of pressure upon the various annual conferences. Three of the conferences—the Northwest India, Bengal and Burma—had already voted to refuse to consent to such an organization. There were indications that some other conferences would follow suit. Two of these conferences refused to belong to an actual organized English Mission administering work according to disciplinary requirements, and all three refused to surrender their institutions to the control of a new mission or a new annual conference. They have the absolute right to determine these matters for themselves, and no invasion of these rights guaranteed to annual conferences by the Discipline is possible under Methodist law. Therefore, until these conferences could be persuaded to change their action, the existence of a new conference, or even an English Mission, that would embrace all of the work of India and Burma, would be absolutely impossible. And since their action was taken in view of conditions which cannot possibly be changed, conditions such as have been previously described, there seemed no possibility of modifying their decision.

For all of these reasons and others advanced during the discussion, the Mission, composed of pastors of English churches, district superintendents of English work and laymen, together with the four bishops of Southern Asia, voted with but one dissenting voice, not to organize the English Mission into

an actual administrative organization, but to advise the continuance of the English Mission as an informal union of English churches and institutions for the purpose of stimulating English work, by occasional meetings for the consideration of the problems of the work and for the inspiration which could thus be secured by mutual sympathy and counsel. The recommendations of the Mission were formally drafted by Bishop Fisher and presented by him upon formal request of the body as follows: 1. We continue the English Mission without any present purpose to press for a Mission Conference or to disturb the present status of the existing Annual Conferences. 2. Bishop Smith to be the superintendent of the Mission. 3. An English district or districts to be continued or created in all Annual Conferences where any considerable English work now exists or shall be developed. 4. All superintendents of English districts to be, as now, answerable to their Annual Conferences, but related to the English Mission as district superintendents therein and required to attend the sessions of the Mission for report and conference. Through this clearing house, ease of transfer for English work should be effected. 5. Statistics should be reported both to Annual Conferences and to the Mission—listed under the district name in each case. (Since these are duplicated in the two minutes, make a note: "These figures are found in duplicate in Conference Minutes for 19..." 6. The Mission to have annual sessions. 7. General program: a. To recruit an indigenous English ministry. b. To carefully survey the whole field and plan work in comity with other churches and our own vernacular work. c. Principals of English schools to have a reporting relationship to the English Mission, but the schools to be administered by Annual Conferences. d. All bishops, connectional officers, finance committees, and conferences to pledge best effort to wise development of the English work. Bishop Smith announced that he was in hearty accord with the recommendations and was absolutely convinced, after full investigation and prayerful consideration, that the only efficient and possible administration of the English work was along the lines suggested.

After the recommendations were adopted by the Mission, with but one negative vote, Bishop Smith announced that, while he must remain as the nominal head of the English Mission during the quadrennium, according to his request each bishop would administer the work as a part of the annual conferences under his control, and that his relationship as the nominal head of the English work would be entirely informal and advisory. There was general agreement in the opinion that this action puts the English work in the best organization possible under the circumstances. Great inspiration and a genuine hopefulness and optimism was the result of the meeting, and all who attended are truly expecting that the English work will go forward with increasing power and enthusiasm.

The English Mission will hold its next meeting at Jubbulpore on the eighth of February, 1922. An inspirational program of great power will be provided. The different aspects of English work will be studied and discussed. Ministers and laymen will meet together in earnest conference over this most important work. We believe that these meetings, from year to year, will rally the forces and stimulate the efforts of our English-speaking churches and help to solve our problems, and will produce a real forward movement in all parts of India.

Fehrist Mahwari Chandadenewalon ki.

फिहरिस्त माहवारी चन्द : देनवालों की

Lianizole

Help *M. K.*
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दरगाला

Mām Khuda ke Sāhibnā aur is Masitū Junnat (Pāganyat) ke hīce kichēn dō se qārī karta aur likhe deta hīn, ki main Khuda ki khidmat ke hīce zail kī chāuda mīlwarī hīd nōdā dōtā mā'ungā, Khudāwād aur mā'adāl karcē—

मैं बुढ़ा के भाग और इस मर्सीही अमासत (पञ्चायत) के साम्हने खड़ी हिल से इकसाफ करता और जिन्हे देता है कि मैं खुदा को निरुम्मत
देता का धनः मादवारो बिकानाया देना रहूँगा सुहावण्ड मेरो मन्द करे।

[illegible]

A Centenary Subscription Roll in India with thumb prints as Signatures for pledges. The following is a translation of the above Roll.

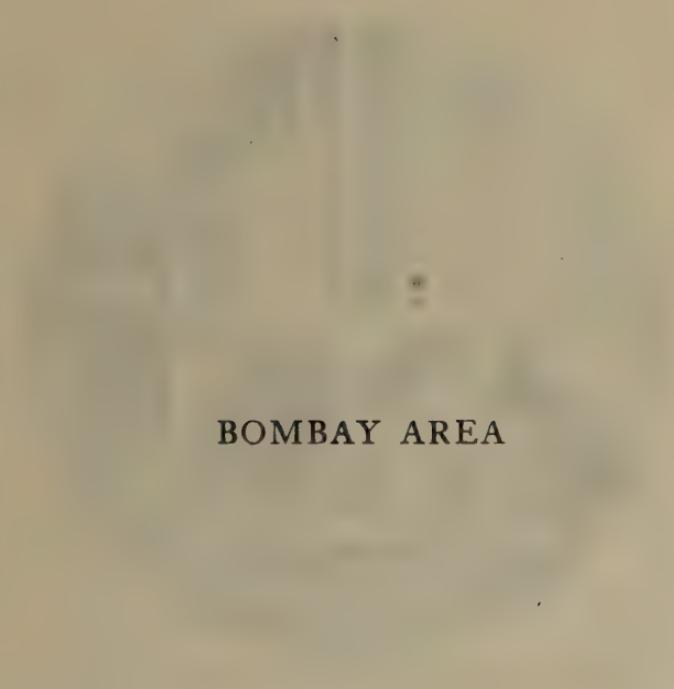
THE LIST OF MONTHLY CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CENTENARY

Village
District
Place

Class Leader
Circuit
Treasurer

Before God and this Christian congregation I promise and hereby write my name, that with a true heart I will give without ceasing a monthly contribution for the service of God. May God be my helper.

Number	Name	Father's Name	Amount Promised Monthly	Signature or Thumb Print	Amount Collected Each Month
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BOMBAY AREA



TAILORING CLASS IN AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The missionary vocational school is playing a real
part in the development of a self-supporting
Christian community

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 32,000 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgaum civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 3,361,310. Marathi Gujarati, and Hindustani are spoken.

Organization: Organized from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 30,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 5,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders, who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 33,000.

Industry: Center of an exclusive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Miss D. E. Steepee. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Annie L. Godfrey.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, and Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

C. H. CONLEY, Superintendent

The Working Staff

The number of workers actually decreased owing to the high cost of living as compared to our present salary scale. For this reason little could be done in the way of extending the work into new territory. Those who remained, although often suffering actual want, have proven more efficient than ever and their more intensive work has yielded good fruit. We hope that for the coming year proper adjustments can be made in order to provide a comfortable living for our preachers and teachers, and when we can increase their number and enter some of the open doors.

Christian Community

The total baptisms for the year is 845. While a large per cent of these were children of Christians, the Centenary enthusiasm has brought into the fold adults who for years have refused to enter. The total number of Christians is now 10,272. There are 1,926 full members, an increase of 189 over last year.

Sunday Schools

Statistics show a decrease in Sunday school scholars of 960, the total enrollment now being 7,832. This is only an apparent decrease, and is accounted for by the stricter application of the Central Conference rule, that only those who are 12 times present during the year may be counted as members. If, however, we count all who have attended, the number is brought to 9,034, an increase of 242.

The true condition of the Sunday schools is shown by the results of the All India Scripture examination in our village schools. Although July, being the rainy season, was not an ideal time for children to get together in the various centers, 2,117 (255 more than last year) took this examination, and 2,060 passed. Of these, 473 were Hindu and Mohammedan children, and 403 were girls. Of those who passed forty per cent were in the "honors" class. Unquestionably the Sunday school work is doing much to deepen the spiritual life of the people, and the Church of tomorrow will take on new life as a result.

Day Schools

Scarcity of teachers has brought about a decrease of 5 in the number of our day schools and there are a few less pupils enrolled, although the number of girls has increased by 47. There are 76 schools with an enrollment of 1,294 boys and 553 girls. We hope early in the year to recover all lost ground and to open up new schools. The Inspectors' reports show that government grants have been given on five schools not formerly receiving grant-in-aid.

Nadiad Engineering School

The Nadiad school has had a good year. The inspection report for the primary school is encouraging and the grant this year is larger than ever. All the teachers are our own boys. Three are this year in the Teachers' Training College, two taking the first year and one the second year course.

The industrial department, although not yet recovered from the war time set-back, is progressing, and will be going well again as soon as the present classes of small boys are a few years older. There is always plenty of work in the machine shop and the carpenters are busy a good part of the time on practical work. A motor department is being tried as an experiment and promises to be helpful. We have had considerable repairing and a small class is learning this and driving also. There is a growing demand for this line of work.

The hospital motor bus, being run by the industrial school, brings in a small profit, is a means of training, and a blessing to the patients who can now ride from the station for two annas, whereas they were often charged exorbitant rates. Mr. Jones, who has for two years given his time faithfully to the industrial work, will soon leave for England. This side of the work will suffer greatly unless we can get an industrial missionary to take the place.

The greatly increased cost of all materials has made the financing of the school a problem, and although the industrial department brings in some profit we are not yet able to take as many boys as we could accommodate. A large number are now waiting for admission. The spiritual life in the school has had

the careful supervision of the pastor who is also the house-master. Many of the boys have helped materially in Centenary activities during the year.

Thoburn Hospital

Thoburn hospital continues to serve thousands. Fourteen new suites of rooms have been built during the year and are in daily use. The foundations are laid for nineteen more which we hope to see completed as soon as Centenary funds are available. A new operating room is nearing completion and other improvements have been made.

During the year there have been 17,000 out-patients, 583 in-patients, major and minor operations in great numbers. Of the latter a complete record is not kept, as it would involve valuable time which neither Dr. Corpron nor his staff can afford to give.

The medical work is having a wide influence among non-Christians. The pastor always has a sympathetic hearing, sells many Scripture portions, and distributes Christian literature. Special Sunday services have been held during the year which have been helpful. Dr. and Mrs. Corpron, Miss Cracknell our nurse, and the staff often burn midnight oil, but do not propose longer to do so, as an electrical plant has arrived and is to be installed as soon as possible. An additional nurse is coming out from America for this hospital and we are hoping and praying that an additional doctor may soon be found.

Woman's Work

The long talked of widows' home, for which Miss Holmes has worked, has become a reality. Six widows are now in the home and more coming soon. Plans are being made for industrial work for those not employed as Bible women.

In addition to the evangelistic work a goodly number of the workers' wives teach in the day schools, and the increase in attendance of girls is encouraging. Sewing classes have been introduced in six of the day schools. To the women is also due credit for their share in the success of the Sunday schools. Miss Godfrey is greatly helped in her extensive work by the Ford which arrived in May. Miss Gooch was appointed to Nadiad at last conference but has not yet arrived. A warm welcome awaits her. The women of Nadiad church have temperance meetings, missionary meetings, prayer meetings and sewing meetings. They have a Woman's Temperance Christian Union organization also.

Evangelistic Work

The month of special evangelism in March was a time of revival and blessing. The spiritual life of our Christians was deepened and thousands of non-Christians heard the earnest preaching of the gospel. 739 professed conversion. 228 laymen helped in the meetings, and our helpers worked strenuously and effectively during the entire month. During this one month more gospels and religious tracts were put into the hands of the people than during the whole of last year, and the collections were double those of the revival month last year.

Scripture Sale

The year's total sale of Scripture portions was 10,871, more than twice last year's number. 57,739 tracts were distributed, and this is more than three times last year's total. During May a special effort was made to sell Scripture portions and the laymen were asked to assist in the good work. 156 of them responded and sold 1,954 gospels.

Lay Workers

The work of the time legion and other lay workers has given us courage and inspiration. Forty melas were held in various parts of the district, and the total expense, estimated at Rs. 890 was borne by the laymen. These meetings created Centenary enthusiasm along the various lines being emphasized throughout the church in India. Thirty singing bands have been organized in the district and are proving that a singing church is a victorious church. At the annual laymen's day, district conference Sunday, 400 or 500 lay members were present from all parts of the district. Twelve singing bands took part in the singing contest. The prize was won by Thamma, the singing being led by the steward, now old and feeble, but full of life when the music starts. The Nadiad church again provided dinner for the gathering and 750 people enjoyed the feast.

Self Support

Good progress has been made in the matter of self-support. In spite of the shortage of late rains and complete failure of the rice crop, our Christians have given liberally indeed. The total collections were Rs. 8,900, an increase of Rs. 2,701, or 43 per cent over last year. After deducting the amount given by Europeans, the average giving for the Indian Church is a little over thirteen annas per Christian or about Rs. 4 per family. This is the highest per capita giving of any district in India.

Nadiad church has, in addition to meeting its own expenses, supported two workers, one in the city and one in the district, and provided the support for a boy in the industrial school. The collections in Ahmedabad have quadrupled since the stewardship campaign was started. Two of our villages may now be called self-supporting, as with the help of small out-villages, they have contributed more than enough to pay the salaries and rents of the workers in charge. These villages are Ajalpura of Bhalej Circuit, and Thamna in Umreth Circuit. A number of other villages came near to self-support and will doubtless reach that goal during the present year.

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. In 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwantri River, 248 miles from Bombay and sixty miles southeast of Ahmedabad. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Hill (on furlough) and Mrs. Hill (on furlough), Rev. John Lampard (on furlough) and Mrs. Lampard (on furlough), Rev. L. E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. Frederick Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Chilson, Joan C. Jones, Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Dora L. Nelson, Elsie Ross, Ivy V. Shaver, Elizabeth J. Turner (on furlough).

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

L. E. LINZELL, Superintendent

Centenary Campaign

The Centenary campaign has given a stimulus to all ordinary branches of work. First, the league of intercession in which 748 persons have been enrolled, and we cannot doubt that much of the victory we are able to report is the direct outcome of the enlistment of persons to pray daily for God's blessing.

The time legion has 354 members and a large proportion of these give valuable service throughout the district in some form. In this connection the thirteen Singing Bands of the district may be mentioned, as the majority of the young men forming them are members of the time legion. All are pledged to abstinence from intoxicants, the eating of carrion and other objectionable practices connected with their old lives. These bands are also an attraction wherever they go and render substantial assistance in evangelistic work.

One hundred and eighty-one persons have signed the life service pledge and we look to this department to develop candidates for our training and theological schools. There are 162 pledged tithers in the district. During the month given specially to temperance work 1,235 persons signed the total abstinence pledge.

Evangelistic

There have been 1,294 baptisms and the Christian community now numbers 7,802. The number of the latter would have been substantially more, but for the fact that 332 persons baptized have been handed over to the Irish Presbyterian Mission and a revision of church rolls accounts for the loss of nearly 200 more. In explanation of the transfer of 332 persons to the Irish Presbyterian Mission it should be mentioned that the Centenary zeal of the workers in two circuits carried them over the boundary decided upon several years ago between the two missions and a lot of new work opened up before it was realized that we were trespassing. After negotiations with our Presbyterian friends it was decided that we would withdraw from the occupied territory, they undertaking to assume the responsibility of the care of the Christians there.

The new work among the aboriginal Bheels, Kolees and others, mentioned last year as having begun to bear fruit, has made further progress this year and there have been 134 baptisms among these interesting people who are

reckoned as among the "clean" castes. Several of the converts attended the District Conference and a leading non-Christian headman who accompanied them was baptized in the presence of the conference. There has been a considerable amount of persecution during the year in these new areas.

The women's work has been in the capable hands of Miss Chilson who has been a loyal and valued assistant in all the work of the district. Miss Jones has been appointed to evangelistic work in Baroda City.

Sunday Schools

There is no more vital part of the work than the Sunday school and the growing intelligence, and knowledge of Christian truth evident in our Christian community, both child and adult, is owing largely to the Sunday school.

There are now 173 Sunday schools with 5,966 pupils, an increase of 11 schools and 201 scholars over last year. The number of new Sunday schools opened is considerably larger than the increase of 11 indicates, but the 16 schools worked by the Theological College are not included this year, as it has not been found possible to conduct them according to the rules laid down by the Board of Sunday Schools.

The annual Sunday school examination took place in July, 1,528 children, with some adults, being examined. Of these all but 80 passed. 618 in the first class, 496 in the second, 334 in the third. Of the 618 in the first class 402 gained honors, with not less than 85 per cent marks. Of the total number examined 1,025 are Christians, 503 non-Christians; 1,056 males and 472 females.

Village Day Schools

There are now 51 village day schools in the district with 1,311 pupils, an increase of 12 schools and 337 pupils. Last year we reported 8 schools as receiving grant-in-aid from government; this year there are 14. There is room for improvement in these schools. The matter of attendance, punctuality and system form a problem which needs our best attention and effort. We have a gradually increasing number of trained teachers, some of whom find difficulty in adapting themselves to village school conditions, but with patience and devotion these trained teachers will give us substantial help in solving the problems of the village school. The annual examination of schools was held in the month of November; 533 children were examined, of whom 352 were Christians, 181 non-Christians, 424 were boys, 109 were girls. Of the 533 examined 429 passed. The majority of the children were in the lower standards, but there is a steadily increasing number who reached the 3rd, 4th and 5th standards. Our village school work is making headway, but against great difficulties. The Vasad Village Boarding School has 13 boarders. The boys were present at district conference and greatly pleased the conference by their appearance and excellent singing.

Baroda Boys' High School

The average enrollment for the year has been 102 of whom 90 are Christians. The government inspector reports that the school on the whole is well managed and well taught.

Of the two boys presented for the school leaving examination, one was successful, while both failed to matriculate.

The last stage in our application for a site of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres for this school at Nadiad has been reached. The proposal, after meeting with approval of local authorities, has now gone up to the imperial government for sanction.

The Hostel

In the hostel we have at this time, 200 boys. The Rev. Harjivan Vira has continued to render invaluable help as housemaster, and he has faithfully co-operated in carrying out plans for the running of the institution. We now have a trained nurse and compounder at work in the hostel, who is also assistant to the housemaster.

Apart from the boys in residence, we have one lad in his second year at the Baroda College; another studying medicine in the second year at Miraj; and six boys at the Irish Presbyterian Teachers' Training College, Ahmedabad.

The development in character among the older boys has been particularly gratifying. This, after all, is the ideal—the building up of Christian character. Mrs. Hill and I desire, with the boys, to convey to Dr. Ferris our appreciation of her medical help, whenever we have asked for this valued assistance.

Boys' Primary School

Early in the year death deprived the school of Mr. Kahanji Lakhabbhai, at the time when he was best fitted to serve it by reason of having fully qualified at the Training College for Men. Mr. Mitha Dudhabhai was deputed to the Training College for an additional year of training, and we had to carry on the work left vacant by these experienced teachers in the best way possible. Five out of seven boys, passed the Vernacular examination.

Baroda Girls' High School

Miss Nelson writes that the school has had a good year in all departments and that the building is a constant source of pleasure to both teachers and scholars. The addition of Miss Shaver to the high school staff is greatly appreciated and has helped, not only that particular department, but every other work connected with the school. The high school sent up one candidate for matriculation, she passed and is now attending the Baroda College. The number of girls in the high school department is 59; primary department 159. All but 8 are Christians.

Girls' Boarding School

Miss Ross writes that it has been a happy year in the boarding school. Thirty-five new girls have come into the school and many more wish to come. There are 125 girls enrolled under 12 years of age. With the exception of a few serious cases of illness the health of the girls has been excellent. The matron and nurse have given valuable service and many of the older girls have been helpful. The school has had much financial difficulty during the year, but has managed to keep out of debt. Four girls took the Sunday school teachers' course in English and all passed. They are now studying the second book.

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology and Training School

The return to India after several years' absence of Mrs. Wood has not only brought comfort and help to the principal of the School of Theology, but

has given to it, what it has lacked for so long a time, a missionary to supervise and care for the women students. In the Theological School there have been 25 men and 8 women students, in the Training School 9 men and in the Bible women's department 13 women, in all 34 men and 19 women, a total of 53 students. As in previous years, the Rev. F. Wood has done a lot of translation work and Dr. Buck's theology is now completed. A new and enlarged Gujarati hymnal has also been prepared and is now on the press. The students have been encouraged to take part in evangelistic work in the city and their physical welfare has had due attention.

Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital

The work of this hospital has been maintained during the year and has been strengthened by the arrival of Miss Harris, a trained nurse from America. The hospital is better equipped for dealing with serious cases of sickness than it has been for a long time. There have been 88 in-patients and 1,133 out-patients. In addition to the work done in the hospital Dr. Ferris has rendered valuable help in visiting the boys' and girls' schools and the School of Theology, where she has given lectures.

Scripture and Tract Distribution

Forty-one Bibles, 79 New Testaments and 17,791 Gospels have been sold, an increase of 9,883 over last year. Tracts to the number of 151,228 were distributed, an increase of 133,846 over last year.

Self Support

Not only the missionaries, but the more thoughtful of our Indian Christians now see clearly that until the Church of Christ in India becomes self-supporting it cannot be really strong or independent. We have made a good step forward in this matter this year. In most circuits not only has the assessment been reached, but several have gone considerably beyond it. Among others the Baroda Church has made fine progress raising Rs. 480 more than last year. The Jambughoda, Jambusar and Palej circuits have each raised more than Rs. 100 above their assessment. The total amount of money contributed by the Christian community for the year is Rs. 6,768; Rs. 1,472 more than last year.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles; includes Bombay city and surrounding country; also centers in northwestern Bombay Presidency.

Population: 2,250,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,000,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans, Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in seven languages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society

for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Bruere and Mrs. Bruere, Rev. Joseph Chester and Mrs. Chester, Rev. G. W. Park and Mrs. Park (on furlough), Rev. A. A. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna A. Abbott (on furlough), Margaret D. Crouse (on furlough), Bernice E. Elliott (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer, Elizabeth W. Nicholls, Leona Ruppel.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Bombay Bible School.

L. E. LINZELL, Superintendent

Changes on the District

At the opening of the year, by the action of Bishop Warne in setting apart the English work into an English Mission District, the Bombay District suffered a temporary loss in membership and financial strength. The reiterated expression of Bishop Taylor in defining the English work was that it should be a "base of supplies" in yielding men and means for winning India to Christ. It has been felt by many that these objects could better be achieved were the English work set off by itself and we pray that it may be so.

However it was not deemed wise that the institutions with their heavy obligations be placed in charge of the English Mission at this time; hence we are rather anomalously connected with the Bombay District.

The Seamen's Rest

This institution has had an honorable career for over thirty years, having been the means of helping thousands of sailors, not a few of whom have found Christ as a personal Savior at its meetings.

During the last two or three years the Rest has suffered greatly in changes of superintendents. It is felt by many that for the most effective work it will be necessary to bring out a seamen's missionary from Canada or America. With such help it would not be difficult to build up here a great institution such as we have in Calcutta.

The finances are in a good condition, the institution receiving last year not less than Rs. 9,000 in government grants and subscriptions. The committee has now been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. Davis of Lanauli as superintendent who starts his work at this conference time.

Evangelistic Work

Owing to the cosmopolitan character of Bombay city and the polyglot languages spoken the evangelistic work is rendered extremely difficult. For years we have carried on in four languages, with the respective churches, pastors and helpers as centers of activity.

The Kanarese Christian community, part of which for years has looked to us for Christian care, is really foreign both to Bombay and Methodism. These clean intelligent, reverent people are a fine type of Christians. Their beautiful singing is especially an inspiration in the services. While without a Kanarese pastor all the year, the Rev. W. B. Bruere has conducted services among them and now they constitute a regular part of the Taylor Church evening congregation where they are cordially welcome by both pastor and people.

A new department of the Gujarati evangelistic work has been developed in Colaba. Here, where many thousands of servants spend their lives, we

have opened a servants' mission, having rented for the purpose a comfortable and commodious house. The work is carried on as a servants' club, and by personal work and midnight meetings the worker in charge, Mr. Hirachand, is doing his best to win the men of this class to become real servants of the Lord.

The Hindustani Church

The Rev. K. B. Dass is greatly beloved by his scattered flock. The increase in numbers is not large, though there are not wanting signs of a gratifying ingathering among the Chamars (leather workers) from North India. Rev. Dharamji Singh has just come from Arrah, fresh from the Mass Movement work among the people, to work among the Chamars here.

The Gujarati Church

Under the energetic pastorate of Rev. Daud Zalem and several faithful helpers, this church has had the most prosperous year on record. The regular meetings of the leaders and stewards are live and business-like. Early in the year this church took up the Centenary programme with vigor. A stewardship campaign was conducted, a band of tithers enrolled, the unit system organized, and in a short time the church was put on a self-supporting basis.

A significant feature of this Gujarati Church is the large number of laymen, occupying secular positions in various parts of the city, who received their education and training in our schools in Gujarati.

The Marathi Church

The Marathi work was considerably handicapped during the early part of the year by the continued ill health of the pastor. Almost continually suffering with fever, Mr. Karindakar kept up his work. In the month of June, however, he was transferred to Kalyan for evangelistic and school work, and the work of the church in Bombay was taken over by Mr. Sudama Hivale.

Regular cottage prayer meetings were held almost every evening in different sections of the city, and open air preaching work carried on. The Maratha is fearless in spirit and courageous in testimony. The privilege of preaching Christ, distributing tracts, and selling gospel portions in the street is a source of real joy to him. Owing to the spirit of the times, considerable opposition has been met in open air work so that we are now finding it necessary to rent a shop room as a mission hall using it as a base of operations.

Out Stations

All of the work outside of Bombay City is Marathi. At Tarapur, 60 miles north, the two large day schools one high caste and one among the fisher folk, have considerable influence in the community.

These people seem prosperous and are courteous to workers and missionaries. They manifest interest in the message but as yet no break has occurred. The Leper Home established there by Mr. Bancroft cares for a colony of these unfortunate people.

At Igatpuri, owing to the collapse of the school house caused by the heavy rains a year ago and the closing of the medical work necessitated by the homegoing of Miss Leonard, the work is not in as satisfactory condition as we wish.

Of Kalyan, Mr. Duthie writes: "We have been in Kalyan, which is perhaps the most important Taluka in the Thana district and a large railway center, for a number of years, but only two years ago the first resident missionary was appointed to this important station. Here we have six Sunday schools with 83 scholars. We are working in four Talukas comprising 654 villages besides two out stations at Neral and Kasara. Here we have a great and unique opportunity and one cannot but think that Kalyan may become the center of our work among this proud, independent, lovable Maratha people."

Lack of Marathi Workers and Missionaries

Very great embarrassment has been experienced in our Marathi field through our inability to secure sufficient competent preachers and teachers. Those who are found out of work have been trained in other missions and their being unemployed is usually due to their inefficiency. After forty years of work in this field our negligence in education and training young people for Christian service seems incomprehensible.

However, the difficulty in finding competent Marathi workers is not comparable in seriousness to our lack of Marathi speaking missionaries. The elder members of our Conference remember when there were five American Marathi speaking men missionaries working in the Bombay District. Now we have one in Poona and none in Bombay.

Change in Staff and Outlook

In this connection something should be said of the present staff which changed somewhat at the beginning of the year. The Rev. A. A. Parker left for furlough after holding the district but one year, leaving the impress of his fine spirit on work and workers. Mrs. Parker's improved condition of health is most gratifying and we eagerly look for the glad news of their return.

Mrs. Park left in April for a much needed furlough. Her work in the Gujarati Boys' Boarding School was characteristically thorough and the boys have missed her motherly care which no one has been able to supply. Mr. Park has carried on cheerfully alone, always energetic and busy. Just before District Conference while preparing a lantern and slides for that occasion he was suddenly stricken with paralysis. Mr. Park, whose energetic services in the great Famine won him the Kaiser-i-Hind medal and whose earnest Gospel teaching led to the first break toward the mass movement among the Gujaratis, terminates his service in India. We fervently pray that he may be preserved for yet many years of service in the home land.

Educational Work and Institutions

A study of missionary activities in Bombay during the last fifty years will convince one that the prosperity and permanence of the work largely depend upon the support of institutions for caring for our Christian children and training our young men and women for Christian service. Those missions which have attempted to build up work by evangelistic means only have failed and withdrawn from the city. Hence my predecessor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, acted wisely when he provided in the Centenary askings a goodly sum for educational work.

Gujerati Boys' School

A beginning was made two years ago when the Gujarati Boys' School was opened at Wari Bunder. This institution fills a real need for our Gujarati Christians in Bombay. It is impracticable that all these children be sent to the schools in Gujarati. The degrading influences and unwholesome surroundings of Chawl life cannot permit the proper development of children in the Christian life, even though they could get a primary education in the Municipal Schools.

The 25 boys in the school show the Christian training and loving care they are receiving. With a suitably equipped building and hostel this school will greatly increase in numbers and influence.

Marathi Boys' Boarding School

A real advance in the educational programme of the District has been made in the opening of a Marathi Boys' Boarding School at Kalyan under the care of Mr. Dulbi. This school was opened in July and already has 31 boys, 25 of whom are Christians living in the hostel. The boys are a picked group worthy of the best training our church can give them, and to whom we look for future leaders of the Marathi work.

Methodist Boys' High School

These two schools form the nucleus of our Methodist High School for boys in Bombay which has so long been the need of our work here and the cherished hope of our leaders in this field. But no further advance can now be made until a larger amount be appropriated for this work and adequate buildings be secured.

Buildings and Property

We have a site on Sankli Street, to the rear of Taylor Church, where it is planned to erect twin churches to accommodate our congregations of four languages without conflicting hours. This is an admirable site for this purpose, being accessible to our Christian community, easily reached by train and tram, having within a radius of a mile the densest native residential section of the city.

By the acquisition of the Huntley Lodge property which abuts our Sankli Street site, there would be sufficient room for a high school above the churches and hostel at the rear, leaving a playground in between.

With such a utilization and development of the Sankli street site we should have a large central institution which would be regarded as headquarters of our church in Bombay. If the school is separated from the church by any great distance we shall forever give up the idea of centralization and continue the policy of scattered intangible work.

The Centenary

Pastors and workers have caught the Centenary spirit and are carrying forward the work in a gratifying manner. In the campaign we are stressing the larger conception of the Christian life as being a Stewardship from the Lord, and that the giving of a definite portion of one's income is the acknowledgment of God's ownership. Where this doctrine has been accepted the spiritual life of the people has been quickened.

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 1,000 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.

Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin, Olive E. Kennard (on furlough), Cora L. Morgan (on furlough), Minnie E. Newton.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage and Woman's Normal Training School.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

Our Territory

At the beginning of the year, the missionary received an invitation from the political agent to visit with him the native States surrounding Godhra. We visited Lunavada, Sunthrapore, Sanjeli and Baria, and other smaller states. In this area, we Methodists are responsible for bringing the Gospel message to the people. In a large part of this territory, there is not a single representative of the Cross. Lunavada has an area of 400 square miles, with a population of 76,000 people, living in 382 villages. It is within two hours' ride of Godhra, has no evangelist or Christian worker.

There are other States with thousands of people and hundreds of villages in which the name of Jesus has never been heard. Our opportunity for Christian service is boundless, and it is pitiable beyond all expression that so many so near, should live and die without having heard of Jesus Christ.

The Melas

The melas or camp meetings which have been held in the Godhra District this year have been a source of blessing to our entire community. We say to our Christian people that they should not take in heathen festivals, and yet we provide nothing for their amusement and little for their spiritual uplift.

Last year the missionary paid one half of the expenses of two melas, the stewards where the mela was held paying the other half. The Christian Karbharies and the church so appreciated them, that we have been invited to four melas this year. The Karbharies and Christian people of the village where the mela was held, bore the entire expense of each mela.

The first mela was held in Rabod in the Kalol circuit. Our workers, evangelists and Karbharies came for miles to attend, and they preached the Gospel in every village they came to, going and coming, and distributed thousands of tracts and sold many Gospel portions. The next mela was held in Agarva, in the Kalsar circuit. Another was held in Pahad Pania, in the Limkheda circuit. This is the first mela that was ever held in the Bheel country, and hundred of Bheels came for miles to see the stereopticon pictures of the Life of Christ. The fourth mela was held in Karanpore, in the Balasinore

Circuit. This is the village in which the Patel, and the entire village has become Christian. They have had much persecution from the Mohammedan officers of Balasinore State.

The Singing Bands

Where we have so few workers and our work is growing so rapidly, the question of securing volunteer workers is important. Also the idea of letting the mission do everything, and depending upon the Sahebs and Miss Sahebs for the evangelization of the people should be discouraged.

The Indian people are musical and during the year 15 singing bands in the Godhra District have been working for the advancement of the Kingdom. We find that where these bands have been organized the work has developed wonderfully. There have been many baptisms, and the collections have increased. The singing bands are also intercessors, and minute men, and the possibility of the use of our laymen in this way is boundless.

Baptisms

During the year there have been 2,006 baptisms; an increase of 938 over last year. The encouraging feature of this part of our work is that there has been a splendid increase in every circuit showing that our endeavors have been richly blessed everywhere. There are at the present time 675 candidates who are being instructed for baptism. Our Christian community now totals 8,576 souls.

Colportage

During the year 75,346 tracts have been distributed; an increase of 51,831 over last year. 10,507 Gospel portions have been sold, an increase of 4,282 over last year. Also 136 New Testaments and 40 Bibles have been sold during the year.

Collections

If the later rains had fallen, and if the famine had not been feared, our collections would have been much larger this year. Rs. 4,208 have been collected, or Rs. 830 more than last year, an increase of Rs. 1,509 over two years ago. This is an increase of 55 per cent in two years. We now have 120 tithers.

Our Sunday Schools

We have 175 regularly conducted Sunday schools in the district. There have been 19 new Sunday schools opened during the year, and our total enrollment is now 4,841 students; an increase of 436 over last year. 1,616 children took the I. S. S. U. examination or an increase of 705 over last year. 1,525 children passed.

Day Schools

The 49 day schools in the district have an enrollment of 1,039 children. Nearly all of these schools are registered and although we are not sure of the exact amount we will receive from government grant-in-aid, the returns received so far, show that we are to be granted more financial assistance than last year.

Godhra Boys' School

The Godhra Boys' School has grown during the year from an enrollment of 20 to 60 boys, and there are a large number of small boys who are ready to come to our school as soon as we have accommodations for them. Plans for building a boys' primary school and enlarging the boys' hostel have been passed by government and we hope to build it before long.

Government has given us without charge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land at the back of the hostel, so that now our compound is much larger than it was before. Government has also given us a grant of Rs. 2,500 for caring for the boys and girls who came to us during the influenza epidemic. Mr. Purushottam Mathurbhai is the house father, and he has done excellent work during the year.

Village Evangelistic Work

A year and a half ago, when Miss Turner had to return to America, the women's evangelistic work was given into the charge of Mrs. Bisbee. Half of our new converts are women and children, and although Mrs. Bisbee has greatly assisted in this work, and is doing all she can, we hope that a Miss Saheb will be appointed at this conference, who will be able to give her entire attention to the work among the women and children of the villages.

With 175 Sunday schools, 47 village schools, and hundreds of newly baptized women and children we cannot allow the Godhra District to go another year without an evangelist who will be able to give all her time to the care and instruction of the village women and children, and the supervision of the Bible Women.

Godhra City Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work in the city has been under the special care of evangelist Rama Jivabhai, and the circuitdar Rev. Gangu Dhanjibhai. Meetings have been held regularly in the various quarters of the city. Work among the women and girls is in charge of Miss Muriel Bailey, who writes:

"A year ago the suggestion of education for girls met with such opposition among the carpenter class that we decided it was best not to say anything more about it for the present, but we invited the women and girls to come and see our school and college. The little tots in the kindergarten were a never failing source of interest, and once in a while one of the little Hindu girls would say 'I would like to learn that,' but the women wouldn't hear of school for them so we kept on praying. You can imagine our joy when six months ago, one of these Carpenter women came to me and asked if we would teach her two girls to read and write. We told her that we were opening a city school soon and that her girls could attend it but that wasn't soon enough to suit her and as we felt it was too good an opportunity to lose, we made arrangements for two of our Bible women to go to their home and the girls are getting on so well that the other women can hardly wait until we get the new school opened. Our Hindu friends are helping us and we hope by the first of January to have a good house and to open up a city school for caste children and Mohammedans.

"Our Bible women have been faithful and have won their way into the homes and hearts of the people. We have 5 Sunday schools in connection with the women's work in the city, and these are conducted by the Bible women, three voluntary workers and the girls from the Bible Methods Class in the college."

Miss Newton writes as follows in regard to her work: "This institution includes a boarding school of 180 girls, a Normal school of 32 students and a practicing school with 164 girls and boys.

"In the normal school, we have, beside our own girls, students from the Brethren Mission, Alliance Mission and from the Baroda High School.

"The practicing school includes 24 day students, 38 boys from the Godhra Boys' Boarding School and 102 from our own boarding school.

"Two of our girls are taking nurses' training in the Baroda Hospital, several are studying in the Baroda Girls' High School and one in the Bible Training School at Muttra.

"Since January 1, 1920, about 30 new students have been taken into the boarding school, 11 have been married and 3 have died.

"The supervision and management of the three departments of the Institution have been in my charge since September 1st, when Miss Austin was called home by the illness of her father.

"Miss Bailey, who is in charge of the city evangelistic work, has given valuable assistance and the teachers and helpers have all been helpful.

"The physical condition of the girls has had close supervision and we felt repaid for our vigilance, when at the recent physical inspection, Dr. Ferris said that they were in excellent physical condition and passed them at 98 per cent.

"The examination results in both the normal and practicing schools have been good. In the last annual government examination, 22 out of 23 candidates passed.

"The reports of the recent inspections showed growth and development in both schools. An increase of 40 per cent in the government grant was given to the primary school. We are also expecting an increase for the normal school.

"A new course of study has been introduced into both schools. The special features are courses in nature study, hand work, singing and physical drill.

"In the nature study work, each class has a plot of land where plants are cultivated and studied.

"The contract will soon be let for the new Normal School building and before another Conference year closes we hope to have the building completed."

District Conference

Our District Conference was a time of rejoicing because of victories gained during the year. It was also a time of great spiritual uplift. During the District Conference some of the results of our Centenary endeavors were read. We found that during the year 120 tithers have been enrolled, also 478 intercessors, 380 volunteers (minute men) as well as 1,245 temperance pledges had been signed.

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 9,375 square miles—territory extending from Lanowlee to Kopargaon, a distance of 200 miles, including seven circuits.

Population: 1,400,000. Marathis—virile, independent, haughty—subjected but never conquered.

Lanowlee

Location: Important railway town, eighty miles from Bombay. Fine climate; elevation 2,000 feet.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875.

Poona

Location: Headquarters of Poona civil district, 120 miles by rail from Bombay. City extends for a mile and a half along the Mutha river. For several months each year, Poona is the capital of Bombay Presidency, the residence of the governor and staff. There are many government and private schools here.

Population: 154,000. The heart of the Marathi country, and the most influential Brahmatal city in the empire.

Industry: Important center of trade; considerable weaving done.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Free Church of Scotland, Scottish Mission (Church of Scotland), Zenana Bible and Medical Society.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. S. W. Eddy (on furlough).

Institutions: Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Training School for Preachers, Dispensary (Loni), *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo India Home for Girls (including Taylor High School), six lower grade vernacular schools—three for girls and three for boys.

Puntumba and Kopargaon

Location: Important places, 150 miles from Poona.

Population: Marathi. Christian communities occupy sixteen villages.

Institution: Dispensary (Puntumba).

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Railway, twenty-three miles from Poona. The city is 1,900 feet above the sea, and has an excellent climate.

Population: 4,000. An important center with many surrounding villages in which live 2,000,000 people.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie A. Blasdel, and Christina H. Lawson.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Primary and High School.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

Our Working Force

In some respects the campaign of 1920 in the Poona District has been an unusually severe and trying one. This has arisen from two causes—the depletion of our small working force by the going on furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, and from the famine conditions which now prevail in a large portion of the district. In the Puntumba-Kopargaon field the monsoon was an utter failure—the rainfall being under five inches.

The going of Mr. and Mrs. Richards was not simply two workers from a well supplied field, but it took one half of all the force working under the Board. They were holding the fort in an important position in the center of 27 village communities of Christians, 150 miles from the center of Poona. A number of these villages are far off the railway and they all need special attention, being new in the Christian life.

Woman's Work

We are greatly indebted to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the appointment of Miss Nicholls to that field. She is the first appointee of the society to this important Marathi outpost. Miss Nicholls and Miss Clark really saved the situation.

Miss Clark is a member of another mission and she not only arranged to be a companion to Miss Nicholls but she brought with her two fine high grade men workers who have done splendid service during the year and has been responsible for their support. I know that there has come into mission comity an increasing generosity but this is the finest illustration of it that I have known.

Medical Work

Mr. and Mrs. Richards found a large and needy field for medical aid in these circuits where the ailing or the injured had never received any attention, as they were far from a dispensary. When ill or injured they simply waited for death to bring relief—a relief that was speeded up by unsanitary surroundings and improper treatment. When it was known that help could be had at the mission house an army of the afflicted applied for it. Miss Nicholls has continued this work, and 4,000 people were treated this year. We also thank Dr. Marrett who turned over to her his complete dispensary outfit—a most valuable contribution to that work.

Famine Conditions

In some parts of India this terrible word loses its significance because it has to be used so frequently. This is true of the Deccan. Every few years this dread visitor comes in some portions of the Deccan. Much of the Nagar and Sholapur Districts has a rainfall which in normal seasons barely suffices to produce crops and a shortage means scarcity and a monsoon failure means starvation. The last rains failed almost entirely and great distress prevails in those sections.

Many villages are almost entirely deserted—the people packing up their little belongings and starting out to look for work and food. It is depressing to have to report all this suffering, but it is infinitely more depressing to travel from village to village and see it, and to feel how little one can do to alleviate the suffering.

A curious feature of the district—our own Poona district—is the fact that at one end of the two hundred mile stretch the normal rainfall is about 180 inches and at the other end about 18 inches. A stranger might suppose that the good crops at one end might even up the deficiency at the other end, but that good rainfall is not on the agricultural end. It wastes itself on the mountains. Science has tackled the problem and some of these mountain top blessings are being used to transform our dry and barren fields into rich and fruitful lands. We notice that Government classifies all land in India under three heads—those parts where famine would be certain were it not for artificial irrigation—such as the canal zone of the Punjab; those parts where there is little danger of famine as the rainfall may be depended on in the worst seasons—such parts as the Concan; those parts—and they are a large part of India—

called doubtful lands where the crops are uncertain—sometimes yielding bountiful harvests and sometimes no harvests at all.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to report that the great schemes of government for the redemption of barren and doubtful lands are materializing in the Nagar District and in the Kopergaon-Puntumba fields thousands of acres have been redeemed by means of artificial irrigation. Land that as long as I have known it could be bought for forty rupees an acre is now selling for four hundred rupees an acre.

Spiritual Conditions

We know that we must concentrate men and money in those parts of the land which have been most responsive to missionary effort but at the same time we are not to neglect strategic positions simply because we find the soil hard digging for trenches and walls.

We have got to get our wall across that Marathi country and a portion of the long battle line has been given the Methodist Church to build an important part of the wall. This great wedge of country called Maharashtra is becoming politically a strategic position, thrust in between the south and the north with race and political affinities not closely akin to either end of the land.

One of the difficulties which confronts us in the Indian field arises from the fact that as sappers and miners we have been obliged to work on the lines of least resistance and among people where the social strata is clearly marked off—each layer very different from the surrounding layers—we have had to confine our efforts in a great measure to just one layer—where the digging has been easiest and the output most abundant.

Statistics prove that a larger proportion of the higher classes in the Marathi country have become Christians, than have been reached in other parts of India. I believe that the greatest mass movement—a movement that will reach every class of the people will break out in the Marathi country. This day is not far off.

Poona

This is the other important center of our Marathi work. What I have written has been inspired by the needs of the other fields with Puntumba and Kopergaon as the centers. They are the centers of sub-circuits with 27 village communities of Christians with about 1,000 Christians.

Poona, with its 150,000 population, was our starting place in the Marathi work of the Deccan. We share the field with the older missions who began here about eighty years ago. We have been here less than half that time and only in recent years have we been able to push out into the interior.

In Poona and in the adjoining circuit of Loni we have 278 Christians, well organized for church and general evangelical work with all the departments of a live church, Sunday school, and League. The extension of the work out into the nearer villages has resulted in the formation of the Loni circuit, where we have a group of unusually intelligent people, most of them employed on the government model farm. They are a progressive people and are good givers.

Mr. S. V. Hivale, head of the hostel at Poona and principal of the boarding school, was instrumental in helping start this outside work. He and

Mrs. Stephens did all the work on this circuit and we greatly miss him from this field and from the school. He was loaned to Mr. Linzell early in the year for the Bombay work as it seemed to us all that he was even more greatly needed there than in Poona.

Telegaon

This important station 23 miles from Poona, has gone steadily forward and has its record for solid efficient service. This is the Poona District headquarters of the educational work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The past year has been eventful for this usually quiet station. A neighbor coveted our vineyard and we have been called upon to prove it is ours, which has necessitated many journeys to court and similar journeys await us in the coming year. Two courts have decided in our favor and we are assured that the remaining ones will do the same—but it is a vexatious experience.

We have been settled there for nearly a quarter of a century without any question of our tenure ever being raised. The price of land there has increased fifteen times since we began operations in that station and the gambling chance peculiar to Indian litigation of one in a hundred has made it seem worth while to attack our claim.

We are very grateful to Mr. Bunter the Poona high court pleader and public prosecutor for his services which have been given free of charge. The court is 25 miles from his office and this means spoiling a day for him every time he comes and he has had to put in about thirteen such days. We hear a lot about the Indian Christian being dependent on the missionaries. This gentleman is an Indian Christian who can make Rs. 250 a day at his business and yet he cheerfully gives his valuable services to us without charge.

Attitude Toward Education

One very significant change in our village school work is in the attitude of the caste community towards such schools. Formerly the upper castes never attended but in several places Mahar and Maratta now sit side by side. It is one of the signs of the birth of a new India.

Poona Marathi High School and Orphanage

This is the educational center of the Board work of the district and it occupies the same relation to the men's work as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society institution at Telegaon does to the educational work for women. These institutions share the responsibility of providing trained workers for the whole district.

The new dormitories at Poona allow an increase in boarders but the immense increase in cost of upkeep obliges us to limit our number. It costs as much today to care for 50 as it did to care for 150 three years ago.

The Union High School at Poona

This school is situated in the city and is really part of our educational plant. It furnishes opportunities for the higher education of our boys that we otherwise could not give them.

An English educational expert is at the head of this institution and most excellent work is done there. All the Protestant missions in Poona com-

bine in this and our share of the upkeep amounts to about Rs. 900 annually. The work is expanding and a larger sum will be needed this coming year. Our share of expenditure is small considering what we get for it. A hostel for the boys is conducted in connection with the orphanage and boarding school.

Theological and Training School

Poona is naturally the center for this and when we get our plans formulated for one large training school center here it will be. At present it does not seem advisable to have two such schools in the Marathi field and as the Nagpur end of the field is conducting a training school this will suffice for the present.

The Hillman Memorial High School is located in Telegaon, with a resident attendance of 92 girls in orphanage and boarding school. Miss Lawson and Miss Blasdell are in charge. This institution is an important part of the educational work of the district for without its generous assistance we would be at a loss to know what to do with the swarm of girls from the new fields who must be educated and trained.

SIND-BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: 2,500,000 square miles.

Population: 3,000,000.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan. 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 700 by sea.

Population: 155,000—Mohammedans, 80,000; Hindus, 69,000; Christians over 6,000.

Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city in the empire.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

Institutions: Brooks Memorial English Church.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan, and Western Asia to India.

Population: 30,000.

Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.

W. E. L. CLARKE, Superintendent

General Report

Our workers found hospitality extended to them by influential men of the villages they visited and a cordial invitation to open religious and educational work in the villages. A house was promised and the workers were given to understand that the providing of the house would be considered the privilege of the head men. Our preachers were asked into the homes, fed and lodged free. Surely we are in line with the long looked for advance into the villages of Sind.

To satisfy this demand, preachers have been called in from Punjab to fill vacancies in the cities of Karachi and Hyderabad, while the men and their

wives who have hitherto been content to work in these larger centers have been transferred.

The outstanding feature besides the Forward Movement in the villages, is the opening of our Bible school in Quetta under Mr. Eldridge, assisted by the local pastor. It was a pleasure to see these young men at our District Conference, and follow their interest in the discussions, and the members of the conference were pleased to renew the license of exhorters of two of the young men.

Right here we would record our gratitude to the trustee of the Milton Stewart Fund, W. E. Blackstone, whose annual gift of \$2,000 has caused the hope of many years to materialize. Not only is the Bible Training School one of the interests of Mr. Blackstone, but he has also by his generosity to Sind and Baluchistan made it possible for the number of workers to be doubled in the Karachi District.

Translation

Realizing the need of putting into Sindhi some of our books, this year has witnessed the translation of the Life of Wesley, by Trikamdas Bagthani who was a student at the Florence Nicholson School of Theology for a couple of years. Either this year or at the end of 1921 it is thought that this young man, who has shown an aptitude for this kind of work, will be set apart entirely for the work of translating and publishing the whole of our courses for local preachers and exhorters.

State of the Church

In every center has the development of the Christ Life been the end of the workers and there has been a hearty response on the part of the laity and we report today a marked advance all along the line. Special mention should be made of Hyderabad which has been under the care of Mr. P. Navalkar, who by his Christ-like spirit of gentleness and forbearance has had the privilege of gathering together all who were scattered a couple of years ago through the spiritual declension of our workers there. Mr. Navalkar and his co-workers have reopened the day schools, maintained the Sunday schools, encouraged the members, and led a dozen men and women to Christ.

Karachi

At this center the work of the mission has progressed. Never before has the church been so successful as it has been this year under the pastorate of Mr. Walter. There has been an increase in the membership as well as in the number of both Sunday and day schools. A special feature of the Karachi work this year has been the development among the women, who took the initiative and demanded instruction both in Scripture and singing. If they could not obtain this through their own sisters they would have a man, accordingly we secured from the Punjab a good teacher and singer and these women who last year came to church and stood as they said, as statues, are now able to sing one of the hymns at the Sunday service in the church.

The finances are in good shape and the pastor has had his salary and all expenses met by the local fund. Next year we anticipate that the rent will also

be met by a contribution from the English Epworth League. We regret that early in the year we were forced to surrender a fine school for high class girls numbering 90, owing to want of funds.

Chaman

The work of this important frontier station is problematical, A. A. Shah who has been there since 1916 has asked to be relieved and will drop out of our number. We are now faced with the fact that while money is coming for a dispensary and chapel we are without a worker here. It is hoped that Mr. Eldridge will take this important strategic point under his special care next year, and will be able, providing a teacher for the Bible school at Quetta, to release Mr. David for Chaman.

Quetta

The work this year has been largely centered round the Bible Training School, opened with four students in April, 1920. Since then two more have joined. The work has been well organized, the syllabus of studies drawn up. Mr. Eldridge has put in a great deal of his time and energy into this institution and has been ably assisted by our local preacher, Mr. David. Mrs. Eldridge has had the management of the small boarding establishment.

In addition to instruction being given in Methodist doctrines special attention has been paid to Bible teaching, a point emphasized by W. E. Blackstone, through whose kindly gifts this school has been securely established.

To fit these young men for frontier work Persian and Pashtu are taught. The outlook is full of promise.

Tatta

The school for girls of caste people had to be closed this year owing to the long illness of the teacher. For 1921 new plans have been made, reinforcements are on their way, villages have been visited and teachers and preachers will be stationed in January. The church building as well as the house for pastor and teachers will also be built as soon as the Centenary Askings are received.

Christian Community

Total Christian community, 796; pastor fund, 753; baptisms, 125; schools, 10; scholars, 306.

Colportage

Bible sold 30; New Testaments, 543; portions, 4,875; tracts, 21,605.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905 by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913, in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,132 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: 370,000.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern sub-division of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Jessie E. Clark.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

Educational Work

The great joy experienced when prayer is answered, and long cherished hopes are fulfilled was ours at the last Annual Conference when Miss Jessie Clark was appointed to Baihar as the first Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary. Only those who have long borne the burden and the heat of the day under a pressing need can fully realize the feeling of relief that came to us as we welcomed her to our home and the Baihar School.

We cannot overestimate the importance of the relationship of this school to the Christian Church. It has always been the nursery where the best and brightest church members and workers of the district received their early training, and it deserves our best attention. It has had a good year's work although considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting in a suitable teaching staff. Government has recently shown its appreciation of the work done by increasing the grant-in-aid by over three hundred per cent. Plans are well in hand and material is being gathered for the new school building.

The other five schools in the district are being ably maintained. These are largely attended by heathen children from twenty-five to thirty villages and every effort is made by Bible lessons and the use of literature to influence them

for Jesus. We educate the boys and girls in accordance with the Government curriculum but we make no apology to the parents for the fact that our chief objective is to win the young for God and I do not know of any case where objection is raised. The grants for these schools have recently been raised seventy-five per cent.

The orphanages for boys and girls have remained under the care of Mrs. Williams throughout the year. Many of the little waifs gathered in during the previous year have required much care and attention, and since the failure of the rains in August we have experienced an epidemic of sickness such as we have not known for the last nineteen years, and in spite of everything that could be done, eight of the children have died.

Evangelistic Work

More workers for this special work is an acute need and constitutes our greatest problem. In the Baihar section of the district only two men are available to spend their whole time in preaching in the villages; all the others being more or less tied up with pastoral or institutional work. All the workers have the evangelistic spirit.

A real campaign of such effort was planned for the months of February and March, but the district superintendent was taken seriously ill on the fourth day after the campaign was started, and the enthusiasm of the workers was weakened. Individual effort, however, has gone on throughout the year with good results. The number of baptisms has fallen considerably below that of last year, but there are a goodly number of inquirers awaiting baptism. Among these inquirers are two young Brahmans who will soon be baptized.

In the Balaghat circuit evangelistic work has been carried on continuously in Balaghat, Lamta, Katangi, and Warra Seoni. The field continues to show meager results and converts are few. Much seed sowing is being done and gospels are being sold, and tracts distributed as never before, and we have faith to see the day when a people for our God shall be gathered in each of these places.

Back in the month of July the preacher at Katangi reported that a number of people working in the Manganese mine in the extreme corner of the district were asking for baptism. Rev. Ariel taking with him two other workers went down to make inquiry concerning them and spent two days in their midst. He discovered that one man had been baptized some years ago by a missionary near Calcutta and after being baptized went back to his people, and in spite of persecution had continued to tell them of the Saviour he had found with the result that 62 persons were asking to be baptized. Arrangements were at once made for one of the workers to go and live amongst them to teach and prepare them for baptism. On the eve of his arrival, the contractor for whom these people worked suddenly decided to return to his home in Orissa and took all of them away with him.

Church Matters

During the period under review two new circuits have been formed from the Baihar circuit, and have been put in charge of workers who have proved their worth and ability for a number of years. The formation of the Nikkum circuit is of great interest when it is remembered that it is the place where

mission work was first started within the district. The Khursipar circuit is equally interesting as being the place of the district superintendent's first effort in India. In both these circuits a good work is being done by the church, League chapters and schools. The pastor of Khursipar who has been stationed there for the last eight years has recently given up his mission salary and is giving his services as a voluntary worker.

Balaghat, where the church is provided for the European population as well as for the Indian, is still without a missionary. There is a good bungalow and plant here, and the need is great.

In financial matters the church has made great strides. The tithing list has proved to be more than a name and the result has been an increase over last year of one hundred per cent and an increase of 500 per cent within the last six years.

Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues

The work of village Sunday schools has received a full share of attention. Most of the schools have been inspected by the District Sunday School Secretary during the year and instruction concerning the conducting classes, and keeping of registers has been given. Progress in all circuits has been maintained, and the district now has 54 schools, with 1,390 scholars, an increase for the year of 12 schools and 217 scholars.

League meetings have been regularly held and interesting programs arranged. The year closes with an increase of one League Chapter, 63 senior members and 15 junior members.

District Conference

Early in October the fourth District Conference was held in Baihar. With two exceptions all the workers were present, and a season of rich spiritual refreshment was experienced. The lantern lecture was much appreciated by large crowds. It was our privilege to have every district superintendent in the Central Provinces Conference present.

Centenary

I think it might truthfully be said that no foreign word has ever been more quickly adopted and taken into common use than the word "Centenary." We have heard, thought, dreamed, talked, prayed, read, and worked Centenary throughout the year, until like a fountain it overflows on every side. More prayer, more generous service, new visions, larger opportunities and greater accomplishments are results which have come from the campaign.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 150,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul Pir, Pusad Taluqs, Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and a cotton press.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis (on furlough) and Mrs. Aldis (on furlough), Rev. C. F. H. Guse and Mrs. Guse. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss May E. Sutherland, Mrs. Fisher.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad, on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

A. N. WARNER, Acting Superintendent

Then and Now

Ten years ago our means of travel from Akola to Basim—over 50 miles journey, was by bullock tonga or by horse tonga. This year keen competition has been carried on between several motor companies and the mails are carried by motor. While waiting a few minutes one morning for the motor to leave Akola, I was highly entertained in its relation to the past. Three motors stood at one stand alone prepared for the trip. Several large motor buses were ready at other stands. Opposite where I sat was a water spicket, surrounded by restless water carriers. Out of the 20 vessels waiting to be filled one was of India's long used type and the other 19 were standard oil tins.

Christian Community

Our Christian community has increased by 76 and our Sunday school scholars by 264 over last year. The gain in ministerial support is Rs. 214. Benevolent collections have increased and all other collections have increased Rs. 564, making a total increase in local collections over last year of Rs. 1,134.

The Staff

Special mention needs to be made of the work of Rev. G. B. Thompson, who was appointed to the Basim circuit at last conference. We arranged at the beginning of the year for Mr. Thompson to receive the entire Board funds for the district, have the correspondence with all patrons, make payments and administer in many respects the entire work through his office, and for him to visit the out-stations as frequently as possible. The arrangement has worked splendidly and we greatly appreciate the fine spirit which has been manifested and the service rendered.

During nearly the entire year, Miss Sutherland, in addition to her heavy school work, has supervised the women's evangelistic work, assisted by Miss Bhaskare, a Marathi lady from the Khandwa District.

Mrs. Fisher in addition to her hard study in preparation for her final Marathi examination has shared the responsibility in the girls' boarding school. Two additional teachers have recently been secured for the middle school opened this year.

Four graduates from our Marathi Theological School at Nagpur have been added to our evangelistic staff. Our school teaching force has been augmented

by boys returning from high school, while others are in training both at Narsinghpur and in the U. F. C. Marathi High School in Nagpur. Others are in training elsewhere.

Education

The school work continues to grow, and the success of our evangelistic program depends largely upon it; especially our Christian boarding schools. Because of the lack of a middle school in our Marathi field, we continue to send 13 boys to the government school. The results are unsatisfactory, but it is the best we can do without additional financial assistance.

Under the sanction of the Board of Education, a girls' Anglo-Vernacular middle school was opened with 20 students, and is already making splendid progress. The village schools among the Hindus have continued to make progress, but we feel the time has come when we should focus our attention along educational lines upon our Christian community and upon inquirers.

Evangelistic Work

Evangelistic work has been carried on through preaching, witnessing, selling Bible portions, distributing tracts and insisting upon spiritual instruction in our schools.

The Nanded circuit in the Nizam's dominion, under the leadership of V. R. Kakade, has increased in membership during the year and given evidence of the beginning of a Mass Movement. One new station, Purina, has been opened. It is an important railway junction, and occupying it much improves our position for evangelizing that field. We have two workers stationed here, and we should secure property without delay.

Scriptures Sold

During the year 11 Bibles, 60 New Testaments, 21,263 Bible portions, and 74,542 tracts have been sold or distributed, an increase of 37 New Testaments, 14,332 Bible portions, and 58,542 tracts over last year. Thus we have made splendid progress, gone a long way towards measuring up to our Centenary objectives.

Summer School and District Conference

Nearly one month was given to this important work. The workers, gathered from their widely separated stations in which most of them during the year had been surrounded entirely by non-Christian influences, received inspiration from messages on the Centenary and various Bible themes given by Rev. Cannon of the Alliance Mission. Mr. Picket and Mr. Chitambar and Mr. Samuel Dubey of our Marathi Theological School, besides our local force attended.

One incident occurred which illustrates the splendid work done by our Sunday schools among the Hindu people. The Sunday school rally was being held. The house was crowded. The Christian boys and girls were there taking part in the program. Representatives were there from the various village Sunday schools in the city of Basim. Each took part in the program.

A little Hindu boy stood in the rear of the building with all eyes upon him and his little arms outstretched in the form of the cross and his scant rags but partly covering his naked body, recited "God so loved the world." He was not a

Christian, but truth by such a method is gradually sinking into his heart. And so it is with some 1,700 other village Hindu Sunday school scholars of this district.

Famine

We are facing famine conditions in the whole Basim area. A shortage of rain fall for three successive years has produced a scarcity of water which is alarming, and the failure in crops and supply is depressing. We are faced with the immediate demand of making extra provision to meet those conditions, and especially for our workers and Christian community. More children will need to be taken into our schools and an allowance will need to be given our workers. Extra provision will need to be made for securing water.

Self Support

In spite of these conditions our people are measuring up splendidly along the line of Christian giving. A large per cent of the workers are tithing and the total local collections have considerably more than doubled over last year.

Centenary

This has been at once a challenge, a program and inspiration to us. The challenge of it has kept our hearts warm with the spirit of sacrifice. The program has guided our endeavors to a definite goal. The inspiration of it has fired us with zeal to accomplish the larger task. Tithing pledge cards, prayer cards, life service cards and win-one-legion cards have been signed. Units have been organized. A stream of Centenary literature in Marathi as well as English has been flowing into the district. Training Institutes have been held. Lantern slides have been shown. Thus in many ways the Centenary has helped us forward in our widening task.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 698,600.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. Conway Boatman and Mrs. Boatman, Rev. J. E. Borgman and Mrs. Borgman, Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude A. Becker, E. Lahuna Clinton, Maud E. Hunt, Lydia S. Pool, Mrs. Alma H. Holland (on furlough).

Institutions: Thoburn Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 564 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (at Hawa Bagh).

F. R. FELT, Superintendent

The General Situation

The year opened with a severe epidemic of plague. It had not disappeared when influenza appeared and swept over most of the area of the district. The previous epidemic had left many physical wrecks and a number of these quickly succumbed to the last attack. We have in our midst many thousands who are more or less physically incapacitated as a result of the epidemic.

The monsoon was irregular in many places and closed too early. An irregular monsoon season always brings more or less of sickness in its train and this year has been no exception, being one of the most unhealthy I have seen in India. The early ending of the monsoon has resulted in a light crop in many places and is making it difficult in all places and impossible in some to sow for the cold weather crop.

Already prices have commenced to go up again and plans are being projected for an early opening of relief works in the Northern parts of Jubbulpore Civil District. The lake supplying the city of Jubbulpore, the civil lines and cantonments is at present about 12 feet lower than it has ever been known to be at this time of the year. The authorities have already commenced to practice economy in the use of water throughout the station.

The political situation is becoming more serious. The Municipality of Jubbulpore voted that they would not present an address to the viceroy at his visit in October and the fact was advertised in the Statesman. A report has just reached us that the students of three of the high schools in the Jubbulpore city have gone out on strike in the interest of non-cooperation. The trial of the editor of the Mohammedan paper for a seditious article is going on and is producing tremendous excitement. Lectures have been given in different parts of our area advising the people to beware of Christianity and some of the castes too are making more or less successful efforts to win back to their ranks those who have become Christians. The present situation political, social, economic and intellectual presents a serious problem for our Indian Church.

On the other hand, in many ways there is a fine spirit manifested by both Hindus and Mohammedans toward our Christians. Our people are asked to help in different lines of social service. All unite heartily with us in temperance work. Much of the successful temperance effort in the district has been due to leaders among the non-Christian religions.

Men of all classes are keenly interested in matters which pertain to sin and salvation. The Gospel has an excellent hearing when given apart from controversial subjects. We never had a better attendance in our non-Christian Sunday schools. Last year proved the very best in the history of the district in Scripture sales.

Evangelistic Work

The various phases of this work have had an interesting and profitable year. The Wesleyan Mission closed its vernacular work early in the year and the congregation united with our own Sadar bazaar congregation, thus increasing our responsibility.

Zenana work has had its part with the rest in meeting the sickness and difficulties which have been our portion in the district right through the year. The Bible women have generally done good work but often much of the result is not apparent and cannot be shown in reports and statistics. As a rule the women have a good hearing. In many places it is reported that men and boys make up a good part of the audience. It is not possible to tell just how far-reaching the influence of this work is and in many instances it is probable that the women are far in advance of the men of the family in the knowledge of Christian truths. Out in the villages the visits of the Bible women are often the bright spots in the lives of the Hindu women, and the welcome they receive is a testimony of their life and service.

The campaign month was observed as usual. The aggressive work of the period along the lines of Village and Bazaar preaching, selling of Scripture, tract distribution and house to house visiting added much to the results of the year's work. The fullest advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the regular bazaars and melas. Two large sales are held at Barman and Beraghat, both on the Nerbudda River. While the water of the Ganges is in Hindu thought and faith efficacious in cleansing sin, the sight alone of the sacred Nerbudda is sufficient for their cleansing. From 20,000 to 100,000 people gather at these melas and preaching and Scripture selling and tract distribution are carried on day by day. The increase in Scripture sales during the year is 36 per cent over last year. More than 50,000 tracts have been distributed.

Young People's Work

Our Sunday schools continue to be a profitable investment. There has been an increase of eight schools and over 300 new scholars during the year. In all probability many of those who now hear the gospel so willingly and are buying Scriptures were children in our Sunday schools in past days.

Our Epworth Leagues are feeling the impetus of the Centenary impulse and there is a noticeable improvement in the kind of work done. In our village Leagues there is much room for improvement.

District Conference

This was preceded by a week of Institute work on the part of the Epworth League and the Centenary training plan. Systematic and intensive class work was carried out in different groups, the total of which was over 200. This was followed by a week of summer school and this in turn by the District Conference. Our men are getting more and more into the swing of managing Conference affairs and we feel it is a fine preparation against the time when the Indian church shall be carrying its own responsibilities. This conference is a large item in the success of the policy which prompted an Anglican Bishop in a report to the N. M. C. two years ago on the Indian church to

say that the Methodist Episcopal Church was second to none in the Empire in its policy and management.

Centenary

A large part of the planning of the past year has been given to the Centenary and it occupied the chief place in our District Conference session. Our Christian community in some of the circuits is so scattered that it is thought best not to attempt to work all the departments. Spiritual resources, tithing, finance, temperance, life service, and Scripture and tract distribution have all received attention in the various circuits and much energy has been put into this phase of the campaign. All of our circuits are using the Bulletin and we find that it affords much help.

Temperance

This phase of the work has been successfully pushed during the year. Every circuit has organized temperance societies. There are now 25 organizations in the district. It has proved an easy matter to enlist the active sympathy and cooperation of both Hindus and Mohammedans in this work. In many places these men act as officers in the societies. Hundreds have signed pledges, and it is reported that women have stopped giving opium to their children.

It is reported from one place that a community of Mohammedans passed a resolution that none of their people should drink. One young man violated the order. They shaved half of his face, set him upon a donkey and led him back and forth through the town and the bazaar. It is safe to say he will not soon violate the order again and it is also safe to say that any community taking this attitude will free their people from the toils of liquor.

There is a promising movement in the Gadawara tehsil. The work is carried on by a committee of the leading men among Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians and definite propaganda is put into the town by mohallas. In the Kosta mohalla the response to the appeal for total abstinence was marked. The people purchased a stamp paper and wrote the pledge upon it and promised not only to abstain but to punish, under caste rules, any of their number who violated it. Several hundreds signed this paper. There is also talk of bringing together the Malguzars of the tehsil to discuss the matter of total abstinence for their villages.

Medical Work

This work though one of the most important of all mission activities has had to take a secondary place during the year. The prevalence of our serious epidemics and the physical wrecks which they left behind served to bring many more than the usual calls for medical help. It is proposed to open three dispensaries as soon as possible after Conference, in places where medical help of any kind is available within a radius of 15 miles. There is much need of teaching on sanitation and hygiene among all classes and in all places. It would greatly help the situation to give regular teaching on these subjects in all of our schools and in our summer school sessions.

Thoburn Biblical Institute

We are glad to report that the building work is completed and our plant is practically complete for effective work. The members of the present class which entered in July come from the various districts of the Hindi area. We are insisting that every man must elect one of two courses, either Urdu with Arabic and a study of the Koran or Sanskrit with a study of some of the Sanskrit books. Our aim in this is to as far as possible prepare a certain number of men with some training for Mohammedan work. The work in Mohammedanism runs right through the three years' course.

The plan commenced a year ago of giving every student three years each on the study of the Old Testament and the New Testament seems to be working well. The men and women continue their work in the same classes and this plan is so far satisfactory. We have women teachers for some of the classes in which the men recite. A kindergarten is conducted for the children of the students. A first aid class has been taught and it is proposed to enlarge upon this branch of instruction during the coming year by adding sanitation, hygiene, and something of simple nursing methods.

In summing up the results of the evangelistic work during the year we have to report an increase of 20 per cent in baptisms. Several hundred inquirers have been reported from various circuits, a number of whom are ready for baptism at the present time. Much encouragement is noted in volunteer workers in several places of the District both as regards those who worked during the Campaign month and with a number who seem to be giving definite time to Christian work. A large amount of this is due to the Centenary impulse. We have mentioned above the increase in Sunday schools and Scripture sales. It is difficult to show in statistics or represent in reports all the results of the work in the year. There are many things which might be spoken of as by-products which are difficult to tabulate in any way. Many of our workers and some of the Christians in Jubbulpore have offered their services to the medical authorities to help during epidemics of plague and influenza. One man and two women gave some weeks of such help in the Central Jail during the epidemic in the early part of the year. Openings seem to be increasing in different ways for social service and we feel that the new condition of things will make Christian assistance along these lines possibly of more value than it has been in the past.

Educational Work

The primary schools for village Christians witnessed several changes in teachers but we feel that they are now in better condition for real work than they were a year ago.

The girls' high school and middle school at Hawaagh has seen an exceptionally good year. There has been an increase in enrollment in all departments and the school now has more scholars than at any previous time except the year 1901, following the big famine. There are 12 classes in the high school.

During the year two noticeable events have occurred; one is the affiliation of the high school with the Allahabad University, a success crowning the

efforts of several years. The other is the purchase of the property just opposite, which belonged to the Wesleyan Mission.

The school was fortunate in escaping the general influenza epidemic of nearly two years ago, but experienced a siege of the disease during the last year; there were more than 100 cases, but no deaths.

The Christian Training School has also had a good year, three classes are being conducted. In spite of the epidemics 7 out of 11 girls sent up for the examination passed and have gone back to teach in the schools of the different denominations patronizing the Normal School.

During the 12 years of the school's history 170 pupils have been enrolled, 57 girls have passed the Government Examination and at the present time there are 25 from 5 different missions in the area. In addition to the regular studies of the Normal curriculum the girls receive instruction in first aid and hygiene.

What has been said regarding the girls' high school can be repeated to quite a large extent concerning the conference high school for boys at Narsinghpur. The enrollment is above that of last year. The examination results compare well with those of schools in this circle and is just slightly under the average of the whole University. The spirit in the Hostel is excellent. Attention to manual work is bringing good results in the way of gardening and in basket making. The Finance Committee at its mid-year meeting ordered an increase in school fees and this has been willingly met on the part of the parents.

Both our high schools have more and more proved their value in meeting the needs of our growing Christian community and we have to remember the fact that in this regard we are still in the period of foundation laying.

Financial

The two self-supporting churches in the district have much more than held their own during the year. Both have increased the salary of their pastors and have given larger amounts to benevolences. The high prices and general trying financial situation has made it difficult to advance much on self-support, so we are glad to report a 25 per cent increase in pastoral support from the Indian church, and an increase of 30 per cent in the total of ministerial support. The total collected for all purposes in the district shows an increase of 25 per cent.

A small property has been purchased in Katangi and a house has been built for the worker there. Through the generosity of Mr. P. A. Baldwin, Amityville, N. Y., a piece of land has been purchased in Barman and the contract has been given for building a school, chapel and worker's house. These properties add to our efficiency, strengthen our hold upon the community and make efficient work possible in every way.

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapti River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into five large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, and Harsood.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa and Pandana circuits.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner (on furlough) and Mrs. Auner (on furlough), Rev. G. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edyth A. Huff, Ethel E. Ruggles, Mary E. Sweet.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage, Training School for Village Workers.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 25,000.

Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

Staff

Miss Edyth Huff joined our mission force in April. Her time thus far has been spent mostly in language study. Miss Huff has come to us for the Mass Movement work. Miss Ethel Ruggles is our district evangelist and the work under her is rapidly developing. Miss M. E. Sweet has charge of the girls' school and every department has made good progress during the year.

Our Indian force consists of 140 workers, 73 men and 67 women. Of this number 126 are paid workers. The majority of our Christians are found in Khandwa and Pandana Circuits and consequently the majority of our workers are stationed in these two circuits. In Burhanpur, Mortakka, and Harsood circuits there are vast stretches of territory that are still untouched.

Summer School and District Conference

We have had the pleasure of working with four summer schools and District Conferences in Khandwa and this year was by far the best of the four. Probably the greatest thing the Centenary is giving to us is the desire in the heart of the workers for new plans and methods and a real longing for a deeper religious experience.

The time in the Summer School was devoted to bhajans accompanied by Hindustani musical instruments, devotions, Bible study and papers and discussions on subjects vital to the work.

We feel the time has come when the church should be established in the villages with a quarterly conference composed of the village Christians instead of only the workers as heretofore has been the case. The Quarterly Conference records authorized by Central Conference will be a great help in establishing the village church.

A Christian mela has been attempted each year for the last four years at Easter for the purpose of gathering together our village Christians.

Centenary

Of the Rs. 26,761 assigned to our district, Rs. 10,426 have been subscribed. There are some educated Christians whose names are not yet on our lists and besides these, are our village Christians where we will press the campaign during the month of February.

One hundred and twenty-eight of our number have signed the tither's pledge cards and are giving regularly their tenth to the Lord. In connection with the Centenary, plans for evangelization are being made to go throughout the year as well as for the special evangelistic month.

Colportage

The hunger for the word of God continues and more Bible portions have been sold and more tracts distributed than ever before. In all, 20,869 Bible portions and 158,000 tracts have been sold and distributed.

Persecution

While the hunger for the Word of God increases, the opposition also increases. The Arya Samaj have set about to hinder our work as much as possible. For some time bazaar preaching in Khandwa has had to be abandoned and when a book is sold or tract is given, it is destroyed by the Arya Samaj if it is possible for them to get it in their hands.

It is not easy to stand by and see a gospel portion that has been purchased by a hungry reader snatched away and destroyed by an Arya Samaj, but to interfere would mean trouble, and hinder our work even more. We have urged the workers to smile and try to sell a hundred gospels for every one that is destroyed.

Boarding Schools.

The two boarding schools have had a prosperous year. Miss Sweet reports an enrollment of 103 in the girls' school, and there are 94 enrolled in the boys' school. The enrollment is greater than it has been for several years. The health of the children has been good and deaths among them have been few.

A great need of the schools is trained teachers. There is a Government Normal School at Khandwa but during the four years we have succeeded in getting only one student to enter for training. One reason is, that our Christians are crowded out by the non-Christians; another reason is that our boys, when they have finished the seventh standards, are too young to enter the normal. We send them on to study English and then they lose the desire for normal training. If our conference had its own normal school we believe it would be of great benefit to our work.

Village Schools

While the boarding schools have been prosperous we can not say so much for all our mohalla and village schools. Some are doing fair work but the majority are not bringing the results we would wish. Probably the greatest weakness of the district is found in our village schools. We baptize the people and call them Christians, and we have not gone much farther. Our village Christian community will never be developed until we get the village schools on a working basis. And again there is the call for trained teachers.

There is but little desire for education in the villages. The parents want their children to follow the custom of past ages and they cannot see why their boy should go to school when he is old enough to go out and earn a couple of annas a day, besides they think it necessary that all should work and earn bread for the family.

The Training School

The Training School has begun its second year. Last year eight students were reported. But a few months after opening the school three of the men returned to their villages. Since then one more student has been admitted which makes six in the class at the present time.

The progress of the men is good. One was offered a place in a village as teacher but he begged that he might continue in school another year before beginning work. The wives of two of these men are taking the regular Bible women's course and have received their first year's certificates. It seems best with our limited supply of teachers to let this class finish the school before admitting a new class.

Property

Some one has said that surely the Lord expects something from the church in India since He has given her such a vast amount of property.

We have property but we need more. Our present school building is inadequate, unsanitary and unfitted for our school.

The second line of houses for the Training School costing Rs. 3,000 is just completed. The building that was destroyed by fire at Gaul Khara has been rebuilt.

The mud houses at Dabi and Emidpur were in such a condition they could not be repaired and so were torn down and new ones built. A new house for the worker has been erected on the land purchased at Jeswari. Land and a small house has been purchased at Rangoon. The well at Harsud has been completed and repairs have been made to the bungalow and boarding department. The buildings at Mokalgaoon and Mortakka are in a dilapidated condition and repairs on them should begin at once. Other buildings for workers should be erected and will be as fast as the Centenary money is received.

Burhanpur

Burhanpur is a great city and the opportunities there are many. The circuit deserves special mention. At the last Annual Conference, G. B. Thompson who had charge of the work last year was transferred to Basim. We hope the time may come when Burhanpur may have a missionary all her own. This year Rev. S. L. Matthew who came to us from Jubbulpore has been preacher in charge. Mr. Matthew is not new to the district. It is his boyhood home. The district has given him a warm welcome. His smiling face has won him the friendship of many of the leading men of the city. Friendship is also being made with the low caste people and when once they turn to Christianity the people in the villages round about will accept the Christian Religion.

We were disappointed in not securing the two and one half acres of land in the city that had been promised to us but when the lease was finally drawn

up the restrictions imposed were so many, it was thought best not to accept the land.

New stations have recently been opened at Doripuri, Ichapur, and Pavar. The circuit needs at least twenty more teachers and preachers.

Temperance

This report would not be complete without mentioning our temperance work. We have been looking for a wedge to open the doors of the high castes as well as the low. We had the good fortune to secure a magic lantern. Shortly after, Miss Campbell made her visit to Khandwa and Burhanpur. Everybody welcomed the temperance talks. This was a subject in which the Hindus and Mohammedans were ready to join us. Miss Campbell left us a set of temperance slides. We used them twenty times or more, and everywhere they brought the same response. Temperance societies have been organized in Khandwa, Burhanpur and in several of the villages.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces.

Population: 1,969,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), and United Free Church of Scotland.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta.

Population: 130,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Leroy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss M. Drescher.

Institutions: Bible Institute, Boys' Boarding School.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, eighty-one miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 5,000. Hindustani spoken. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Annie Goodall.

A. N. WARNER, Superintendent

Progress

The only point of decrease is that of deaths. Ten deaths, eight less than last year have occurred. We are grateful for God's blessing in this respect.

Our Christian community has increased by 148, and our Sunday school scholars by 718 over last year. The Epworth Leagues have grown. More children are under our instruction in schools. And the total amounts locally collected for ministerial support and all other uses increased by Rs. 2,054 over last year, making in all a total of Rs. 4,907.

Kandri camp, where we have a considerable Christian community, the people have built for themselves a much needed simple little church. They cut the timber in the jungle, gathered the grass for the roof, reared their own structure, without driving a nail. This is a simple building but it meets the need, and is theirs.

Staff

With one exception, the year has witnessed an entire change in the missionary staff of the district. Miss Goodall has continued her work in the Girls' School. Rev. and Mrs. Scholberg moved to their new labors in the Raipur District. Rev. and Mrs. Leroy Lightfoot arrived in March to fill the vacancy of over two years' standing at Kampti. (There is yet the place vacant in Gondia. A vacancy created by the retiring of one of our missionaries from the district some time ago.) Miss Drescher came to augment our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ranks at Nagpur in April. Language study has been the main objective for the new missionaries, though pressure of work and shortage of staff have necessitated their carrying additional obligations. The total number of workers in the district is now 111 as against 103 last year. Among these there are three Indian members of Conference.

Educational Work

Our educational work has always lagged behind the evangelistic in the Nagpur District. This is unfortunate, and in the best interests of the work as a whole, needs to be remedied as soon as possible.

The Boys' Primary Boarding School at Kampti has increased in numbers, and 14 boys are enrolled in the Government Middle School. Though the results of such an arrangement are not highly desirable, yet it is the best we can do till we have larger financial assistance, and the needed Middle School is provided.

The Girls' Primary Boarding School is still occupying the Board bungalow in Gondia, as no plant has been provided for it. It is difficult to rent suitable quarters for this school. And after repeated unsuccessful efforts to accomplish this, there is no course left to us but to urge that a suitable plant be provided as quickly as possible. This needs to be done not only for the primary school, but for middle and normal work. The school in Gondia has 50 girls enrolled. Some older girls were not received back this year as the staff was not sufficient to carry the English classes. Immediate and adequate provision needs to be made for the education of our Marathi girls in this district, which is so far behind other districts in this respect.

Our village schools have made progress during the year. One new Government grant has been sanctioned, and two others increased. Our school in Umrer has entered its new home, which is quite a contrast to the miserable mud hut in which it was formerly conducted. One of the impediments in all

our educational work is our inability to secure suitable teachers in sufficient numbers. This is largely due to the fact that we have to depend for students of advanced training upon our own institutions in other language areas, or upon other missions in our own Marathi field. This arrangement should not be permitted to continue.

Bible Training Schools

Our Marathi Theological Training School is changing this condition of things in respect to supplying an adequate ministry. This year the first class, a class of five, was graduated. There are 15 men and 12 women in regular attendance, making an increase of eight over last year. We have three men teachers, but as yet no women teachers have been provided. I trust this year will see an adequate provision made in this respect, as it is so exceedingly important to lift the standard of our Bible women.

The Bible Training School at Nagpur (formerly at Kampti) has an enrollment of 27, with 3 teachers. Class work is being conducted in the church.

Rev. Scholberg described the school last year as a "full-grown man without a home." This is even more so now, as the man has grown still more. Two months ago we moved the school into Nagpur, and there now are beginning some simple and imperative provision of dormitories for the students.

This phase of our work cannot be neglected. It must be pushed. The success of our evangelistic program depends upon it. Here young men are disciplined and trained to fill the increasing places of our own church. They increase their knowledge of their own Marathi language, and their ability to express themselves. Here they gain a knowledge of Marathi tunes, and training in leading Marathi songs, which is so necessary to successful evangelistic work. They learn how, through teaching and by practice in visiting Jatras, to sell gospels and distribute tracts. The foundation is laid for successful evangelistic and pastoral work in our mission.

Evangelistic Work

To evangelize is the heart of our great Commission. On a far flung battle line, with work in each circuit scattered in many villages, much touring is necessary to accomplish the task. Jatras present a fine field for sowing gospel seed by preaching, witnessing, selling gospels, and distributing tracts. It costs money as well as human energy to cover the field, but during the year we have endeavored to accomplish the task. The number of baptisms has considerably increased. There are many more inquirers.

At District Conference time it was reported that 200 people were ready for baptism at Ramtek. This impressed me, for Ramtek is a holy place for a large section of this field. People come for miles around to bathe in the sacred water, and worship at the big temple. The annual Jatra is in progress now.

We have had a school here for 22 years with practically no converts. A few weeks ago, in front of the new school building, nearly 1,000 people gathered to hear a lecture on temperance, and to see the pictures of India's Mass Movement and hear them described. The attention was splendid. One new station, Karwari, on the Ramtek circuit, has been opened.

Scripture Sales

During the year 22 Bibles, 69 New Testaments, 34,229 Bible portions, and 189,560 tracts have been sold or distributed. This means an increase of 3 Bibles, 12 New Testaments, 23,033 portions, and 127,200 tracts over last year.

Literature

One of our great needs is suitable Marathi literature, so that proper books in Marathi may be obtainable for our Theological School, Conference Courses, and a profitable post-graduate reading course. Efforts have been put forth in this direction during the year, and much has been accomplished. But we need additional financial assistance in this work in order to meet the demand.

Centenary

During the year as Marathi editor, we have, under the direction of the Centenary commission and in cooperation with the Epworth League Secretary, published in Marathi 369,000 pages of literature in leaflets on the Centenary, cards and tracts. This material has been scattered throughout the various districts in our Marathi-speaking territory. More has been translated and is in the press.

We have now on the district 140 registered tithers, most of whom pay regularly each month. I believe our workers all tithe. This is collected not by our cutting it from their pay, but by regular payments through their circuit leader. The former method of counting the Provident Fund as a part of the tithe has been done away with entirely. Such a complete installing of the principle of tithing has brought a new day to the district life and efficiency.

Summer School and District Conference

Nearly one month was given to this important work. It means much to our workers, surrounded as they are during the year by a non-Christian environment, and ever expected to brighten and enlighten their own dark corner of heathenism, ever teaching and with no human teachers except through a few scant books—it means much to meet with their fellow Christian workers for prayer, fellowship, study, instruction, and to transact the Conference business of the district. This is the one big and most important district gathering of the year.

Special Sunday school and Epworth League rallies were held at the time. Lantern slides were shown. Bishop Robinson was able to spend two days with us, and Mr. Scholberg and others assisted us. The Centenary work was reviewed and the organization revised. The workers returned to their respective tasks with fresh vision for larger success in all lines.

Sunday Schools

We have continued to pay special attention to this important phase of service. Our Sunday School Secretary is gradually improving the condition of the schools, and is on the alert to open new ones. A number of scholars have passed the special examinations provided.

English Work

Kampti is the cantonment for Nagpur. Though we have no regularly

organized English-speaking church there, two services are held in English each Sunday, besides a service frequently during the week. Our obligation for the chaplaincy for the non-conformist troops is somewhat exacting. Each Sunday morning a parade service is held, and an open evening at the bungalow is granted the troops on Thursday. Mr. Lightfoot has conducted these services through a considerable part of the year. We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Farrell for his splendid assistance in this work when there has been no missionary in the station.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,532,181. Hindi Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal languages spoken.

Organization: 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. American Mennonite Mission has work forty-eight miles from Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of Raipur civil district, 513 miles from Calcutta; 188 miles from Bombay. On an open plain, near the Karum River. Commercially important.

Population: 34,000. Eighty per cent Hindus, seventeen per cent Mohammedans. Hindi is the vernacular.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott (on furlough) and Mrs. Abbott (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Josephine Liers, Elsie M. Reynolds, A. Robinson, Hazel Rogers, Vera R. Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage and School.

Jagdalspur

Area: Circuit 13,062 square miles.

Location: Capital of the feudatory state of Bastar, near the Indravati River.

Population: Circuit 46,300; town 4,000. Hindi spoken. Half the population are aborigines. Christians over 2,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. J. T. Perkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Perkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

Drug

Area: Circuit 4,645 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Drug civil district, twenty-six miles from Raipur; 536 miles from Calcutta; 685 miles from Bombay.

Population: Circuit 676,313; town 4,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

H. C. SCHOLBERG, Superintendent

The central feature of last year's report was the work done in connection with the famine waifs taken into the orphanages. That was our first point of contact with the district, and the starting point of our work. Mrs. Scholberg threw herself into caring for the boys and that has been her chief concern to the present time.

Our Working Staff

Besides our missionaries, the work of the district has been carried on by 3 women assistants, 3 members of conference, 19 local preachers, 28 exhorters, 34 pastor teachers and colporteurs, and 52 Bible women.

Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur has always been reported as one circuit of the Raipur District. The vastness of this territory compared with the area of other districts in the Conference needs only to be mentioned. Eighty per cent of the Christians of the Raipur District (in fact over twenty-one per cent of the total number of Christians in the whole Central Provinces Conference) are in Bastar State.

Only one district in the conference has more Christians than this circuit. These Christians need the development that comes from organized church life and activity, which is impossible at the present time when all the workers come in from great distances to attend Quarterly Conference at headquarters, and when all the business is conducted and plans laid of which they know nothing.

If this were set off as a district with a superintendent to work among them, and carry the quarterly conference and steward meeting idea into their midst and get them to take an active part, it would be a tremendous help.

The present membership is 2,191. The number of baptisms this year is 195. Over half the Sunday schools in the district are in Bastar, and fifty-five per cent of the workers of the district are there, and this is about the proportion that runs all the way through.

Stations

On the Raipur end of the district we have 17 stations where workers live including the mission compound at Raipur. These have been divided up into circuits during the year.

The Gandai circuit, sixty miles northwest of Raipur and bordering on the eastern boundary of Balaghat District, has four stations and describes a circle with a radius of fifteen to twenty miles with Gandai as the center.

Dhamda circuit has three stations and covers an area of about 500 square miles, and it lies between Gandai and Drug circuits.

Drug circuit stretches ten miles east and forty miles west of Drug along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Had we more workers we would soon form a circuit out of each of these two forty-mile outposts.

Raipur circuit takes in three out-stations, the city of Raipur, and the mission compound.

Statistics

The present year's statistics show an increase in the total Christian community, the number of Sunday schools, and the number of baptisms, also fifty-two per cent increase in ministerial support, and an increase of forty-two per cent of all monies raised on the field, the total being Rs. 1,579. If we can average a one hundred per cent increase on this amount during the next five years, we will be able to meet our Centenary apportionment.

One school less is reported, but an increase of eighty-five per cent in scholars. The increase in Christian scholars is 143, or 37 per cent over last year. The Christian middle school scholars have increased in number. Miss Reynolds has 20 girls in her middle school, and we have 13 boys in the middle department of the high school at Narsinghpur, and one boy in the high school.

Besides these, eight girls are studying in the high and normal schools at

Howa Bagh, Jubbulpore, and others are training elsewhere. Four boys are in the Government Normal School at Raipur.

This year we are able to report Scripture sales of 16,842, which is less than twenty-five per cent of the Centenary apportionment for this year. About 46,000 tracts have been distributed, which is a little more than three per cent of the Centenary apportionment.

Property

During the year we have enlarged the church at Raipur at a cost of nearly Rs. 8,000, and have built a kitchen for the boys' boarding school, with store rooms and a dining hall attached, at a cost of about Rs. 1,200. We have begun the building of two additional class rooms to the boys' school.

Besides this nearly Rs. 1,000 have been put into improvements on workers' quarters, at Drug and Raipur. The old workshop has been divided, one half to be used for sick boys and the other for the big boys. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society bungalow has been reroofed, and a small hospital or segregation ward has been built for the girls' school. One of the servants' lines on that compound has been considerably improved. All this has cost in the neighborhood of Rs. 6,000.

Our plan is to build workers' houses in all our out-stations. This will mean buildings in at least a dozen places. The workers live in rented houses and consequently convey the idea that their stay is temporary.

Mr. Campbell has enclosed part of the compound in front of the boys' boarding house with a brick wall. One corner of this forms two sides of an open dining hall for the boys, with an attached kitchen. This is a great improvement, and makes for better management and more efficient discipline.

District Conferences

Two district conferences have been held, one at Raipur and the other at Jagdalpur. These were seasons of blessing to us all. The Centenary was discussed in nearly all its phases, and it is hoped we may be able to put on our financial drive in due time. We are preparing for it.

Outlook

In our district conference at Raipur we had a special paper on work among the Satnamis, and we resolved to concentrate our efforts on that class of people during the coming year. In Bastar State plans are on foot to extend the work into new areas among the aboriginal tribes, that are entirely uncivilized, but are approachable.

Plans are also on foot to strengthen the Christian community and to make it aggressive. We are working and praying for a Mass Movement, and we believe things are shaping up for it.

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles. Picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Organized as a separate district in 1917.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranhita, 120 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora Fales, Ada J. Lauck (on furlough), Nell F. Naylor.

Institutions: Boys' School.

H. C. SCHOLBERG, Acting Superintendent

General Conditions

The work of this district has been conducted under very trying circumstances during the past year. The district superintendent, living at a distance of 350 miles, has been able to make only three short visits since last conference.

Sironcha's need for a general Board missionary is urgent. A young man is needed to learn the language and customs and habits of the people. The workers, and boys, the new Christians and the community at large need a missionary of their own.

All the places where we have workers have been visited, except Venkatapur circuit which is four days' march toward the south, and Sirpur on the Mettapalli circuit which is about the same distance toward the northwest. The historic bullock cart is the only mode of traveling in these sections. Ten days last March were spent touring in the villages of the Mettapalli circuit.

Much time was spent visiting the Christians and preaching to them. There was much poverty among them, but we found many that were happy in their new faith. We have since had reports that our visit was a help and inspiration to the work. This is an encouraging field. The workers have been called upon to endure persecution and some have been severely beaten by non-Christian police. Everywhere people are eager to hear the gospel message and conditions are tending toward a Mass Movement.

Christian Community

The Christian community numbers 1,000. Seventy baptisms are reported. This is only about one third of the average for the last three years, a decrease, partly due to the disinclination of the preachers in charge to baptize people during the famine days, and partly to the lack of an aggressive program and workers to carry it out. There are over 200 inquirers under instruction, and many of these will be ready for baptism during the coming year.

Sundays Schools and Leagues

Sunday school work has advanced by four new schools. There is a slight decrease in the number of Epworth League members, but one encouraging feature of this work is the establishment of three village Leagues on one circuit where good work is being done among the new Christians.

Self Support

In pastoral support and benevolences there is an increase of about Rs. 100 over last year, which is very creditable considering the extremely hard times that have prevailed. Only a few years ago this was considered the cheapest place in the Conference in which to live. Today the reverse is true. Rice

is being sold at three seers to the Rupee, and in some places two seers, whereas it was formerly fifteen to twenty seers, and more. Jawari is three to four seers to the Rupee. Poor people are starving and many Christians are in great distress. Unless relief be forthcoming there will be much suffering.

Educational Work

One of the most serious losses of the year is the closing of a number of schools with a consequent decrease in the enrollment of 102 pupils, of whom eighteen are Christians, and this is spite of the fact that the number of boys and girls in our boarding schools is increasing steadily.

The girls' schools are practically the same as last year. The falling off is among the boys' schools. Last year seven schools were reported, this year two, with 222 pupils last year and 126 this year. This is one of the strong arguments for a general Board missionary, because there are plenty of Christian children in the villages to have kept up the numbers.

Scripture Sales

In spite of the hard times and the disadvantages under which we have labored, there is one phase of the work in which we can report gratifying progress. This is in Scripture sales and tract distribution. During the past quadrennium there was a regular advance of about 1,000 or more sales each year, except last year, when a drop of nearly 3,300 was recorded. This year we have made up that loss and in addition have added the regular increase of 1,000, which means that we have nearly doubled last year's figures. The sales this year are 10,634. Tracts distributed numbered 7,653 against 4,815 for last year.

CALCUTTA AREA



DORMITORIES, BOYS' SCHOOL, CALCUTTA

This school is entirely self-supporting

BENGAL METHODISM

BISHOP FRED B. FISHER

The Area

The Bengal-Burma Area may be regarded in some respects as the smallest Methodist area in Southern Asia, and in many respects as the most difficult. If one lifts his eyes to the horizon and thinks not alone in Methodist terms, he might see that it is the biggest and greatest of all the Asiatic areas. But speaking in point of numbers of membership and accession, the size of the annual conferences, the appropriations from the Foreign Board, and many other practical things, it may be regarded as both the smallest and the most difficult.

In Burma we have been at work for forty years as a Methodist Episcopal Church, and are still a Mission Conference, not having enough ministers to form ourselves into a regular annual conference. In Bengal we have been at work a few years longer, and have an annual conference that is barely large enough to retain its annual conference status.

Bengal, however, is the mother conference of South India, Central Provinces and Bombay as well as Burma Mission Conferences. It has also made big contributions in territory to the present Mass Movement areas, which have now been separated from the North India Conference and joined with the new Lucknow Conference. This means that the area of Bengal Conference is narrowed down to the last possible degree.

Self Support

Both the Bengal and Burma Conferences have had to be practically self-supporting. If you will study the appropriations to these conferences through the years and will then consider the amount of work they have done and the institutions they have created and maintained, you will see that they are perhaps the most nearly self-supporting conferences on the foreign field. But to begin self-support in a mission country at too early a stage of development is one of the most disastrous policies which could possibly be imagined. It makes it absolutely necessary to follow the lines of least resistance and to open up work along the lines of such institutions as will appeal to the local constituency.

It is not always that such institutions are the best for the development of a real missionary church. A missionary should be able, in virgin territory, to survey the surrounding fields and enter those strategic centers where his work might not appeal to a self-supporting constituency but which a hundred years hence would be the point of greatest vantage and power. The crying need in both Bengal and Burma is vital evangelistic re-enforcement. Our educational institutions are superb. We have been a leavening influence whose results are incalculable. No one would attempt to follow to their final results these leavening processes.

Thoburn Church

In Calcutta we have the great self-supporting Thoburn church. It is English-speaking and ministers to a large Anglo-Indian community, to a group

of Americans domiciled in the city, and to various potent European groups. It is such a church as would be counted a success in New York, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco. The pastoral leadership of this church is now in the charge of Rev. George S. Henderson, for thirty-six years a Methodist missionary representative in Bengal.

Girls' High School

On either side of Thoburn church there are large educational institutions. Our Calcutta Girls' High School, with Miss Ava Hunt as principal, is on the one side. This school shares the property site with the church and is one of the best institutions of its kind in India. It is an Anglo-Indian high school having about two hundred students. It has a good property, but no endowment. It is, however, practically self-supporting through fees, government grants and local contributions. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has made modest appropriations through the years. One might make the general statement that aside from the missionary members of the teaching staff, the School has had to be self-supporting. It is a great monument to our leadership in Calcutta and a credit to our Methodism.

Boys' School

A few blocks away is the Calcutta Boys' School for Anglo-Indians. The school is absolutely self-supporting, paying the salary of its principal and all its teaching staff, including the salaries of the missionaries who are related to the school. It has an endowment built up by wise leadership, and principally through the generosity of that consecrated English layman, Sir Robert Laidlaw. This school has an excellent principal, Rev. George A. Odgers, and a good teaching staff. It has two units of the Boy Scouts, and is a potent factor in the education of the needy and strategic Anglo-Indian community. Its property is a matter of pride to our local constituency.

Both these schools are accredited and are receiving government appropriations as regularly recognized educational agencies.

Darjeeling

At Darjeeling is the Queen's Hill Girls' High School, with a large teaching staff but an inadequate plant. The high type of Anglo-Indian girls are students here, also a score of missionaries' children for whom this is practically the only educational institution under American leadership in Bengal. This school is also largely self-supporting, but has had the generous interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is absolutely necessary to have at Darjeeling a Methodist boys' school and to enlarge the present Queen's Hill school for girls.

By one of those strange circumstances which prove providential guidance, we have been enabled to purchase recently, at a nominal sum, sixty-two and a half acres of land on a magnificent mountain spur over-looking the everlasting snows. It was with joy that I drew my personal check as the earnest money for the purchase of this land. We have named it Mount Hermon, and in great faith for the future, we see that wonderful hill dotted with buildings matching the American Northfield in Massachusetts. We must there have a great boys' school, well manned, where the missionaries not only Methodist, but Bap-

tist, Evangelical Association, Presbyterian and others, can have opportunity of training their children after American educational standards. There must be a modern playground for these boys. There will be the mingling of high type Anglo-Indian boys with these sons of missionaries and American merchants domiciled in India.

Queen's Hill Girls' High School should be moved to this site, with new buildings for administration, dormitories and class room work. Here the daughters of missionaries of all communions, daughters of American merchants and of English and Anglo-Indian people will find the best type of Christian evangelical training. There must be many missionaries' residences where the missionaries from Bengal, Central Provinces and other sections of India, not only Methodist, but from other communions, can find respite from the blistering and enervating heat of the plains, and may at the same time have educational advantages for their children. Except equipment, this plant would become self-supporting.

There should be a modest hotel for the entertainment of guests with evangelical convictions, so that summer conferences and institutes may be held, where the great messages of Christian stewardship, life service and the deepening of the spiritual life may be brought to our foreign missionary and merchant residents of this vast and developing Asiatic country. To these evangelical conferences there should be also brought our educated Indian leaders. This is a large vision, but God has given us sixty-two and a half acres of land where there can be a campus for a boys' school and a campus for a girls' school, and at the same time these residences and this evangelical center. I plead for the prayer and the interest of our home Church in the development of this site. God must raise up the Christian stewards who will make it possible during the coming years.

Industrial Home

Across the city of Calcutta from Thoburn Church is our Industrial Home, under the management of Mr. F. L. Newgord. It is an embryonic Morgan Memorial. No European who finds himself stranded in Calcutta need go without food or shelter. This institution of mercy and of industry will give him a home and will give him satisfactory employment. Under a business-like manager this home is not only self-supporting but is reducing with rapid strides the debt which was contracted in establishment. Here splendid mattresses are made after the European and American standard. Iron bedsteads of all sizes and patterns are manufactured; and household furniture is both manufactured and repaired. The business of the concern runs into many thousands of rupees a year. The institution so appeals to the business concerns of Calcutta that the subscription list to its support is both large and representative. During the coming years this will develop in Calcutta into a veritable good-will industries, comparable to those now being established in our American cities.

Seamen's Mission

In Kidderpore, along the great docks of this greatest port city of the Orient, is our magnificent and busy Seamen's Mission. One of the most suc-

cessful missionaries in Southern Asia is Rev. Harold J. Smith, who is in charge of this work. This institution likewise has the enthusiastic and generous support of the business concerns of Calcutta. It is not only self-supporting, but has erected a splendid brick building, fully equipped, with chapel, reading rooms, writing rooms, game rooms and other club facilities for sailors. It is open every day and every night of the year. There is not an evening but that scores of young European, Australian, American, New Zealand, Canadian sailors find their recreation and entertainment at this fascinating center. The number of sailors finding relief from temptation in the great city, spiritual blessings and social recreation at this center runs into the thousands, the enlargement of which is now being planned.

They pay the full salary of the missionary and his wife in charge of the institution, together with all their assistants, and have a sinking fund from which the furlough salary and expenses of their missionaries are cared for. Every American father and mother that has a lad at sea would feel the heart swell with joy to see the boys in the writing room sending letters home. I was impressed as I entered the writing room one day to see the lads at the tables writing, and in the center of the wall, in prominent type, this sign, "Your mother is thinking of you and praying for you. Have you written her a letter recently? If not, do it now. Find paper, pen and ink at the writing tables. Help yourself."

In connection with this Seamen's Mission there is a growing work among Hindustani people who are crowding into this section of the city. Some of them are Indian sailors, others are employed on the docks. This center will become our base of operation for all our work among longshoremen in Calcutta, including all races and languages.

Lee Memorial Mission

Turning now to our work among the Bengalis in Calcutta. Across Wellington Square from Thoburn Church stands the commanding building of the Lee Memorial Mission, three stories high, occupying a corner of busy Dharamtala Street and overlooking a square which might be compared with Madison Square, New York. Here more than two hundred Bengali Christian girls are receiving their education, the classes going from the first grade through the high school.

The Lee Memorial Mission is one of the most successful institutions of Calcutta. By long lives of sacrifice, Rev. D. H. and Mrs. Lee have built up an institution which down through the years will be a living memorial not only to their children who entered heaven by the gate of the Darjeeling disaster, but to their own lives of service.

In connection with the Lee Memorial there are groups of day schools for Bengali boys and girls in two different sections of the city. The Lees are now planning the purchase of land in a suburban section of Calcutta where a boys' school will be opened not only for literary education but where the course will include industrial and agricultural training for life.

In the same compound with the Lee Memorial Mission is our Bengali church, which is filled on Sundays with students, both young men and women, and with a general Bengali public.

Mission House

Further along Dharamtala Street is our Methodist Mission house. This is the center to which all our Calcutta mail comes. Rev. D. H. Manley, superintendent of our Calcutta Vernacular District, is also treasurer of the Bengal Conference as well as the treasurer of the Executive Board for all India. This is a real business office. It is known to all the banks and exchange houses of Calcutta. Mr. Manley, as treasurer, sells practically all the drafts that come from America to our work in India. His business sense is so keen and his work so thorough that by the steady exchange market he makes a profit to our Methodist work in Southern Asia of several lakhs of rupees per year.

Deaconess Home

At this center, Miss Elizabeth Maxey, for thirty-five years deaconess of Thoburn Church, conducts the Deaconess Home. Here missionaries of our own church from all over India find a temporary residence while in Calcutta, and American missionaries of other communions such as the Presbyterian, Baptist and others, find temporary homes while conducting business in Calcutta, or waiting the arrival of steamers. This is a real center of fellowship, influence and power.

Hindustani Work

In the same compound is the home of the pastor of our Hindustani congregation, Rev. Samuel Datt. Plans for the Hindustani work have recently been enlarged. There are in Calcutta a quarter of a million immigrants from the North of India who speak the Hindustani language. Up to the present there has been practically no work among them. Thousands of them are Chamars, that is, leather workers, shoemakers, and they have come from the centers of our Mass Movement areas.

You may move along the bazaar streets to the little shoe shops, asking the men one after another, "Are you a Christian?" Many of them say, "Yes, I am a Christian from Arrah," or Ballia, or Lucknow, of Delhi, or Meerut, of the Punjab, as the case may be, while ninety-five per cent of the others will say, "No, I am not a Christian, but all chamars are expecting to become Christians." Here is a giant opportunity. It is like a great lead in a mine. The church that follows this lead will dig rich ore in spiritual values.

At the last session of the Bengal Conference I appointed Rev. L. H. Rupert in charge of Hindustani work. We are hoping to bring from North India a dozen educated Hindustani preachers and leaders, to be associated with Brother Rupert, and it is our hope that the Board will so increase our appropriations as to make possible our entrance into this field.

It will mean the opening of Hindustani day schools in strategic centers in Calcutta. It will mean the creation of strong boys' and girls' boarding schools up along the railway lines toward Asansol and Gomoh. It is along this main artery that these people are pouring by the thousands into Bengal. Here is an immigrant problem of giant magnitude, and our Methodism must face it with courage and expectancy.

Collins Institute

Down Dharamtala Street, a few doors from our Mission House, is the

great Collins Institute. Here more than 500 Bengali young men are receiving their training up through the high school grade. This school is under the direct management of Professor L. B. Chatterji, one of our splendid educated Methodist Indian leaders. The school has the reputation of passing, in the severe examinations, a large percentage of its candidates.

I wish every American Methodist could see the adverse conditions under which this school is being successfully conducted. We are actually having classes in what were formerly go-downs or store-rooms. Every inch of space is crowded with students. Here likewise are trained our Methodist boys who are looking toward the ministry and Christian service.

At Tangra Road, a mile distant, where there is a good compound with tennis court and comfortable rooms for Christian boys, is our Christian home where the lads from Asansol, Pakaur and Calcutta Vernacular districts find their residence while pursuing their studies. They march the one mile every morning and back in the evening to pursue their studies in the Collins Institute. This school, with the proper equipment, could be made altogether as great as our Lucknow Christian College, and could easily become a junior college of magnificent proportions.

Our plans for the future must include a new three-story school building with a playground, with good classrooms and an enlarged faculty. This boys' school properly equipped, with the Lee Memorial school for girls, will form the back-bone of our future Methodist constituency among the Bengalis.

Tamluk

In addition to these institutions in Calcutta we have, of course, in the various outlying centers, day schools and preaching points, not only suburban but down the river at strategic centers like Diamond Harbor and Tamluk. To the latter point we have recently sent our first missionary for residence there, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Byers. We have no missionary residence. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been conducting a school and evangelical center for years. We have had successful pastorates on the part of Indian preachers, but we have never occupied it in a true missionary sense.

We are the only Mission at work in a surrounding population of 600,000 people. There is a turning toward Christianity in this center, and our hopes are large for the future. It will within a few years be the headquarters of a Methodist district with a district superintendent in residence and all the attendant schools and equipment that go with a district headquarters.

Strategy in Calcutta

It is a patent fact that of the large cities of India, and Burma, our Methodism has occupied Calcutta strategically. In this great metropolis of the Orient we must absolutely enlarge our appropriations and strengthen our work. We are the only American church definitely at work in the heart of this city. Hundreds of Americans are pouring into Calcutta every year. They are practically unshepherded.

It is probable that some day, in addition to Thoburn Church, we should have an American church in the hotel and residence section of the city. We should have a great Methodist headquarters in addition to those on Dharamtala

Street, in the business, hotel and residence center. An appropriation of not less than a quarter of a million dollars should be made for this great headquarters which should include, (a) The permanent episcopal residence; (b) an American church; (c) our business headquarters. A definite plea should be made for the better occupancy of Calcutta because of the fact that we are nearer the actual occupation of this great city than any other society in Southern Asia.

Occupy Commercial Centers

One of the weaknesses of Methodism is the fact that she has failed to lay hold of the great commercial metropolitan centers of the world. The strategic move of the last General Conference in planning episcopal residences throughout the world should be immediately followed up by making every headquarters where a bishop resides a strategic center, well occupied, well manned, well supported.

This applies, of course, not alone to India but to all of Asia, Africa, Europe, and with particular emphasis, to our own home land, the United States of America. Methodism must occupy in an unprecedented manner the metropolitan centers. I have been particularly impressed with the fact that our traveling representatives of the great American concerns that find their way to Calcutta have come from the great cities where their companies have their headquarters.

Naturally a great many of these people are Roman Catholics, a great many of them are Protestant Episcopalians, some of them Methodists, some Presbyterians, some Baptists. We must strengthen our work in New York City and get a far greater grip upon the business, social and political consciousness of that greatest of the world's cities.

It would pay us to pour out the treasure of our wealth in manhood and womanhood from all the rest of America to spiritually capture the mind and heart of New York. To do this would be to scatter the rays of our influence throughout the world, for practically every traveling representative that finds his way to the farther East has business connections in New York. Now that we are facing the future let us not fail to take Calcutta, in view of the progress already made, as one of the first points of emphasis in our metropolitan development.

Asansol

In addition to our two strong districts in Calcutta, namely, the English and the Vernacular, we have two strong district centers at Asansol and Pakaur. Asansol is under the efficient direction of superintendent H. H. Swan. Here we have a property headquarters which it would be difficult to match. It is situated on a hilltop overlooking the surrounding oil land. From this site can be seen scores of smoke-stacks representing coal mine shafts and steel plants. Asansol, so some say, is destined to become the Pittsburgh of India. Aside from the Roman Catholics and the State Church of England, we are the evangelical occupiers of this center. We have a boys' school and a girls' school. There is an English chapel in the heart of the city which ministers to the Anglo railway community.

In order to care for the great Hindustani work we had to take the pastor

of this English church at the last conference session and leave this chapel without pastoral guidance. It was with a burning heart that we did this. Our conscience was somewhat stricken in leaving this work uncared for, but where we had two great problems to solve and only a limited number of men, we had in all conscience to say that the quarter of a million unshepherded Hindustani was the greater and most immediate problem of the two; so it was not to neglect the one, but to take the other, that we made the change.

A new recruit for Asansol is needed immediately. It is possible that in view of the fact that we cannot hope for sufficiently enlarged appropriations, we may have to place a man in charge of the Asansol English Church and let him handle something of the Hindustani work along the railway line. In some of these steel plants in the vicinity of Asansol there are powerful American engineers, drawing huge salaries.

To properly occupy Asansol as a center there should be, (a) the district superintendent, (b) pastor of the English Church, (c) educational director for the schools that center there, (d) a missionary for the Hindustani people as a unit, altogether distinct from the regular work among the Bengalis. And this occupation would but open up new fields of conquest that would demand larger staff. Asansol is one of our strategic opportunities in India, but we have had to leave it at this last annual conference with only one American located in this district, namely, the district superintendent. If the home Church will give us appropriations and men, we will make Asansol a dominant force.

Gomoh

Beyond Asansol is Gomoh, which has been under the direction of an independent Holiness Mission. By opening up our Hindustani work in Calcutta and along the railway line it is probable that Gomoh should be held by us (inasmuch as the independent Mission has sold us the property because of financial embarrassment) as the center for the erection of our Hindustani boys' school and Hindustani girls' boarding school. This means a new missionary from the Board and also a staff from the Woman's Society. Gomoh can become a great mass movement center, comparable to Arrah, Ballia and Meerut. It will of course take time to develop this.

Suri and Bolpur

Across the way from Asansol, half way between that city and Pakaur, is Suri. This is the center of the Birbhum political district. In the Birbhum government district we have a headquarters at Bolpur, and the last year had a missionary in residence there. At this last Conference Session the missionary, Rev. J. P. Meik, went on furlough and after his furlough will retire. This leaves Bolpur in charge of one of our splendid Indian members of Conference, Rev. M. K. Chuckerbutti. Bolpur is the seat of the School of Tagore.

It is at this center that the famous English missionary and author and idealist, Rev. C. F. Andrews, has joined forces with Tagore, giving up his European connections and living entirely as an Indian, feeling that the proper way to evangelize India is to identify himself with the purely nationalistic Indian religious consciousness. Consider the fact that Birbhum political district

has the highest literacy test of any district in all of India; consider the fact that it is the home of several of the great intellectual leaders of India, such as Lord Sinha, who is not only the first Indian member of the peerage but also the first Indian governor of a province. The School of Tagore, the greatest living Indian, situated at Bolpur, gives us a great opportunity for work among educated Indians and an opportunity to relate ourselves to the reform movements under Christian impetus among Hindus.

By proper strategy, without over-emphasis upon proselyting, we could have a great intellectual Methodist leader resident at Bolpur and probably touch more vitally the springs of intellectual India than from any other center in all Asia. It is probable that this should be the home of Stanley Jones, rather than Sitapur in North India. If this were impossible, we must raise up another Stanley Jones and have him located at Bolpur.

Consider the fact that in the whole Birbhum political district we are the only Christian Mission now at work. By an arrangement of comity the whole district is now turned over to us as a territory for cultivation. Suri is the capital of the Birbhum government district. The English Baptists have been at work there for nearly a century. The war blasted their income. They have sold us the property, and I have recently had the privilege of seeing to it that the local Baptist congregation was organized as a Methodist quarterly conference, and we now must place a missionary of the Board in one of the good bungalows recently secured and we must also place representatives of the Woman's Society in the other bungalow, so that Suri may be dominantly occupied as the capital of this great district.

Pakaur

Pakaur touches the edge of the Birbhum political district, and a considerable portion of its work is now within the territory of this district. Ultimately there will be a new Methodist district headquarters, namely, Suri, which should be co-extensive with the governmental district called Birbhum. Pakaur would then enlarge itself toward the Santal territory and Asansol would be contracted on the Suri side and lengthened along the railway to Gomoh. Pakaur is a truly attractive missionary station. It has practically no European residents, with the exception of the missionaries and the government magistrate. It is admirably located for a great evangelistic and educational center. It has a good boys' school and girls' school, a splendid mission compound with satisfactory missionary residences, and is in the heart of a territory where no other missions are at work, where our forces have access to the Hindus, Bengalis, Mohammedans and Santals.

It is among the last named that the future development of this district will, in my judgment, take place. The Santals are a people without caste. They are altogether different from the Bengalis. By nature they are more upright, more straightforward. They are agriculturalists and are comparatively prosperous. A significant thing about the development of the work among them is that it will probably take the form of a great mass movement where the people will be baptized by villages and families. But from the very start the local community churches will be self-supporting. They are great givers.

At the recent session of the annual conference we were privileged to appoint

our new missionary recruit, Brother Boyd W. Tucker, to definite work among the Santals, and he is now beginning the study of that language. The field finance committee have acquired a bungalow on the other side of the town of Pakaur, along the road leading out into the thickly populous Santali regions, with the expectation that ultimately there will be erected a real Santali headquarters. The Woman's Society is looking in this same direction under the leadership of Miss Grandstrand. We are having our most regular baptismal increases among these people. The reports now coming to me since annual conference are that practically every Sunday twenty to thirty Santals are baptized. It will be seen by this that our two hopes for great evangelistic advance are (a) among the Santals, (b) among the Hindustani people. The Bengali is a much more difficult man to reach, but of course once reached, he is an intellectual and spiritual dynamo.

The Pakaur District is under the efficient leadership of Rev. C. H. S. Koch, one of our most thorough-going Methodist leaders. He has command of the Bengali language in superb fashion, and has the loyal support of all the missionaries and vernacular people in the district. Pakaur will become one of our great Methodist centers in India during future years.

Medical Program

Under the direction of Captain H. W. Knight, M.D., the Conference is developing a remarkable medical program. From his inadequately equipped residence and office at the Mission House on Dharamtala Street, Dr. Knight goes by Ford to the fever-stricken villages in the vicinity of Calcutta. Any wide-awake magazine writer from the wide-awake American publications could get from one day's association with Dr. Knight a story of romance which would capture the imagination of the American reading public. He is a veritable dynamo of energy. His initiative and inventiveness constantly surprises me.

I recently accompanied him on some of his tours. His entry into a village meant the cessation of trade. Men and women left their markets and their sales to bring to him those that were sick. He ministered unto them in tender fashion, and then preached to them the story of the Great Physician. Friends brought their diseased ones to his side. The crowds pressed around him, and it was now and then with tear-dimmed eyes that I saw the blind and the maimed hold up empty bottles which they had saved for the time of his coming. In no village did he stop long enough to care for all the needs. Swiftly we had to move to the next center so as to make the round according to appointment. Dr. Knight has dreams of a Methodist hospital in Calcutta, with a medical training school, where under the assistance of the government he could train sub-assistant surgeons and, in all the district and mission headquarters of our Methodism in Bengal, place native Christian medical men to be both the forerunners and the companions of the evangelistic message.

Advance Necessary

I plead seriously and prayerfully for larger appropriations to the Bengal Conference. It seems too bad that we are compelled to find in excess of seventy-one per cent of our money from the constituency within the bounds of the Conference. If you depend too largely upon local support in non-Christian com-

munities, together with government appropriations, you must trim your sails according to the ideals of the government that makes the appropriations and the constituency which supports you. Socially and economically this is a great leavening process, and I would not in any sense discount its worth. God alone will be able to tabulate the marvelous results achieved through this institutional policy. But the Bengal Conference has now arrived at the place where a great rising tide of evangelism is its only hope. It is truly at the place where General Foch found himself at one period of the war. Adjutants brought him word that they could hold out no longer on the present basis. "Then," said Foch, "if I can hold on no longer my only hope is in a commanding advance." These are the words of strategy for the Bengal Conference at this hour. By the most rigid analysis of our statistics at the recent session of the Conference, we came to the awful realization of the fact that last year we had a net loss of five hundred members. The membership, which has had a slow growth, numbers but few more than five thousand. Think what this means! It means that unless we turn the tide, the entire membership of our church could be wiped out within a decade.

More Workers

This great evangelistic passion so necessary now cannot be carried forward by the present staff. Our men are languishing, their health is breaking, because every man is carrying the load of a half dozen men. We are caught in the necessity of maintaining the institutions. No man can be released from his present institutional responsibility, because every institution seems to hold a commanding place that cannot be yielded. Our evangelistic advance will therefore depend upon increased re-enforcements in missionaries and money. If you will help us turn this corner we will show you one of the greatest spiritual advances ever achieved on the Mission field. This section of the world is ripe unto the harvest. You thrust in the sickle anywhere and gather the grain. Christian ideals have permeated the mass of society; but nothing except an aggressive, confident, well-supported, united attack upon the will of the people can change them from the mere acceptance of Christian benefits into devout and aggressive personal followers of Jesus.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 84,728 square miles, including Bengal, the largest province in India.

Population: 90,000,000.

Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873, and the Conference was organized in 1888.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: Includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, and Birbhum districts. Also work among the Santals.

Population: 500,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol civil subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.

Population: 15,000 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali, and Santali spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.

Industry: Center of coal industry.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; (Native) 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Rev. H. M. Swan and Mrs. Swan, Rev. L. H. Rupert and Mrs. Rupert. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rachel C. Carr, Eugenia Norberg.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Weaving School (Doyabaree), Leper Asylum, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

H. M. SWAN, Superintendent

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta and Darjeeling.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved, and clean.

Population: 1,100,000—largely immigrant. Hindus sixty-five per cent, Moham-medans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.

Industry: Extensive docks and dock-yards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles.

Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal mission.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Women's Union Missionary Society of America, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. John Byork (on furlough) and Mrs. Byork (on furlough), Rev. G. S. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, Rev. J. P. Meik and Mrs. Meik, Rev. G. A. Odgers (contract) and Mrs. Odgers (contract), Rev. G. Schanzlin (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Fannie A. Bennett, Ruth Field, Ava F. Hunt, Jennie E. Moyer (on furlough).

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Anglo Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Kidderpore Temperance Home, and Seamen's Mission (English).

Kidderpore

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, northernmost part of Bengal Province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Population: 17,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Barber, Laura V. Long, Lois Rockey and C. Josephine Stahl.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hills Girls' High School.

G. S. HENDERSON, Superintendent

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

Area: Work in the vernacular in Calcutta and vicinity.

Population: 2,700,000.

Tamluk

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore district, Bengal Province. Fifty miles from Calcutta on the Rupnarayan River.

Population: City 8,085 (1901); in the subdivisions there are 601,502 persons living in 1,578 villages.

Industry: Fertile fields produce rich rice crops.

Historical: Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, being the capital of the ancient kingdom of Tamralipta.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Frances Matteson.

Calcutta

Missionaries: Rev. D. H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, H. W. Knight, M.D. (contract) and Mrs. Knight (contract), Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley.

Institutions: Collins Institute and Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Lee Memorial Mission, Dispensary, and Girls' Boarding School.

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles—along both sides of the railway for 110 miles. Ganges on east; Raj Mahal hills on west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta. Residence of the Rajah. English magistrate court.

Population: Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali are spoken.

Industry: Center of great rice, jute, and stone producing country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. J. P. Meik and Mrs. Meik. W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Marie E. Johannsen (on furlough), Lela E. Payton, Hilda Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School (English), Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle School (Vernacular), Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

Bolpur and Rampur Haut

Area: 3,000 square miles (two circuits).

Location: In Birbhum civil district, on the railway, ninety and 136 miles respectively from Calcutta. Rampur Haut has a small community of Europeans. Bolpur is inhabited by brokers and grain dealers, and is the birth-place of Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet.

Industry: Rice producing and exporting.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Katherine A. Blair.

Institution: Dispensary (Bolpur).

C. H. S. Кочн, Superintendent

The Centenary

The last district and annual conferences held in the cold season of 1919 saw the initiation of the Centenary program, and our friends and supporters will thank God and take courage at what we have seen and heard. Special credit is due to Miss Pauline Grandstrand, who is our only Santali-speaking missionary in the Bengal Conference. Her contribution to the Centenary program as well as general evangelistic work in the villages, has been a notable one.

The signing of the prayer pledges (in many cases our illiterate Christians of the older generations affixed their thumb impressions) brought about a new interest in prayer as a regular practice of the Christian life. The pledge and the monthly cycle put a definiteness into this practice which it never before had, and many of the Santal Christians now know what prayer means. Early one morning I awoke and heard a curious mumbling noise on the lower verandah. The first streaks of dawn were slowly dispelling the Ganges haze off towards the east. Jumping up, and slipping quietly down, I found the Santal Chowkidar (watchman) on his hands and face a la Mohammedan, engaged in his morning devotions. His whole attitude was one of such earnestness that I rejoiced.

The unit system too, is admirably adapted to our village life. Each village has its unit, its local objective and watchword (kept secret from the others until the final rally) and its singing band, to preach the Gospel in song.

As a visible result, the attendance at the Sunday services has increased, they have enlarged their giving, and their hospitality towards the Christian teachers, Bible women and missionaries who come to visit them shows a marked increase. They are also, more concerned about their non-Christian relatives, a sign of genuine missionary spirit that rejoices our hearts.

Not only among the Santals, but throughout the whole district, the Centenary has meant a quickening in every line of activity. Our tithing band, instead of consisting of a few missionaries, now enrolls over a hundred people, and our monthly budget includes; Rs. 40 for the local pastor, Rs. 25 for benevolence, including help towards village Sunday schools, and Rs. 100 towards the district quota of Rs. 8,000 for permanent investment in the Conference and Mission Claimants' Funds, a monthly total of Rs. 165 or \$55.

At Bolpur, the small Christian community has organized a Centenary fund for poor relief, and all the workers have pledged a month's salary towards the fund.

During the month of March, and again during October, the greater part of the people of the Compound gathered for prayer every morning at six, using the Bengali prayer cycle.

The campaign for the increased sale of Scriptures was a marked success, some 1,100 portions being sold during March and April at five large centers. During the holiday month of October, a group of boys who remained in the hostel have disposed of Rs. 8-4-0 worth of books, which means over 500 Gospel portions, as most of them sell at one price (one-half cent).

From the standpoint of the home Church, the work and the results of the

Centenary are pre-eminently worth while. For the first time in the history of our Mission, we are out of debt, and can look the whole world in the face. The Culshaw Memorial Church, by the help of the friends just before the Centenary, and now with a gift from the Centenary is free from incumbrance, as well as the Mission bungalow. Now we are planning extensions, both here, and at Dhulian and Rampur Haut.

The Demonstration Farm

Our hearts are cheered and the work is strengthened by the arrival, long hoped for, and sometimes almost despaired of, of Halsey E. Dewey, in March of this year 1920. An agriculturist not only by college training, but because of a boyhood spent on the farm, and hence with the farmer's instinct. The Government has continued to help and hamper us, the help consisting of a small grant of Rs. 200 (\$66.66), small supplies of seeds, and the loan of implements; the hampering—of periodical visits from an overworked Indian official, and neglected promises, perhaps the result of official red-tape. Mr. Dewey besides his Demonstration Farm Work, as a missionary, is deep in the study of the language, and has rendered valuable assistance in the school recreation plans and Christian meetings of all kinds. I append his fresh view-point of the work:

"Work at Pakaur for a new missionary arriving upon a field while the district superintendent was enjoying the General Conference was a novel experience, but somewhat strenuous as well. The difficulty of understanding the people made the first weeks' labors seem very unfruitful, but by applying the steam and grease to all parts of the mission machinery, just like an old-timer, advising as to district work, commanding as to local work, and governing as well as settling the numerous troubles and perhaps trouble makers as well, the first months were successfully passed. Excursions were planned, and many trips with preaching and singing bands made into surrounding villages, as well as to the 'hot' (market) where many Gospels and religious books were sold. By interesting the larger school boys in the work, the bands of workers were enlarged and a great deal more enthusiasm shown.

"This has been an 'exceptional' year, as usual, in agriculture in Bengal. The late coming of the rains meant either a suffering from early drought or a like set-back, late planting. Here at Pakaur we have been experimenting with many new crops to prove their worth. Of five varieties of cotton tested, three were found successful, and we hope this will mean a furthering of cotton production hereabouts where we know there is a slight (!) need of some new clothes.

"American corn acclimated in India proved its worth by outyielding the native maize two hundred per cent, and the mouths of the Santals of this region are already watering for a taste of the new American wonder, which, as they say, 'doesn't know when to stop growing.' Juâr made a very good growth, one acre yielding enough to fill three underground silos. Sugar-cane in places where the wind did not play havoc with the brittle stalks, is ten feet tall and bids fair to make a bold strike at the sugar trust, at Pakaur at least. Meth, or the 'clover of Bengal,' found a place as a hay crop with great merit as well as a soil-corrector. Jute, our perpetual motion crop (that is, the farm produces it,

the Woman's Industrial Home makes it into rope, then the farm uses it, and raises more jute) was not good this year, because of the failure of the June rains. Nevertheless our large field of one bigha (one-third acre) produced about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mounds (220 lbs.).

"The rice crop is very poor, a 50 per cent yield being predicted by the authorities. Our rice 'showed up' well until an invading host of insects, for which as yet no sure destroying agent has been found, made a raid and did their worst.

"The 'farm' has many enemies. The average Indian man looks with doubt on our work and caste holds many an apt farmer in a 'white collar.' Invading bullocks, cows, goats, and our aerial enemies, crows, kites, and a million or so varieties of insects all join to keep us on the war-path continually. And yet through it all, we have hopes of proving that better agriculture, be it even on a small scale, will mean a better and bigger Christianity in India. Personal work, flavored with agriculture, to the farmer means new Christian farmers to raise better crops, and we hope better lives as well."

Cooperative Store

To give our people an idea of and experience in cooperation, we have planned a cooperative store, most of the detailed labor of which falls on Mr. Dewey's shoulders. Shares are sold only to Christians at present, and the staple commodities sold at a low margin profit. We trust this will prove a real community service.

Evangelistic Work

Interest in the good news of Deliverance is most marked among the Santals. In a group of villages some ten miles north of Pakaur, about 40 people are asking for baptism. Questioned as to her reasons, one woman said, "Look at me! Am I poor? Here are chickens, goats, cattle, rice. No, it is not for any worldly good. We are not satisfied. Our worship of the bongas (evil spirits) does us no good. We want the true happiness." This community refused this year to give the annual tribute of a goat and money to the Kali puja (worship) and we hope in time to baptize them.

Educational

The work goes on in the usual channels. The girls' school has 69 Bengalis and 41 Santals enrolled. Miss Payton, the superintendent says: "There has been a marked improvement in the class work done in the school due to changes in the staff. Out of eleven teachers only three are untrained and all have had at least one year's experience." The difficulty is to secure Methodist girls, and so secure a greater loyalty to our mission work.

The kindergarten grows, having an enrollment varying from 130 to 140. During the year a class of 23 older girls was admitted into full membership. Of the "old girls" alumni, five have become Bible women, six teachers, and two nurses. One is now studying at Isabella Thoburn College, one is in high school, one is in Bible training school, and four in normal training schools. Several although married, are doing Bible women's work or teaching in village schools.

In the Woman's Industrial Home we have 43 women, who this year besides their own work produced Rs. 859 worth of goods for sale.

Medical Work

Our faithful doctor, Miss Alley, with most limited space and meager equipment has treated 15,838 out-patients, and 340 in-patients. Rs. 464 has been collected in fees.

We look to the future with hope. The Pakaur District is happy, and grateful to the Church for giving us through the General Conference such a virile leader as Bishop Fisher. We pledge him, the Board, and the Church, our whole-hearted loyalty, for greater achievement in Christ's Kingdom.

Editorial Note.—In the Annual Report of 1919 C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch are incorrectly listed as "on furlough." Mr. Koch was a delegate to the General Conference of 1920 and Mrs. Koch remained at the work in India.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 12,115,217 (1911). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaiings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne. The Conference is divided into two districts—Burmese District, and Rangoon District.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have work in Lower Burma. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Mergui

Location: Between Moulmein and Penang on the sea coast.

Industry: A center for the mining of tin and other metals.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, The Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Mission in 1921.

Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 500,000. Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory; and the beauty of its work in silver.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Scotch Presbyterian, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. V. W. Abbey and Mrs. Abbey, Rev. C. E. Olmstead (on furlough) and Mrs. Olmstead (on furlough), Rev. N. A. Price, Rev. C. H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma Amburn, Agnes Ashwill, Phoebe James (on furlough), Alice M. McClellan (on furlough), Hazel Orcutt (on furlough), Elsie M. Power, Mary E. Shannon, Sadie Smith, Sadie Woodruff.

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Chinese Night School, Tamil School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls' School.

Pegu

Area: 5,754 square miles (1911). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,104 (1911). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. I. M. Tynan (on furlough) and Mrs. Tynan (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Bell and Mrs. Bell. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ethel L. Mabuice.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000 (1911).

Industry: The refiners of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles (on furlough) and Mrs. Boyles (on furlough), Rev. Ray Spear.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular School (Syriam), Anglo-Vernacular School, (Twante).

Thandaung

Location: In the civil district of Toungoo, 169 miles from Rangoon. City is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by motor stage with the railway station at Toungoo.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Fannie A. Perkins, and Charlotte J. Illingworth.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare and Mrs. Clare. W. F. M. S.: Misses Roxie Mellinger (on furlough), Grace L. Stockwell, Gladys Moore.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular School, Methodist School of Theology. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

C. H. RIGGS, Superintendent Burmese District

N. A. PRICE, Superintendent Chinese District

V. W. ABBEY, Superintendent English District

I. M. TYNAN, Superintendent Indian District

B. M. JONES, Superintendent Mergui District

BURMESE DISTRICT, 1920

C. H. RIGGS, Superintendent

Division of Work

The past year may be divided into three parts as far as the work of the district superintendents is concerned. For the first four months of the year Mr. Jones was on the field and acted as superintendent of the work. For the next four months no one definitely acted as superintendent but all worked together in a very harmonious way. We arrived on the field the last of August and have been trying to do what time and strength permitted since then. Mr. and Mrs. Tynan also left their work and home in Pegu to take charge of the boys' high school in Rangoon, from May until the last part of August. The teachers and the boys appreciated their ministrations.

Working Staff

The health of our missionaries and other workers has not been all that we could wish during the year, but the lives of all have been spared. Mr. Tynan has had difficulty with his throat and must proceed on furlough soon. Miss James' health has been poor and she much needs a change. The Finance Committee feels that the furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Boyles must be hastened

on account of the health of the latter. So with these furloughs urgently necessary our staff will be seriously depleted.

When we return to the other side and consider the reinforcements that are expected to arrive we are not without hope. One young man is expected about the end of the school year to help in the work of the boys' high school. Two or three families have been appointed to Burma—although their work has not been decided upon as yet. It will be difficult for new missionaries to take up tasks of experienced workers, but it is even more serious to assign new workers to places where the demands of the work are so heavy and so little opportunity is given for the study of the language. Some of us know how difficult it is to get a language under such conditions.

On the field we have not been able to find a large number of workers and this condition is serious. We need more teachers for our schools and evangelistic workers and the present outlook is that this need will increase more rapidly than the supply will become available.

The new grant-in-aid system has now been in operation over a year and the result has been that several of our schools have been receiving less assistance than under the old system. Our school managers have hesitated to increase the teachers' salaries and as a result many of our teachers have found it difficult to provide for their families with the necessities of life at such high prices. It is to be hoped that government may be induced to increase the amount of financial help given to aided schools.

The Centenary

We are all interested in the great objectives of the Centenary. Life service, stewardship of time and money, intercessions and all of the other activities are vital parts of our work at any time. So that in a very real sense, as we improve the quality of our work, as we extend it to wider fields, as we develop the spiritual life of our people, we are doing what we always have been trying to do and especially now as we try to redouble our energies we feel that we are doing Centenary work. In some of our stations and much less out in the villages we have not been able to have all of the departments actively at work. In some places our workers have not had time to do the things that were absolutely necessary. We have been so short both of missionary and native workers that the few have not been able to give the attention to the particular work known as Centenary work. Also when Mr. Jones and Mr. Olmstead went on furlough we lost the two who knew the most about the Centenary work and the two who had had the most to do with getting it started here in Burma.

Our collections have been larger, we have a larger number of titheers, we have quite a number of pledged intercessors and in some places a considerable interest has been aroused over some phases of the Centenary. The one fact that we have most to regret has been the small numbers of baptisms and accessions to the Christian faith. In some cases illness has interfered with direct evangelistic efforts. In others the time and strength of what workers were available had to be given to the routine work of schools. But we do not wish to excuse ourselves entirely for our small results in this regard. This is so vitally our chief task that we cannot allow ourselves to be turned aside

from it. Accessions will be reported on all of the circuits I believe, but nothing like the number we might wish to see. The opposition which we have experienced in some of our schools will be mentioned a little later.

Educational Work

Our educational work has gone on during most of the year without interruption and good results have been attained as far as numbers have been concerned. No new schools have been opened and no new buildings have been completed with the exception of the building at Twante. This building houses the youngest of our schools and is suitable for the needs of the school. The school has done very good work with only a small amount of missionary supervision.

The Department of Education is more generous with building grants and has given hopes of an additional grant for the school at Thongwa. This practically assures a good sized and very suitable building for the school at Thongwa and it is hoped that the new building will be ready to receive us by the time of the next conference.

The government has raised the qualifications for primary teachers so that they must have passed the high school examination before they can join the normal school. The number of those who pass the high school examination has not been large and those who do pass are generally looking for other kinds of employment. The salaries of the teachers also remain low compared with other lines of work. As a result we will seriously feel the need of teachers unless some change is made in the requirements. No doubt the quality of those who do pass will be of a higher order and this is encouraging for a higher type of teaching is needed.

The theological school for our Burmese men was opened at Thongwa and has been carrying on its work for a large part of the year. No part of the work of the mission has been more vital to the success of the work.

Anti-Christian Agitation

A very serious situation regarding most of the Anglo-Vernacular schools in Rangoon and many in the districts developed less than a month previous to conference. The primary cause was serious objection to some features of the new University Act. The university students almost without notice left the two colleges in a body and established themselves in something almost like an armed camp near the big pagoda.

Within two or three days the high schools and lower grade schools followed suit and a few days later a number of schools in the district did likewise. A number of serious features have attended this boycott, among which has been a bitter anti-Christian agitation. Many boys and young men have been led astray by agitators who have appealed to unworthy motives. There have been a number of new features in connection with this agitation and we can only hope that they may result in some good and we may well pray that we may be enabled to make wise use of the new characteristics which the Burmese people are manifesting.

Syriam Anglo-Vernacular Middle School

The present year began with a large influx of pupils from the vernacular

schools and monasteries, bringing our enrollment up to 184, which was 37 more than the average enrollment of the previous year. We were obliged to engage an additional teacher, making 8 in all, and to house the new class in the hostel. Our pupils made a good showing in the government seventh standard examination—9 out of 13 passed and two won government scholarships.

The second year of our experiment with a boarding department has confirmed our opinion of the need for one in connection with the Syriam School. This year we had 17 boys and two teachers in residence and it has not meant much additional work for the missionary. Three of the boarding boys were baptized this year and received on probation into the church.

The strike movement which has spread over the province has affected this school. On the 4th of January when the school reopened for the new year after the Christmas holidays only a small fraction of the pupils returned. A national school was opened in a nearby monastery and much pressure was brought to bear on all the pupils in attempting to force them into the new school. About 50 pupils remained loyal and about 20 more have since returned to the school. Many others who are not in sympathy with the strike are kept at home through fear of public opinion. We are carrying on our work as best we may under the circumstances, knowing that it is only a matter of time until all the pupils will be back in their places again.

Twante Anglo-Vernacular School

This school has just entered its second year. It has been a source of joy to the missionary since its first day. We have enrolled such a choice lot of bright boys and girls who have responded to the teaching and have paid their school fees so promptly. The teachers have toiled faithfully.

The school was registered by government last January and has been receiving financial aid since the beginning of the school year. With the increased resources made possible by the Centenary, we were able to purchase a fine site in the heart of the town and erect a commodious building including quarters of the headmaster. There are about 100 enrolled at present.

The Twante school is the only Burmese school in the mission which has escaped the widespread strike or boycott movement, but we have had some opposition to meet from the local Buddhist Association.

Thongwa Circuit—Educational

The chief work of the circuit during the year has been along educational lines. The Thongwa school experienced a remarkable growth this year. For years it has had an attendance of about 115. This year 171 boys and girls are enrolled. Most of these are non-Christians from the best homes in the district.

In this section, containing over 100 villages and 75,000 inhabitants, this is the only school giving Anglo-Vernacular training. The teachers, eight in number, are all Christians and every student gets at least an hour a day in religious training.

With the exception of a few repair costs and insurance the school is self-supporting. The fees do not pay all the bills but the Government gives a grant almost equal to the fees.

For 18 years we have been using a small condemned village jail for this school. When this became too small we moved two classes to the bamboo drill shed—no windows or doors, just roof and a wall to keep out the rains. Later we had to rent an adjacent building for two classes. The Centenary has provided half the funds for a new modern school house of brick. This will cost Rs. 50,000 and half the cost will be met on the field. This building has been started and would have been finished but for trouble in getting building material. From 275 to 300 boys can be accommodated and unless we are greatly mistaken the school will be filled inside of a few years.

Thongwa Circuit—Evangelistic

The time of the missionary is spent largely in trying to direct the native workers. The mission has always felt the need of a Workers' Training School. We have always had such a small missionary staff that it has seemed impossible to put aside a man for this task.

Last year it was decided to open such an institution and the missionary in Thongwa was asked to take charge in addition to his other duties. We had no students at first, and no school building, no hostel, no library, no experience. But we now have 4 students and we used our dining room for a class room, had the men stay with the workers, borrowed books, and so the Methodist School of Theology came into existence.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had its training school here and they were of great assistance to us. In fact, almost all classes enrolled students from both schools. During the rains the school is in session; during the dry season the students are sent out under the leadership of experimental workers to receive practical training.

The pastor of the church does excellent service in the Theological School and in the pulpit. In the dry season he spends much time in the jungle. Last year he enrolled 15 probationers. This year he has had to undergo a very severe operation and it will not be possible for him to do jungle work.

Financial

In financial matters the church has progressed. Five years ago the collections for ministerial support were Rs. 121, for benevolences, nothing. Last year the figures were Rs. 6,361 and Rs. 455 respectively.

Bishop Fisher

All unite in giving a hearty welcome to Bishop and Mrs. Fisher.

RANGOON DISTRICT

C. E. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent

On Furlough

This report is being written at sea while we are being steadily carried homeward to America, and the labors of five and one half years in Burma are being left behind. They have been busy years and happy ones. We should not now be turning our backs upon this land of our adoption were it not that repeated

illnesses have necessitated furlough earlier than we expected or desired. We go away weakened in body but strong in our hope that God will make it possible to return to Burma, the land of promise.

English Work—Educational

The English schools have continued their good work. The Thandaung School has had a record enrollment of over 70 boys and girls, and every available space in the large building is occupied. A new Delco electric lighting plant was installed at the beginning of the school year, adding materially to the comfort of all. Our students and teachers of the school have assumed responsibility for a large part of the cost of the installation, and it will soon be entirely paid for. The school has also purchased a new Overland motor car to provide the means for the transport of the school supplies and passengers up the hill.

The enrollment of the Methodist Girls' High School, Rangoon, has been about the same as in other years. The results of work done have been encouraging. At the last examination all the Seventh Standard girls passed and nearly all of the high school girls. The Company of Girl Guides in the school is proving a great help in training the girls in self-expression and resourcefulness. The library fund has been started as a memorial to Miss Wisner, who spent many years in the school. Friends in America and India and Burma are contributing to the success of this project. The new school buildings long talked of and hoped for have not materialized yet, although the plans are taking more definite shape, and a fund has been started in the school for the new building.

We hope this conference may be able to arrive at some definite conclusion with respect to a school for European boys. Every year we delay in this important matter means the loss to the church of the boys who would be supporters in the later years if educated now in our schools, and a loss to the Kingdom in that our boys are not receiving during the years of adolescence that spiritual training and preparation which we feel we are peculiarly fitted to give them.

Methodism has for years made an important contribution to the equipment for the life of European and Anglo-Indian girls in Burma. A few boys have received a similar training at our hands. It is our privilege as well as our duty to provide adequately for the symmetrical development of our important English work in Burma, and we trust that we may do so.

English Work—Evangelistic

Epworth Memorial Church has seen another year of progress in spite of the pastor's illness and absence from the church and its work. The Rev. V. W. Abbey and his wife, who arrived late in August have had charge of this work.

The church entered 1920 with a balance of indebtedness of Rs. 11,000 and we closed the year entirely out of debt. Over Rs. 7,000 have been paid this year, practically the whole of which has been realized from the members and friends of the church. It will be a time of great rejoicing when the last of this heavy burden is paid off.

The various departments of the church have been busy. In the Sunday

school two classes in teacher training have been held, one for the adult teachers in the school, and the other for some of the high school students who hope to be teachers. In the Junior and Epworth League, the programs have often been put into the hands of younger members so that they might learn how to conduct themselves in public and lead meetings. The results have been exceedingly worth while.

One hundred and fifty feet of land between the church and the school on Lewis Street has been sold by the mission. This leaves the remaining fifty feet nearest the church free, the expectation being that Epworth Memorial would require this land for the social center which it contemplates building in the near future.

Indian Work

Methodism's work for Indians in Burma is only a fraction of what it should be. With over half of the 300,000 people in Rangoon made up of Indians, and with over 900,000 Indians in all Burma, and with a large number of Christians of Methodist, Wesleyan, and Congregational denominations emigrating annually from India to Burma, there is need for more Methodist workers among Indian people in Burma than one woman missionary, three preachers, five teachers, and one aged Bible woman.

Many of these Indian people are transients in Burma. But many others have made Burma their home. The shackles of caste have been loosened in their leaving the old home. Better wages soon raise them above the condition of abject poverty. New work, new living conditions, new associates make them accessible to the Gospel message. Those who are Christians already need help lest they lose heart and backslide, or the greed for gain kills their faith. We are only touching the fringe of our opportunity.

The Anglican and Baptist Churches have large plans for progressive work among Indians here. They are spending money for schools and are sending out missionaries and evangelistic workers. Still the need is not met or the opportunity exhausted. The Methodists should have at least one full time missionary for evangelistic work among the Indian peoples. He should be free to direct evangelistic work in villages and towns in lower Burma, organize village schools, seek out and interest in Christian work, those scattered Methodists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists, who have come to Burma and who are out of touch now with any Christian movement.

Our acquaintance with Indian work has been extensive enough to assure us that if the conference of 1920 should appoint such a man and arrange for an adequate supply of workers, in five years there would be more Methodist Indian Christians in Burma than there are now of all races in Burma. Methodism has a responsibility towards the Indians which no other church can fill.

The membership of the Pegu, Rangoon, and Dallah Tamil churches has increased, and the churches have contributed heartily to the support of their respective pastors. In the Rangoon church there is an evangelistic band which has been active in holding street meetings and musical entertainments. The Hindustani congregation has been without a pastor since the Rev. John Emanuel returned to India, but we hope soon to have another pastor to look after the work.

Chinese Work

The past year has witnessed the beginning of a new project in the hostel for Chinese boys in Rangoon. A piece of property situated just outside the crowded Chinese section of the city, was purchased by the mission and in the wooden building thereon a boarding department of the Anglo-Chinese School for boys was opened. The property was acquired too late to have a large number this year, about 12 boys being accommodated.

In May we received notice from the Rangoon Municipality requiring that within 30 days the old building which served for school and church purposes be demolished. It had been condemned three years before and an extension secured to this date, of all of which we were unaware, when we bought the property. A conference with the Municipal officers secured an extension of two more years from that date when we hope the money may be available to put up a structure for church, social and educational purposes to meet the varied needs of the work.

The day and night schools have both been flourishing. The highest enrollment in the boys' school has been 105, an increase of 50 per cent over last year. The school has been recognized by the Government and a liberal grant of Rs. 2,400 made toward the year's expenses. Over Rs. 5,000 were raised from the Chinese community for the new Ford truck which now takes 40 children to and from the school daily. This bus with the school's name on its side in large white letters has been an excellent advertising medium as well as a source of convenience to the children. It was thought for a time because of the absence of financial help from America the night school would have to be closed. But pupils were eager to enter and so with some retrenchment in the staff the school was opened and is now flourishing. From this source several have been led into the Christian faith.

The Chinese Girls' School has continued to flourish. In February reinforcements came for the Chinese evangelistic work in the person of Miss Charlotte King. She had, however, barely begun the study of the language when Miss McClellan's illness and departure in July on furlough made necessary her taking charge of the school work. There have been about the same number of pupils enrolled this year as last. In September new quarters, larger and better lighted and arranged, were secured in Crisp Street.

A new dormitory in Pegu has proved a real asset to the school. Sixteen boys have been accommodated there this year. The total enrollment for the year was 80. Efforts have been made to relieve the problem of many languages in the school. With Hokien, Cantonese, Hakka, and English in the different departments of the school the best results have been impossible.

The church in Rangoon has had its problems during the year. Payment on the interest of the debt, in addition to the support of the pastor, have taxed the church heavily. Occasional dissensions within the church have hindered the spiritual growth. Still there has been progress. On a recent Sunday five new converts were baptized, and several have united with the church. Mr. C. G. Lan who has been pastor for three years' returned to China, and Mr. C. E. Fang was appointed in his place. Special efforts have been made to interest non-Christians in the services through illustrated lectures and special evangelistic meetings.

The church in Pegu has maintained a healthy spiritual tone, and the congregation has grown as well as the church membership. In Rangoon the Cantonese church has been revived through the efforts of Mr. Tan Cheng Un who acts as pastor, and several new people have become interested in the gospel through its work. On all sides there is more of cooperation and harmony and other evidences of the spirit of God than has been known for some time.

The Centenary

In all the churches in the district, some work has been done in connection with the Centenary. In the Chinese and the English Churches the Unit System has been inaugurated. In some places, contests have been started between the Units. The presence in India of a large supply of Centenary literature in English has been a great help to the church, and some Centenary literature has been distributed in the Indian church, although here no organization has as yet been accomplished.

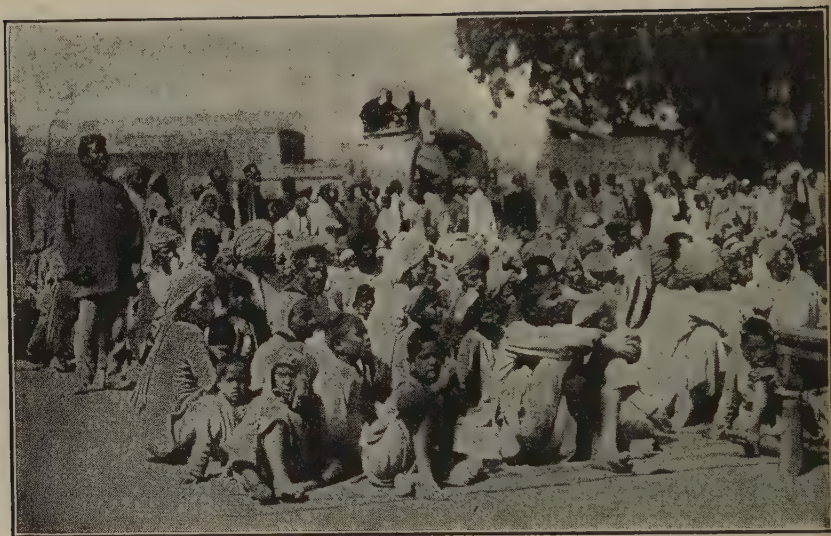
Three sets of slides and one of the Centenary stereopticons were brought back to Burma by returning Central Conference delegates and these pictures have proved of real interest. In the Rangoon Chinese Church they have been instrumental in drawing in two or three times the usual number of non-Christians at the evening meetings.

We had hoped to have before this a fortnightly Centenary Bulletin in Chinese, but lack of type at the only Chinese newspaper office in Rangoon and the difficulty of getting all material translated into Chinese has made this and other Centenary printing impossible. Considerable attention has been awakened as the result of the visit to Burma of J. W. Pickett and J. R. Chitambar of the Centenary organization of India. Stewardship and Life service have been emphasized and new tithers have been enrolled. Several young people have signed the Life Service Declaration.



Erecting the New Science Building at Lucknow Christian College.

LUCKNOW AREA



Evangelistic Preaching at a Great Religious Fair, or *mela*, in Northwest India.

THE LUCKNOW AREA

BISHOP FRANK W. WARNE

I think I may as well begin by saying there is great rejoicing in India through what, if not directly yet surely indirectly can be attributed to the Centenary. I mean the increased Episcopal leadership. The Bishops who were in India welcome their new comrades and rejoice in such a division of responsibility and territory as makes more intensive work possible. We are further grateful that Bishop J. E. Robinson, though retired, is still with us as Secretary of our Board, and that we have the advantage of his mature judgment and counsel.

In order to help the Church at home to a better understanding of what I am finding in my area since returning from General Conference I feel that I must tell some of our discouraging problems, as well as our encouraging progress, for we have both.

Our Discouraging Problems

A Hindu became a Mohammedan, so pleasing a wealthy Mohammedan that he set the new convert up in business. Soon his new co-religionists suspected him of still worshipping idols and set a watch upon him and caught him in the act. They brought him before his benefactor, who said to him, "You profess to be a Mohammedan, then why do you worship idols?" The new convert smilingly answered, "Sir, I have indeed become a Mohammedan, but why should I neglect, insult and bring upon me the wrath of the many gods my ancestors have worshiped for centuries." Suppose that man to have become a Christian convert and you have one of our problems.

Throughout my boyhood and early ministry I marvelled at the way the children of Israel, after all the wonders God had wrought for them, could so easily and so often fall back into worshipping idols, and at how this condition continued through centuries in the promised land. I marvel less since I daily witness the fear new converts have that they may offend and bring upon themselves the wrath of their former gods. When sickness and trouble come upon them from the heathen people around them they hear but one explanation—"The gods are angry." This is pressed home on them the more intensely when their former priests lose their accustomed fees.

Great multitudes of our Indian Christians have wholly forsaken their former gods, but others in times of stress are still tempted to say, "Why should I neglect and bring upon me the wrath of the gods my ancestors worshiped for centuries." This is one of our very hardest problems, but it is yearly becoming easier to overcome, for Christianity has so permeated the thought and philosophy of India that vast numbers of educated non-Christian Indians have forsaken the worship of idols because they now see that it is both unreasonable and useless.

The unrest and reaction that has followed the war in almost every land has been intensified in Mussulman India. There has been much resentment over the after-war settlement with Mohammedan Turkey and over the fact that part of the Indian Army is being kept away from home in the Middle East. Because

of the trouble at Amritsar last year many Hindus and Mohammedans have united in a call for non-cooperation with government and complete home rule. While provincial and national councils have been granted to India, in which India is well represented, yet many consider the concession late in point of time and that it does not give India all she desires. All this produces an element of uncertainty as to what is just ahead of us, but our work moves on and our people are very hopeful.

In all northern India we have almost famine conditions with food prices higher than in most former famines.

Encouraging Progress

The excessive cost of living which made the increase of missionary salaries and of all Indian workers an absolute necessity, the loss by exchange, the increase in transit expenses greatly reduced the work of most missions in India, but the Centenary has made it possible for our Church to meet these new conditions and maintain her work and workers and to go on expanding. Only those who are working beside other missions that have been compelled to retrench can appreciate this timely help that the Centenary has given us in India.

We have not pushed at this time of the excessive expense in building all the building and equipment asked for in the Centenary. We have preferred to let wait for more normal prices and conditions every building project possible in order that the Centenary money may go as far as possible, but where we could not wait the Centenary has come to our relief and thus prevented injury to our work and made possible important advances.

Lucknow Christian College and the Centenary

The most noted advance in my conferences is in the Lucknow Christian College. Here a Centenary grant has enabled us to meet the Government conditions and therefore they have helped so generously that the College has been greatly enlarged to meet new conditions.

The decision of government to establish a University of the "Unitary" type at Lucknow, and the proposed reforms in higher education involved in the carrying out of the plan required the complete reorganization of our college and high school. For a time it appeared that the necessary readjustment would result in greatly decreasing the usefulness and influence of the institution. At this critical juncture, however, the Centenary movement by sending on money with the assurance of adequate financial support made it possible to project a constructive programme, which upon completion will greatly increase the effectiveness of the institution both as an educational and evangelistic agency.

This scheme of reorganization adopted includes the acquiring of several acres of very valuable land, and the erection of new buildings to the value of about \$150,000, of which the government because the Centenary was able to meet them has pledged the unparalleled government grant of \$103,000. This new plan provides for greatly strengthening our school of commerce and high school plant; gives new science buildings, with up-to-date equipment; a new school building meeting all modern requirements; a new school hostel with accommodation for over one hundred boarders; a splendid full-size playground located

between the school and the hostel buildings; and electric lights and fans for all the buildings of the institution.

Aside from new buildings and modern equipment, the Centenary plans for the institution include a larger and more efficient staff of teachers in each department, and the securing of an endowment of \$300,000 which will safeguard the institution from the vicissitudes of uncertain grants-in-aid and fee income. The Centenary has made it possible for us to have the new science blocks nearing completion, the foundations of the new school and Hostel Buildings laid, and it is expected that the entire new plant will be ready for use by the opening of the new session in July, 1921. All this puts our Lucknow Christian College in a first place among the colleges in India.

Pauri High School

Rev. H. H. Weak writes, "The sending of \$15,000 by the Board in 1918 for a new high school in Pauri was a most fortunate thing, for it enabled me to go to government with a definite proposition for reconstruction, which was accepted, and the government has given a grant of Rs. 92,967 towards this project, Rs. 40,000 of which has already been paid. The contract for the construction of the building was given in May and the work is going forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

"The assurance of the high school being again reestablished encouraged me to go ahead with the new Christian dormitory, and for this the government has given a grant of Rs. 55,721, and the splendid building, which will provide accommodation for at least 75 boys, is now nearing completion. The Centenary has pledged \$4,000 for this project and this is expected by the end of the year. Along with the new building enough repairs on the existing buildings and some reconstruction has been made to provide quarters for at least 75 more boys, and when the entire plant is ready we shall be able to accommodate about 200 boys.

"But the best of all is the new moral tone and uplift that have come to our people. They were discouraged, and very little effort was being put forth; now they are full of enthusiasm and courage and they are generously and gladly responding to every call. This year we had 124 baptisms, which is the largest number we have ever had in this district, and I feel confident that we shall make an even better showing in the coming years. Our church was stationary and dying, whereas it is now growing and in a state of health. Many backsliders have been won back into the Kingdom, and we hope soon to have those that remain. Most of these achievements are due to the Centenary effort and the new vision of the church."

Tuberculosis Sanatorium

We have for years been losing our boys who had tuberculosis in our boarding schools and by being compelled to leave them there others have been infected. But once more the Centenary has helped by giving us a medical missionary for that work and funds for property and equipment. Here again the government has met us and given us a site on an elevation of 3,000 feet, in the most ideal location, and a set of buildings we could not build for \$150,000, at a rental of \$100 a year. It was intended for use as a sanatorium for troops by

the government, but is not now in use. So our sanatorium is already open and in full swing, and we all rejoice.

A Mission Bungalow

In Lodipur an old mission residence with a thatched roof has been replaced by a proper missionary's home, which tends toward health and good work. This represents a type of relief the Centenary will give us in many places, not only for our missionaries but for our Indian ministers. The housing of our missionaries and Indian ministers and educationalists is one of the great problems of our mission field, and the Centenary will largely solve this for us.

India's Centenary Finances

Knowing as I do India's poverty, when our Centenary commission set our India asking at five million rupees, I felt that we were indeed facing the impossible, but the impossible is now coming to pass. Our real financial drive is not to take place until February, 1921, but now in December, 1920, three districts—one a jungle district, one a city district, and one a new district—have gone over the top. One city church has also gone over the top, and one mass movement circuit has met its quota and increased its former giving thirty fold. We are now sure that all India is going over the top.

But that is the smaller part of it for we are in a most encouraging manner getting our village Mass Movement Christian communities organized for future self-support, aggressive evangelism and self-propagation, and a real live church in India. I have been in India over thirty years and many times my heart has been stirred with the great spiritual movements that have enabled me to see our Church grow from under ten to over four hundred thousand souls, but at no former hour has my heart been so filled with hope as at present.

Best of All

The spiritual life of our Indian leaders has been greatly quickened, deepened, and they are having entirely new visions of the future of Christianity in India. I have been able to be present at sixteen out of the twenty-seven District Conferences in my area since my return from General Conference, and in every case, and in some in a most wonderful manner, I have witnessed a new consecration to the work and special infilling of the Holy Spirit. As a sample of what is happening in many places and what is the real source of our new hope, I will insert a report of Rev. H. J. Sheets, concerning a district conference at which I was not present.

"And what shall I say to the Conference itself? Never did a Conference begin less auspiciously nor close more triumphantly. It began with a church trial and with bad feelings; it closed with a victory in which everyone was atmospherized and horizoned by God.

"Never in my experience have I witnessed anything like last Sunday evening's service. Mr. Chitambar preached a great sermon on Acts 1: 8, on witnessing for Jesus. He made the point that we must follow God's order: 1. Holy Spirit. 2. Power. 3. Witnessing. He tried four times to close the meeting, but the Holy Spirit was now in control and doing His Office. The workers, as well as the school boys and girls were brought under mighty conviction and for an

hour agonized in prayer. They lay with their faces to the floor and wept as though their hearts would break. A layman was the first one to get complete victory. Filled with the Holy Spirit and with holy joy, he went about exhorting the people: 'Cease your weeping. Rejoice for Jesus is here. His joy and powers are in my heart. The devil has been driven out. Oh, receive, receive Him. Stop weeping. Rejoice!' A second layman was filled and it was a sight to gladden the angels above to see these two men exhort, pray and lead others into the light. As one after the other got the victory such shouts of triumph ascended as fairly shook the church. People became reconciled, old feuds were blotted out, victory over tobacco and other bad habits was given, joy unspeakable and full of glory took possession of the people. Heaven came down to Pauri and Christ became all in all."

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 50,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the location of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long, and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 31,000,000—nearly one tenth the population of the empire. Mission work touches 17,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), Wesleyan Methodists (southeast).

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 6,200 square miles. Includes the entire Shahabad Civil District of Bihar, that part of Ghazipur Civil District, United Provinces, which is south of the Ganges, and small sections of the Benares and Mirzapur Civil Districts.

Population: 3,100,000. Methodist responsibility is about 3,000,000. Hindu and Urdu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906. The present district was formed in January, 1919, by cutting off the southern section of the Ballia-Arrah District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges, and twenty miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the railway.

Population: 46,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna M. Abbott (on furlough), Ruth Hyneman, A. Ludgate.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Raghunathpur).

J. W. PICKETT, Superintendent

A Record of Growth

Four years ago there were three circuits in the Arrah division of the Tirhut District. There were seventeen paid male workers and slightly over 1,700 Christians. Today, in the Arrah District (formerly Arrah division of Tirhut District) we have 13 circuits, 46 paid male workers and 6,668 Christians. Arrah District was organized two years ago.

My Predecessors

During the four years I have been here, I have grown increasingly conscious of the greatness of the work done by my predecessors, Rev. A. L. Gray and Rev. F. M. Perrill. The former, as the founder of the work, through much privation and sacrifice, gave the work an excellent beginning. The first converts tell stories of "Gray Sahib" that make him seem like a fountain from which flowed streams of energy and kindness. To my immediate predecessor, Mr. Perrill, many tributes are due. He brought the work to a state of great efficiency and prepared the way for the large ingathering now taking place.

Extending our Borders

This year the Chunar circuit came to us from the Allahabad District of the Northwest Conference. Chunar is a town of about 10,000 population, located 120 miles west of Arrah, on the main line of the East India Railway, connecting Calcutta with Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, and "all points North and West." For 140 miles along this main line and for 75 miles along the Grand Trunk line of the East Indian Railway our church has entire right of way and undivided responsibility except at Moghalsarai, where the Wesleyan Church of England and the independent Pilgrim Mission each have one preacher, and at Chunar where the Church Missionary Society has a church building with a resident pastor and a small school taught by a Methodist layman, who is one of our local preachers.

New Property

The Church Missionary Society formerly maintained an extensive but unsuccessful work at Ahraura, an important interior town, about 20 miles from Chunar. For financial reasons they have been compelled to discontinue their work there and at their suggestion we have arranged to purchase their property. Our church has also worked in Ahraura for years and has a Christian community there and in the neighboring territory. The property consists of a church, several preachers' houses and a day school. Extensive repairs must be undertaken on this property at once.

In Buxar, repairs on the property secured from the Trustees of German Mission property have been carried out. An excellent home for a preacher has been made by a comparatively small expenditure in remodelling and repairing some old abandoned houses once used as servant quarters.

In Bagain, a Hindu landowner has given as a Centenary contribution a choice plot of land on which we hope to soon erect a church, a parsonage and a school.

The Centenary

The Centenary campaign in India has been an inspiration to our people in this district. The emphasis upon the use of our spiritual resources has greatly increased their faith and has made intercessory prayer an active force in our midst. Hundreds of people now stop work every day at the setting of the sun and spend two minutes or more of prayer. Our preachers report that sometimes they come upon Christians praying in the fields and even on the roadside.

The financial campaign of the Centenary has already achieved some excellent results. Contributions for pastoral support and all benevolences have increased 80 per cent over last year. Every circuit in the district shows an increase of over 50 per cent in collections. The intensive campaign for Centenary subscriptions is not due to begin for some weeks but already 70 per cent of the district apportionments has been pledged.

Scripture and Tract Distribution

Last year's record of more than 16,000 Scripture portions sold seemed hard to duplicate when this year's work was planned but a much better record has been made. Over 26,000 portions have been sold. Every preacher, every

school teacher, many school boys and some volunteer laymen have sold Scriptures. Tracts distributed this year have also been far in excess of the number distributed in previous years, amounting to 82,921. In the campaign to distribute 100,000,000 tracts and sell 5,000,000 Scripture portions in five years as a Centenary objective the workers of the Arrah District will exceed their quota.

Temperance and Prohibition

One of the features of our work this year has been a campaign against the liquor shops. Our preachers have taken the lead in an agitation that has so aroused the public in several of the cities and towns of this district that the liquor shops have had to close for weeks for lack of customers. In our preaching services on the streets we have urged the Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians to unite in demanding that the liquor shops be permanently closed. The transfer of the Excise Department to the elected members of the Reform Government makes this a critical period for temperance and we consider that our Church is called of God to lead in arousing people of all communities to combat the liquor traffic and call for its entire prohibition.

New Circuits

At the District Conference which met in Arrah early in November five new circuits were formed and one circuit formed last year was merged with the older one as the shortage of workers did not permit its development at this time. We now have 13 circuits.

Sassaram

Of the new circuit centers, Sassaram is the most important. This is a city of about 20,000 population and is historic as the chief center of Mohammedan culture and influence in this region. There are several historic Mohammedan buildings there—relics of the rule of Mohammedan conquerors. It is now the headquarters of a subdivision with a population of over 400,000.

Jagdishpur

Jagdishpur, an interior town of 10,000 population, where our Church began work in July, 1919, has also become a circuit center. All of the land upon which this town is built and most of the land between points on two railways in opposite directions eight and nine miles distant, comprising many thousands of acres is owned by an Englishman. I baptized our first converts at Jagdishpur in the fall of 1919 and the new circuit starts with over 200 Christians.

Extent of our Occupation

In the central part of the district we have a territory about 20 miles wide by 30 miles long where the circuit boundaries meet and each pastor has his field definitely outlined. The work there should develop intensively. There are still in that region, 200 villages that have hardly been touched by the Church, and in the villages where regular services are conducted there are tens of thousands of people who know next to nothing about the Gospel of salvation through Christ. Only four of the circuits are entirely surrounded by other circuits. The remaining nine face the challenge of "the region beyond." To

occupy the territory of this district for which we are responsible will require at least 100 additional preachers. We have territory that will ultimately form several districts. The population exceeds 3,000,000.

A Challenge to the Church's Statesmanship

The Board of Foreign Missions has only one missionary here. Before the war, Gossner's Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Germany maintained two missionaries in Buxar and one in Dehri-on-Sone. By action of government no German missionaries are allowed to live in India and by the action of the Bihar and Orissa Missionary Council other missions are requested to consider this territory as occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is essential that we place more missionaries here. The trustees of German Mission property gave to us a year ago, the bungalow in Buxar in which the German missionaries lived. It is still empty. The government has invited us to take, on a long-term lease, the property formerly used by the German Mission in Dehri-on-Sone.

Girls' Boarding School

Miss Edna Abbott came to Arrah in August, 1918, to open our girls' boarding school. She began with 12 girls in rented property which offered few comforts. The school has now 50 girls enrolled.

Boys' Boarding School

The boys' boarding school has been crowded to the limit throughout the year. We have been compelled to refuse admittance to many boys who are eager for a Christian education. The school building and hostel for which we have longed for years has not yet been made possible.

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 15,300.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill.

Institutions: Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Pasra).

F. M. PERRILL, Superintendent

The Centenary

The Centenary has been the big word during the year. It has in a special way affected Ballia District, because a year ago the district superintendent was appointed Conference Executive Secretary and instructed to spend half his time pushing the Conference Centenary Campaign. This took him away from Ballia a great deal, but the inspiration received from seeing the whole Conference in action will in the end help to carry out the District campaign.

The People of India

Roughly speaking India has three classes of people, the landowners, the merchant-craftsmen, and the laboring class. The first consider themselves superior to actual labor, the second concern themselves with their own shops or trades, and the third bear the burden and heat of the day. This third class has often been called the "depressed class." Most of them are desperately poor, and are dependent upon others for their living. They live in a condition of serfdom that ties them to the land.

The landowners are jealously guarding what they call their rights over the laboring class. They resent any attempt to interfere in the arrangement which has always existed, by which they get their farming done and in return are supposed to feed the laborers. Already the industrial development of India has drawn away many laborers for factory and railway work. The wages of labor are increasing and this has affected the village and rural situation. There is not the superabundance of labor there once was and the landlords are finding that it costs to produce their crops. They are not ready to agree that it is their duty to provide better living conditions for their laborers.

It is not surprising that the Gospel of Christ has brought a response among those of the laboring class. The landlords fear they will lose their power over these people, so they do all they can to frighten them and to hinder the growth of the Kingdom. They have called to Ballia some Arya Samaj leaders who are trying to stop the movement toward Christ. They have had local and temporary success, but they do not realize that obstructions will not accomplish their ends. They can frighten for a while but the depressed peoples of India will not be content, and will not always fear. The Christian appeal comes with the promise of life and larger opportunities and it is bound to be heard.

There are many indications of a growing spirit of independence on the part of our Christians, and their old associates who have not yet been baptized. They are realizing more than ever that Hinduism offers no salvation for them. They are expecting persecution but they are preparing their hearts for it. In two villages, in the center of the worst persecution, 83 people were baptized. Some of them have been beaten and their crops stolen but they have stood fast.

Ballia Training School

Ballia Training School has a vital connection with our evangelistic work. During the year 5 men were sent out into the work—3 into Arrah District and 2 into Ballia. These men came to us from the villages, untrained and untaught. We are sending them back to their own people with a preparation that will enable them to teach and lead. We have 19 men in the Training School. The wives of the students have made great progress in their studying and in the eyes of India this is the greater wonder. That these humble, untaught women have been taught to read is a miracle, and has a great effect upon the thought life of the community where such a woman goes.

Boys' Boarding School

The boys' school in Arrah has 26 boarders. Some are sons of preachers.

The others come from the villages. They still live in poor quarters but have made good progress.

Medical Work

Dr. E. M. Baksh has continued her work at Rasra. We have not yet been able to put up the buildings where our workers can live when treatment is needed. As a district we are grateful for the help which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is giving us through their dispensary

Christian Community

We have baptized 149 during the year, which is almost twice the number for last year. I believe this indicates that the time of fear is passing away and that many will be willing to come out boldly for Christ during the coming year.

The total Christian community numbers about 5,000 and our working force is about 30. All the workers are tithers. The amount of self-support was almost doubled and in addition Rs. 719 were raised for benevolent collections.

Scripture Sales

Great interest was taken in selling Scriptures, and three times as many were sold this year as last. In one Hindu fair Rs. 52 worth of one pice Scripture portions were sold, which means 3,328 copies. Never before have the non-Christians so willingly purchased the Word of God. At one place 150 portions were sold in an hour.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 4,655 square miles. Includes Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Location: Geographical center of the North India Conference.

Population: More than 2,500,000. Hindus, 2,007,148; Mohammedans, 481,663; Christians, 17,170.

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand district, on the junction of two railways. 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

Population: 129,462.

Industry: Manufacture of furniture.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856. First public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the Mutiny, and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core, Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Rev. C. D. Rockey, Rev. S. S. Dease, M.D. and Mrs. Dease, M.D. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eleanor M. Chalmers (on furlough), M. B. Dennis, Esther Gimson, M.D. (on furlough), Eva M. Hardie, Ida G. Loper (on furlough), Alice Means, L. E. Huffman, M.D.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Bible Training School.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on the railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. B. T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. C. H. Monroe and Mrs. Monroe. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Ashbrook (on furlough), Ethel M. Calkins, Grace Honnell, Mary Means.

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Christian Boys' Boarding Orphanage and Industrial School (Shahjahanpur). *W. F. M. S.:* Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School.

Lodipur

Institution: Dispensary.

N. L. ROCKEY, Superintendent, 1920

B. T. BADLEY, Superintendent, 1921

Bareilly's Beginnings

What memories cluster about this name? The city of Methodist beginnings in India! Here Dr. William Butler, first of the consecrated host of Methodist missionaries to Southern and South Eastern Asia, sixty-four years ago, entered a great city which was seething with corruption, buzzing with discontent, rampant with secret hatred of the European races, and was already planning and ready for a mutiny that appalled the nations.

Here he stood alone and faced the indifference of European officials. Mohammedans scoffed at his preaching of the cross of Jesus. Brahmans and their minions in self-sufficient complacency smiled at the temerity of the man who would attempt the impossible—the conversion of Hindus to Christianity.

Here was heard the first peculiarly Methodist Bazar preaching. Here, as the result of this message, was the first Indian convert, Zahur ul Haqq, baptized. Here was opened the first orphanage for children for whom others had no concern. In that day there was mercy in the Hindu heart and provision in its religion for cows and monkeys, birds and ants, but not for human waifs. Here the first converts were instructed and here the first theological school was established.

Here, J. L. Humphrey, pioneer in medical education for women, preached; and here fifty years ago, Clara Swain, the first medical woman of Methodism—possibly the first woman practitioner in all Asia—opened the door of hope to India's women. Here the first hospital for women was made accessible by American women for their Indian sisters. Here the zenanas were first visited.

Here Methodism opened, through the efforts of J. W. Waugh, its first press in foreign lands and sent out the first of many million pages of Christian literature in newspaper, tract, and book form. If Bareilly had no other record this would be enough to give it a place in history.

Bareilly Today

The present Bareilly District is composed of the major part of three civil districts, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit. It covers an area of 4,655 square miles, over which are scattered 5,090 cities, towns, villages and hamlets, in which live 1,538,000 people, cooking at 561,000 fire-places (homes among Hindus are reckoned not by the number of families, but by the number of fire-places where they prepare their food; often several generations in one group

or cluster of homes use one fire-place and family lines as known in America are little known here, as also are hotels, boarding houses and restaurants). Of this population Hindus are by far the more numerous, but Mohammedans have much the greater power and influence.

Christian Community

The Christian community numbers 19,231. This is an increase of 2,061 over last year and is largely accounted for by the addition of Sirauli circuit (formerly in Moradabad District), to Bareilly District. We had 1,109 baptisms, nearly half were new converts and their families, the remainder being Christian babies.

Our ministerial force (outside of the Theological Seminary faculty and students) consists of the district superintendent, one missionary, 14 Indian members of conference and 70 other workers of all grades. Only 86 evangelists, most of whom have the simplest training, for all this population! If they were evenly distributed over the whole area, each worker would have to cover 54 square miles and carry the message to almost 20,000 people, scattered about in sixty cities and villages, and representing 6,520 home groups!

Our converts, largely from the depressed classes, represent only 2,061 villages and wards of cities.

By far the larger part of the territory so far as visitation and the preached word is concerned, is absolutely untouched!

Mission By-Products

There are now living in this territory thousands who have been persuaded of Gospel truth but remain in the thralldom of caste awaiting a more convenient season. Hundreds of the best citizens of our territory have cut loose from idolatry and Brahminical leadership, who read the word and revere the Christ of the Gospels. Their numbers are growing in larger proportion than the number of visible converts.

Education has become more practical and more common. A higher type and standard of morality is already in evidence. The present ferment in Indian politics is a crude by-product of growth in moral and mental development started by the leaven of Christianity and fostered by the efforts of those who oppose Christ.

Where there were almost no orphanages a generation ago, except those fostered by Christians, now there are Hindu, Mussulman, and Arya Samaj orphanages, each vying with us for patronage; and they are doing a great work.

Where there were almost no aided schools but ours, now aided schools exist in many communities of other religions. Where at the beginning of our work a woman or girl who could read, was an almost unthinkable monstrosity, today many village communities have girls' schools. Girls up to ten years of age are found in many village boys' schools holding their own in the classes with their brothers; and it is not thought anything out of the way or especially extraordinary for them to be there. The last census numbered more than 6,000 literate women and girls—one-third of whom must have been Christians. The next census, almost due, will probably almost double that number.

The Centenary

The Centenary is now the one great topic here. Several thousand rupees were subscribed this last week—the first of our canvass by these who had not thought they could attain unto the grace of giving. I have seen joy in village groups at being asked to help make the world better through financial sacrifice.

The Theological Seminary

Dr. Core has had a big year in the Theological Seminary, assisted by Mr. C. L. Bare and Mr. P. S. Hyde, and the Indian preachers, H. L. Mukerjee, J. Devadasan and D. Wellington.

The seminary graduated a class of 21 energetic young men who are now at their posts. It has now its highest enrollment, 88, among whom are an interesting few who are pursuing their course in both English and Hindustani. The school rejoices in the gift of a choice lot of books by Dr. T. S. Wynkoop, former agent of the Bible Society.

Orphanage and Christian Hostel

The orphanage and Christian hostel at Shahjahanpur is being transformed. Mr. C. H. Monroe has charge of this work, assisted by Mrs. Monroe. This vigorous young couple have brought new life to this work—and the superintendent is glad to take a back-seat in an enterprise that has held the first place in his heart for thirty-five years. Miss Ashbrook also gave her services willingly here, when no other helper was available.

Girls' Orphanage at Bareilly

Miss A. Means has charge of the orphanage for girls at Bareilly. Ten of the 15 highest class girls passed the government examination, 24 girls were received into full membership, and it has been a very good year in spite of the epidemics that wrought havoc and brought deaths in the early spring. Miss Means has the assistance of a loyal, harmonious and capable staff.

The Bidwell Memorial Girls' School at Shahjahanpur has had a successful year under Miss Calkins. The school has the confidence of the educational department, and has been full to overflowing. Thirty more girls could have come had there been room for them. We have our greatest attendance from the Christian villages ten miles away. A bevy of girls from these villages await permission to come to Shahjahanpur. A substantial amount in fees has been raised.

City Zenana Work

Miss Hardie has charge of the zenana work of Bareilly city, and with her workers, has told the story of redemption to many women behind the purdah. They have a number of interesting Sunday schools and the Bible women have been no small factor in the development of Christian life among our converts, who are scattered throughout the city and nearby villages. They have carried practical messages to the zenanas for cleaner homes, healthier children, and general improvement. Similar work has been done in Shahjahanpur by Mrs. Rockey's staff of Bible readers and city school teachers.

Medical Work

Dr. Huffman in the original medical home at Bareilly, now the Clara Swain Memorial Hospital, has had a full year. She faced a severe epidemic of measles that destroyed hundreds in the city. She opened a babies' fold, and continued the nurses' class, graduating a promising group. Miss Huffman treated 8,089 out-patients, and cared for 569 in-patients, and Rs. 3,100 have been received from those who wished to show their gratitude for what the hospital had done for them.

This work is too severe for one woman. There is ample room for several women doctors and the greatest need of the institution is a trained American nurse.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, and the Ganges, in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000. All castes of Hindus, and Mohammedans. Of the latter there are about 300,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. Manufacture of ebony work, and glass ware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges. City is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets and Mrs. Sheets. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses R. Bates, L. Beach, Jessie Peters, and Ruth A. Warrington (on furlough).

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

H. J. SHEETS, Superintendent

Things as They Are

I am writing this report in camp in the jungle. Last night an Arya lecturer told his audience that there were three religions in India: Hinduism, Mohammedanism and the religion of the sweepers. His characterization of Christianity is shared by not a few in this district. While an insult to the British Government, it is a compliment to the Jesus religion for it alone reaches down to the uttermost depths and saves the down and out. But this Arya did not wish to pay tribute to Jesus' power to save. Christianity is despicable because its followers are despicable was his meaning.

Over fifty years have passed since the first Lalbegis (sweepers, scavengers, outcastes) were baptized. To this day most of them are still known by the despised name of Lalbegi and not by the honored name of Christian. Their degrading occupation may largely explain this, but the fact remains that in heart and practice many of them are better Lalbegis than Christians. The commands of the old caste brotherhood are obeyed more than the teachings of Jesus and result in heathen marriages and burials; in more or less idolatry, drink and immorality. The old heathen *guru* is more feared than Jesus is loved.

This deplorable state of affairs is due to two main causes. First, so many

of our workers have been of such a low grade spiritually and intellectually that God has not been able to use them to uplift others. Secondly, these people have accepted Jesus in baptism not as individual souls but as caste units. What caste really fears is the spirit which does not think of men as caste units but as human souls to be judged each according to his character and caliber. Even where many wish to make Jesus supreme in their lives the fear of being socially outcaste and being thus unable to get their children married holds them back.

The task of converting these Christians is made more difficult because they are so scattered. Each worker has from 12 to 25 villages to visit. That some of these villages have only one or two Christian families does not facilitate matters, for often the worker finds no one at home. For him to teach and convert 100 to 200 folks scattered in twenty villages, miles apart, means that he must be truly consecrated to his work.

Christian Community

Of the 8,486 Christian in Bijnor District, over 3,000 are children under twelve years of age. They belong to the Kingdom of God, and we must keep them in it. Of the remaining 5,472, several hundred are from the Sikhs and over one hundred from the Chamars. These in addition to a certain percentage of Lalbegis are real Christians of whom we need not be ashamed. From among these Christians in the past 50 years have gone forth literally hundreds who today are preaching the Gospel in different places in India.

Perhaps the brightest star in our missionary sky is the mighty movement Godward going on among the Chamars. Literally thousands of them are in the valley of decision. Many have already taken a stand against the Arya invasion saying, "We will never become Aryas but we will become Christians." Recently a village of forty acknowledged Jesus in baptism. In other places many are demanding baptism but we are holding them back till the whole village is ready.

Our Christian community shows a decrease of 155. The large number of deaths, totaling 495 and a pruning of the church records, account for this. Baptisms numbered 460. 143 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 2,520 are reported. For all purposes \$1,084 was raised. Of this amount \$535 was for pastoral support. The Bijnor church is the only self-supporting one in the district, and is made so by the contributions of the missionaries.

Summer School and Centenary Institute

Instead of the usual ten days devoted to District Conference during the fall, when the weather is ideal for touring, we held a month's summer school in April and May—a time when little village work can be done because everyone is busy early and late in cutting the harvest. In addition to the organized classes, daily Bible readings and lectures were given. All of the workers with their families, dogs, chickens, pigeons, beds, cooking vessels, tin trunks and bedding were encamped on the mission compound. It was like a big camp meeting or Chautauqua. Every worker was either enrolled as a teacher or pupil and the intellectual and spiritual benefits received were incalculable.

For three days a most helpful and inspirational Centenary Institute was conducted in connection with the Summer School. J. R. Chitambar, E. Stanley Jones, J. W. Pickett, F. M. Perrill, M. T. Tifus, and D. M. Butler came to our

help and I doubt if America furnished many Centenary teams stronger than this one. As a district we adopted our Centenary budget of over \$11,333. At this writing we have underwritten pledges amounting to \$5,285. The campaign among the village Christians is just beginning.

Dr. Jones also delivered three lectures to the educated non-Christians which made a profound impression. Rarely have I been in a more spiritual atmosphere than in these meetings for Hindus and Mohammedans. Their testimonies showed that Jesus had been uplifted to a purpose.

Village Education

The education of our village Christians is a problem. The more one studies it the more baffled one is. It is all important however, for there are no undeveloped resources in India comparable to the neglected and uncultivated powers of the masses. If the mass in our Mass Movement were educated we would turn India upside down in this generation.

Of our 74 boys in school, two attend the high school in Lucknow; 31 the high school in Moradabad; 9 attend the Bijnor Girls' School as day pupils, and 32 attend the government school and live in our hostel. Every effort to get our village Christian boys who live with their parents in Bijnor admitted to the government school has failed. The law permits them to attend; but so strong is the opposition of Hindus and Mohammedans to having the sweeper Christian send his children to the schools, that at present it can't be done. This is why nine are attending the girls' school. Our boys in the hostel are mainly of sweeper parentage but contact with us and a different standard of living makes them acceptable to the Hindu Head Master.

While these boys in the hostel hearten us, they do not solve the village school problem. Where we have one in the hostel we have hundreds who should be there. Forty-five village schools are reported with an enrollment of 408 Christian pupils. These schools are not all held regularly; not one has a trained teacher, none has any equipment, none has proper supervision. The pupils seldom get beyond the first pages of a primer.

Lois Lee Parker Girls' School

The Lois Lee Parker Girls' School has had another good year. Early in the year Miss Lucy Beach joined the staff and has been hard at work learning the vernacular and teaching classes in English. Miss Warrington writes: "There has been very little sickness as our well-built dormitories and spacious compound are conducive to good health."

Before the summer vacation there were a few more girls in school than we had scholarships to support, but since July the number has been less. Just at present we have 90 boarders (7 of whom are training-class girls), and 8 girls and 9 boys as day scholars. All are making steady progress, but the A and B preparatory classes are doing especially well, because they are being taught Urdu by the Beacon Method. In October 19 girls who had been in a probationers' class were received into full membership in the church.

Property

After much effort and Job-like patience we have purchased a splendid site, in an ideal location in Nurpur. Ere long we expect to have a worthy mission

plant erected thereon. All year we have been trying to secure a site for building in Nagina but all in vain. This is our largest circuit and we must have center here. The difficulty of renting houses due to Mohammedan opposition arising out of the new spirit of nationalism and non-cooperation, makes this imperative. In Bijnor we have made various much needed improvements on the Board bungalow and are now erecting several pucca houses for preachers, to replace the present dilapidated mud hovels. Thanks to financial help from government, several wells for our Christians have been put down in a few needy places in the district.

Scripture Sales

The Hindu religious fairs or melas afford us a unique opportunity to preach Christ and to sell Gospel portions. This year 10,527 Bibles and portions were sold and 94,926 religious tracts distributed. At the Haldaur mela we had the joy of seeing an Arya Samajist return to Jesus. In the presence of a vast multitude he took off his sacred thread and tore it to shreds; then exposing the false teachings and lives of the Aryas he confessed his own sin in ever having left Jesus and requested that his child be publicly baptized.

At another mela the spirit of conviction so descended on the Hindus, that men and women wept and confessed their sins; and 32 came to the altar for baptism. To convict the self-satisfied Hindu of sin and cause him to repent is a miracle. Since these 32 belonged to different places we advised them to get baptized in their homes with their whole families. At present we are doing follow up work and soon expect to baptizé all of them.

Not only at melas, but at the railway stations, schools and bazaars our men are all selling the Book. There are no hotels in this district but in every traveller's rest house we have, with the permission of the English officials placed the Bible.

Opposition

The decennial census is soon to take place and the Aryas are trying to win our converts in order to keep them from being enrolled as Christians. In past years the fear of being polluted kept the Aryas at a distance from these sweeper Christians, but now they fraternize with them and hope to win them by guile. Having heard that the Centenary at home has helped us financially they are telling our Christians that the Americans have sent out millions of rupees for them, to aid them in their court cases, to pay their debts, to buy them cattle and land, to build them houses, in a word to make *Rajas* of them, but that the missionaries and Indian preachers 'are pocketing all this money for their own ends. "How long will you stand for this?" they indignantly ask. "Cast off your allegiance to such leaders and to Jesus and become Aryas. We will liquidate your debts; we will pay your boys to attend school; we will help you in your litigation; we will treat you like brothers." It speaks well for these Christians that not one has been ensnared by this Aryae net.

In some places our work has been handicapped by the new nationalistic spirit among the Mohammedans which has taken the form of non-cooperation toward government and of opposition toward Christianity. In Nagina our Christian workers suffered because of lack of water. For a while no water

carrier (all Moslems) would supply them, and when they went to draw from the public well, so bitter and fierce was the opposition that bloodshed would have resulted had our preachers persisted. Happily the entire matter was settled by the help of a government official.

BUDAUN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges and Bareilly District. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,000,000. Christians 17,830.

Industry: Sugar refining, and manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Budaun

Location: Headquarters of Budaun civil district. On the railway.

Population: 38,230.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Nave and Mrs. Nave, Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West.

W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Bacon, Celeste Easton (on furlough), Ruth Hoath.

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sigler Girls' Boarding School, North India Conference Training School for Village Workers.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent

Christian Community

There have been 833 baptisms, and 585 taken into full membership. The total number of Christians in the district is 18,612. Total collections, Rs. 4,020. The number of Scripture portions sold was 9,215.

Primary Schools

There are 25 primary schools for boys and 4 for girls in the district. Many of these schools could be improved.

Boys' Boarding School

The Boys' Boarding School in Budaun is growing, in size and in quality. There are 178 boys enrolled—50 more than last year and it is our ambition to have 200 boys in the school by this time next year. We do not think that this is too many in view of our large constituency in the district. Seventy-three of the boys attend the Mission Middle School in Budaun and 105 smaller boys constitute a primary school that is held on the mission premises. This school is well organized and is taught by four capable women teachers.

The object of forming this primary school was to give a better grounding in the elemental steps of school life and also to have the small boys under the moulding influence of really Christian women teachers.

Girls' Boarding School

Miss Hoath has had a good year as principal of the Sigler Girls School in Budaun. The enrollment is 131—the largest in its history, and the effect of good discipline and good teaching are manifest.

Budaun Training School

The Budaun Training School for village workers is drawing pupils from all over the Conference. Every district has had a representative during the year. Of the 62 pupils in the school, 32 are married and their wives are also

in training—making a total of 94 students. There are 25 children in the kindergarten attached to the school.

District Work

We have held all the Quarterly Conferences at all the circuits. We seek to make these occasions more than mere formal official meetings for reports. In addition to the regular routine of business, we have a preaching service, a song service accompanied by musical instruments, a prayer and testimony meeting, and the administration of the Lord's Supper. The services are well attended.

District Evangelist

Miss Edna Bacon in addition to her zenana work and supervision of her schools for girls and boys in Budaun has been able to make several helpful itineraries in the district. She also attended the great Ganges mela with a band of workers.

The Centenary

All our workers are tithers and a number of laymen have given substantial pledges. Pledges amounting to Rs. 32,000 have been secured.

EASTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: Lies along the east bank of the Kali Ganga River, and extends from Tibet 175 miles to the plains. Great Tibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 350,000. Chiefly high caste Hindus.

Industry: Raising of sheep and goats. In the valley much fruit is grown.

Organization: Created a district in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 1,000. Shor region 36,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Boggess (on furlough), and M. L. Perrill.

Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Dispensary, Women's Home.

Chandag

Location: A mountain station two and one half miles from Pithoragarh. Fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association, but supervised by the Methodist district superintendent, is located here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

Institutions: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaun region, thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Dispensary.

M. W. BRANCH, Superintendent

Bhot Circuit

Bhot is one of the most strategic of all centers in Indian Methodism. It commands the very doorway into the closed lands of Nepal and Tibet, being located as it is on the main line of traffic from those countries. This territory is rich in the production of wool, salt and salt peter. The people are industrious and intellectually keen, and are generally open to the teaching of the Gospel. The leading Hindu of the place has asked us for a missionary. He said, "The only light we have ever had came from the mission. The doctor, Miss Sahiba, worked among us for years but since she has gone our light has gone out. Send us another missionary."

It was here that Dr. Martha A. Sheldon at the cost of her life laid the foundations of the Kingdom. Today the once flourishing work is in ruins and the buildings overgrown with tangled weeds.

Years have passed since her death, but nothing has been done in this most strategic of all fields. If the plans of the Government mature in the next decade or so this whole field will be tapped by an electric railroad to be built along the Kali Ganga River which separates British Territory from Nepal.

From Chaudas the last station toward Tibet we travel for a distance of forty miles along the bank of the Kali Ganga just on the opposite bank of which is Nepal. Across this river no white face is permitted to pass but our Indian preachers can go, and do go, often for some miles into the border towns with their gospels and songs. We next come to Askot, the capital of the native state by the same name. Here we have some mission land and in past years a preacher was located here, but now the place is in ruins.

Deolthal Circuit

Leaving Askot on our way from Bhot we reach Kanal Chena after a walk of twelve miles. Kanal Chena station is the center of the Deolthal Circuit—the smallest and least important of our circuits. Other stations are Deolthal, the home of the preacher-in-charge, Garka, and Pugaaur. With the exception of one small vernacular school there is no educational work on this circuit. The field is a promising one and with more intensive cultivation will yield large returns in the years to come.

Pithoragarh Circuit

This is the largest of the four circuits of the district and embraces all of the territory from Gangoliahat, the location of a famous Hindu temple, to the Kali Ganga River on the border of Nepal. This circuit is centered in the Shor Valley, the richest section of the Himalaya Mountains. It was here that the founders of our mission with great foresight secured possession of valuable property, on which our Board buildings are located. Here, also, is the Bhatkot Mission conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In addition to the land utilized by the mission we have a large quantity of land that is leased out to our Christian farmers.

Rev. C. A. Newton has served as the pastor of our church and as the preacher-in-charge of the circuit. The church is self-supporting. The Sunday school under the superintendency of Mr. Emmanuel Singh has had a flourish-

ing year. There is no other Sunday school in our Methodist church that can boast of so large an attendance of high caste Hindus.

Pithoragarh circuit has a population of nearly 40,000 high caste Hindus. They have been evangelized through the agency of the schools and the labors of Miss Reed, Miss Budden, and scores of others who have lived and served here. They are not yet spiritualized.

Kali Kumaon Circuit

We have now passed down over the Himalayas from Tibet to the borders of the Kali Kumaon circuit a distance of over a hundred and twenty miles. Kali Kumaon is the wildest and most rugged of all of our circuits. It extends from Gurna to Lohaghat, the home of our preacher-in-charge, thence to Champawat, and on down to Tanakpur at the foot of the mountains, and over the plains to Majhola, which is twelve miles from Philibhit junction. The length of the circuit from Gurna to Majhola is about 60 miles.

This circuit presents some of our most difficult problems. We have here little if any land and no buildings of any account. Our preacher-in-charge lived in a small tent with his wife and two children during a good share of the rains. He finally succeeded in getting an out-house consisting of one room. He lives and labors without complaint but he should be given a comfortable house.

Lohaghat is more and more becoming a settlement ground for Europeans. A cart road is being built by Government up into this section so that in the course of a few years the difficulties of transportation will be overcome. Abbott Mount already has a settlement of something like a hundred families and there is every prospect that we shall be able to open up English services here.

For some years we have conducted a primary school in the bazaar and we are constantly being asked to bring this up to the middle grade with English teaching. In order to do this we shall need an enlarged building and a more efficient staff. At the time of my inspection I was besieged with Padans asking me to establish schools. They promised to give buildings and help pay the teachers, but they want Christian teachers. The largest Puniya in the region of Gumdesh pleaded with me for a distance of three miles. He said he would not only give a place for our preacher to live, but would see that we secured land for a fine center for our mission. This attitude is an entirely new one. The door is open for a great advance among these high castes.

The Importance of Education

The cry from Bhot to Tanakpur is for schools. The high caste Hindus are willing to take our religious teaching and help support our preachers if only we will give them teachers for their boys and girls. This is our stronghold in Eastern Kumaon. If we are to spread the Kingdom of God it will be most easily done by the teacher and the doctor.

Anglo-Vernacular School

In Pithoragarh we have our only school which teaches English. This year we have opened the seventh and eighth classes. The growth has been steady from the beginning of the year and if we make good our promises to furnish a new school building, with modern furnishings we can have the whole field

to ourselves. If we do not the Government will step in and establish an English school.

Our building is entirely inadequate. We can by crowding, accommodate classes III to VII in the present building; classes A, B, I, II, are obliged to sit under the trees, or on the veranda. We have no furniture, except the 40 desks given us by a Hindu gentleman, but what are these among 200 boys? Our headmaster, Mr. Em. Singh has done excellent work, and credit is also due Mr. W. A. New who stayed from college this year to help us. We have three qualified men on the staff, besides the Hindu Pandits who have served the mission for many years.

Vernacular Schools

Scattered over the district are 16 vernacular schools. Each has a Hindu pandit with a Christian teacher to teach Bible. District Board contributes Rs. 54 a month toward the support of these schools. The schools are running in second grade condition, all of our buildings need repairs and there is little furniture. We need immediately if we are to maintain these schools Rs. 3,000—for repairs and furnishings.

Boys' Boarding House

We have 44 Christian boys in the hostel. When we arrived here in February they were living like rats in a dark damp stable. They had eighteen ragged blankets and were sleeping on the bare ground. We have moved the boys to the old hospital barracks and as far as possible with the limited funds at our disposal have provided clothing and proper food, but are still far below par in this connection. We hope during the next year to improve the standard of living. This boarding house is our only hope for Christian workers for the future.

Christian Community

The Christian community numbers 739. We have had 47 baptisms, an increase of 20 over last year. There have been 16 deaths on the district. We have 111 paid workers of all grades. Of these 4 are members of the Annual Conference, 8 are ordained local preachers, 18 are local preachers, and 12 are exhorters. The rest are Bible Readers and missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Self Support

All of our preachers and Bible readers are tithers, as are also the teachers and nurses of the Bhatkot Mission. We have raised on the district during the past year for all purposes Rs. 2,469, an average of over Rs. 3 per head for the Christian population. The women of the Leper Asylum at Chandag Heights subscribed Rs. 600 for the Centenary, which they contribute from their weekly allowance of grain.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

This is the bright side of our work in Eastern Kumaon. The entire chain of mission stations from Chaudas in Bhot to Tanakpur was founded by the members of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Their work is located in three distinct centers, Bhatkot in Pithoragarh, the Leper Asylum at Chandag, and the settlement at Phulbari in Champawat.

Bhatkot Mission, Pithoragarh

The work here has three phases—the girls' Anglo-Vernacular middle school; the home for homeless women, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society hospital.

The hospital has had a good year under the superintendency of Miss McMullen. One of the interesting phases of the work is our Baby Department. We have 14 high caste girl babies that have been given to us by their parents. Three new recruits have been added during the past week. One is a girl of six years, whose parents could have sold her for Rs. 800, but preferred giving her to Miss Sahiba who had so kindly ministered to them during the terrible epidemic of influenza two years ago. In addition to these girl babies Bhatkot has three high caste boys—one, a little Tibetan boy, contributed by Rev. Wilkinson of Bhot. The home for homeless women has been conducted with the usual efficiency of Miss McMullen.

Phulbari Mission, Champawat

This mission is located on the edge of a vast jungle about two miles from the Champawat bazaar. Miss Hayes and Miss Budden have charge of this work, assisted by 18 Bible readers who go out in groups to all of the surrounding villages. Miss Hayes has a flourishing medical work which should be much better supported by the mission than it is.

Phulbari has a beautiful location and is an ideal spot for the establishment of a mission tea estate. Just in the rear of this place is a large tea estate which can be bought for about Rs. 15,000.

The Leper Asylum

This institution in Chandag Heights is in charge of Miss Reed. The Civil Surgeon of Almora after his official visit here last month said, "I have spent over three hours in looking over the asylum and conversing with the superintendent on all matters connected with it. I am hardly able to express sufficiently, how impressed I have been with all I have seen. Every inmate looking so well fed, happy and contented, and everything so peaceful, clean, neat and well regulated. Were it not that the persons of the inmates betray their affliction, it would be hard to believe that the institution is such as it is. How Miss Reed has contrived to achieve such results single handed, routs conjecture.

"For over thirty years Miss Reed has had the management of this institution. The financial cares are heavy and is but one of the burdens she has to carry unaided. The strain is telling on her and sooner or later she will break down under it."

The number of inmates in the Leper Asylum is 56—men 16, and women 40. Miss Reed succeeds in making every one who comes into the institution a Christian. The inmates of Chandag have contributed Rs. 600 to the Centenary offering.

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area: 5,629 square miles

Location: In the Himalayas where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet. Rugged, steep, and rocky hills cover the district. Also densely covered with forests. Famous for its shrines.

Population: 650,000. Ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Mohammedans, Christians, and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1859, at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaun division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Forty-six miles from the railway terminus at Kotdwar.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura DeW. Soper, Mrs. M. W. Gill, R. E. Robinson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ensign Gill Girls' School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

Christian Community

During the period, 1900 to 1917, our Christian community showed an increase of only 45. The number of baptisms barely kept pace with the losses from death and removals. The outlook could not be more discouraging, but the year 1917 witnessed a number of baptisms which more than doubled in 1918, and the last three years have brought our membership up to 1,127—an increase of 270; this too, after severe pruning of the records. The number of baptisms this year was 124 which is the largest ever recorded in the history of the district.

Itinerating

The record shows that I have traveled about 1,300 miles during the year, most of it on foot. In November, Mrs. Weak accompanied me on a trip 228 miles to the further end of the district and back. I finished two pairs of good shoes on the way and reached Pauri with difficulty. During the month we were out we had 29 baptisms, 7 weddings, innumerable meetings and personal interviews, and fourteen nights were utilized for stereopticon addresses.

The seven weddings brought a similar number of families into the church after many years of estrangement and hostility. Our first effort is to bring back the stray sheep and to consolidate the church into an aggressive working unit. The influence of our high school in Pauri and of the leaders who toiled here in years gone by is marked in the district, and hardly a single educated man can be found who has not been entirely changed in his thinking by men like Messmore, Gill, and others.

Special Efforts

We continue to use April as our month of special evangelistic effort as it appears to be the most suitable. One interesting feature of this year's campaign was that 26 laymen participated. A goodly portion of the month was

spent out in the district with the workers. Mrs. Weak and our two youngest children shared in these labors; 56 conversions were reported.

Our Workers

The total number of workers of all grades is 116. This includes pensioners, Bible readers, and teachers. One local preacher died early in the year, and four new workers were added. One of these from the Budaun Training School. Two teachers resumed work after having served with the Y. M. C. A. in Palestine and Mesopotamia, during the war.

Building the Waste Places

At the end of last year, Ramni and Nandpryag were re-occupied. A new house at Nandpryag, costing about Rs. 800, is almost completed. Mrs. Gill, on her tour in May, laid the corner stone, and we held the first service there on November 7th, when we baptized a woman and her two children.

We have also re-occupied Lansdowne where there is a large military cantonment. Rountella, Penani, and Karnpryag have been added to our list of stations. Rudrapryag and Ritagarh are next on the list. At the latter place we have one of the finest properties in the district but the house is in ruins and must be rebuilt. Sarkhyana has for the present been abandoned as it seems a barren field, and the work is partly cared for from the adjoining village, Paidol, where we have a strong upper primary school.

Restoration

A new school house was completed at Than in May and those at Ramni and Paidol have been repaired. This work, with the new worker's home at Nandpryag, means an expenditure of about Rs. 3,000, and the exercise of much patient effort. At Pauri the new dormitory has been having our chief attention and a two-story block one hundred feet long is nearing completion while the remaining fifty feet is being pushed rapidly. Two rooms were added to the upper line of dormitories and harmonize with it; one of these will be used as an infirmary for sick boys. Another section wrecked by earthquake several years ago was also reconstructed into a two-story building; most of the materials used in this construction were from the wrecked high school building. All of this work when completed will cost about Rs. 17,000, and is mainly covered by Centenary askings. The foundations for servants' quarters are being dug and work on new training school will be started soon.

Our New High School

During the year the old high school building was dismantled, the site for the new one leveled and enlarged, and much material was collected. The school is being carried on in the dormitories for non-Christian students under cramped conditions. In spite of this the attendance rose from 239 last year to 263 this year. The foundations for the new building, which is planned to house 500 students, are now being dug, and the timber for doors, windows, etc., is on its way from the cedar forests of the Himalayas near the Pindari Glacier and will reach Srinagar, via the Alaknanda River sometime in January.

Government Grants

A preliminary grant of Rs. 40,000 for the high school was received early in the year from Government. Further non-recurring grants have now been sanctioned which will bring the total up to Rs. 98,812. In this is included a sum of Rs. 5,572 for the new dormitory under construction. Adding the recurring grants of Rs. 3,656—it will be seen that Government has aided us during the year to the extent of Rs. 102,468. This is generous and we are glad to record our appreciation.

Some Comparisons

The following brief statement will show what is being done along several lines and speaks for itself:

In 1918 we had 39 Christian boys in our school at Pauri; we have this year 105; and 6 more are in the college and high school at Lucknow. Two more are in the Dawarahat middle school.

Our properties have increased in value during the year by more than Rs. 8,000.

We have 13 good primary schools for boys—2 more than last year; and 2 new primary schools for girls with an enrollment of 15. Last year there were no primary schools for girls. These two new schools are due to the efforts of our district evangelist, Mrs. M. W. Gill.

Twenty per cent of our students in boys' schools are Christian, and the increase in enrollment over last year is 18½ per cent.

The sale of Bibles, New Testaments, and portions of the Scriptures this year was 7,887 copies, an increase of 2,588 over last year.

We distributed 24,650 tracts as compared with 14,200 a year ago.

Our collections for pastoral support and all benevolences were Rs. 2,495, an increase over last year of Rs. 568. Twenty years ago with a membership of 812 Garhwal gave a total of Rs. 314 for all purposes. The adoption of the tithing plan by the paid workers in 1917, the Centenary teaching, and the new spirit of the age are mainly responsible for this wonderful change; this in spite of the fact that famine conditions continue among our people and the economic strain is very great.

The Wandell Training School

This institution was made possible a year ago by the generous gifts of a friend in America, but it was impossible to erect any building this year though we opened the work on the first of November with 2 students. There are now 7 applicants for admission. Sufficient funds are in hand to carry on the school for one year, plans for the building have been prepared, and the same friend has also permanently endowed the school. This institution will help to solve the problem of workers for the district.

The Girls' School

The enrollment in the Gadoli School is limited only by the number of scholarships that have been made available. Miss L. D. Soper and Miss Ruth E. Bates have done excellent work in caring for the girls, raising the educational standard, and in securing general efficiency. There have been the

usual number of weddings as Gadoli is widely known and sought for its "fairies."

The District Conference

This was held the first week in October and proved a great uplift to all our people. On the opening Sunday 42 young boys and girls were received into full membership in the church. Rev. J. R. Chitambar of Lucknow and Rev. H. J. Sheets of Bijnor were the main helpers and did splendid work. At the closing service on the second Sunday of the Conference the people wept in confession of their sins, asked each other's forgiveness, and got right with God.

Economic Outlook

The rains this year were abundant until the middle of August when they suddenly stopped, and the harvests, which looked so promising, failed to reach maturity, though a fair crop was harvested in most places. Prices have never been so high as now and people are wondering what the end will be. Some radical readjustment in our salary scale is urgently needed to enable our workers to live. Few people outside of Garhwal realize that it costs more to transport a ton of goods from Kotedwar to Pauri, a distance of 51 miles, than it costs to transport the same ton from New York to Calcutta, a distance of nearly 12,000 miles.

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Baraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1,532. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Denning and Mrs. Denning. W. F. M. S.: Misses E. Hoge and Jennie M. Smith.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

J. O. DENNING, Superintendent

The People of Gonda

Many years ago Gonda was a penal settlement. Criminals were sent here to be reformed. Being only seventy-three miles east of Lucknow and bordering on Nepal it was a convenient place for the great Raja of Lucknow to send his men who had got beyond his control.

About 17 per cent of the population are Mohammedans and the rest are Hindus, with a sprinkling of Europeans engaged in Government or railway

service. Mohammedans worship our God, but by rejecting Christ and His atonement they have no Saviour. The Hindus profess to worship one God, but believe in a multitude of smaller deities whose good will they must propitiate by prescribed forms of worship. Many worship before idols, but rapidly increasing numbers, especially of the educated, are doing away with idols and ceasing to believe in these lesser deities. Many of the old superstitions are vanishing.

The impress of Christianity on the Hindus is far greater than the number of Christians reported would indicate. Its principles are being incorporated into the thought and life of multitudes of men who do not realize the source from which they come. The Maharaja of Travancore is quoted as having said, "Of one thing I am convinced that, do with it (the Bible) what we will, sooner or later it will work out the regeneration of this land." Many echo this sentiment in their hearts who are afraid to confess it openly.

The Centenary

Our district was organized for Centenary work in 1919, and a leader appointed for each department. The most prominent results are seen in the local finances and in the sales of Scripture. The collections from local churches for pastoral support and benevolences have nearly doubled. Four of the preachers have gone on local support, including the pastors at Gonda and Baraich.

Our workers realize that the work for Christ in the villages, that seems futile, is only a little part of a tremendous movement all over the world.

Scripture Sales

During the year 69 Bibles and New Testaments, and 10,033 gospels were sold, and 29,147 tracts were distributed. Our preachers and Bible teachers are carrying the gospel into the homes of the village people.

Gonda Church

The Joshua W. Denning Memorial Methodist Church in Gonda is in course of construction. The site is the choicest in Gonda. The foundations are all finished now (December 11) and as soon as more bricks are ready we shall finish the church. The main audience room will have 3,000 square feet of flooring, and back of it are three rooms for Sunday school work. An Indian pastor's parsonage will soon be erected.

Opposition

The Arya Samaj are openly opposing our work. In some places they talk us down when we preach in the bazaars. Some will not listen to our preaching because of the present agitation against the British government; others are more willing to listen.

This non-cooperation movement against Government is occasion for some to oppose Christianity in general, for India, like many other countries, is in a state of mental confusion.

Our Schools

We have nearly 800 boys and girls in our mission schools in the district. The pupils, Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians, study the Bible daily.

Training Workers

There is great need of more workers, and we are trying to raise up a ministry from among men in the district. We have seven young men in the Theological Seminary in Bareilly, four in high school, one in college, and one in the Training School at Budaun.

We have started a Training School in Gonda with five young men and three women to prepare them for work in the villages. Many of the older boys of our Middle School also, expect to enter the ministry later. We need hundreds of workers among the 4,250,000 people of the district.

HARDOI DISTRICT

Area: 2,300 square miles. Much jungle and uncultivable land.

Location: Co-extensive with Hardoi and Unao civil districts. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 1,120,000. All castes. Chamars most numerous, and our work is chiefly with that caste, and with the Pasis and Lal Begis. Opposition from the Arya Samajists.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of Hardoi civil districts. Railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Center for export trade in grain, and celebrated for its woodwork.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside in the district was Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker who came there in 1907.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mrs. Lois S. L. Parker. W. F. M. S.: Miss Constance Blackstock, and Mrs. L. Blackstock.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

PREM SINGH, Superintendent

Our Progress

All the new village converts have agreed to give half anna each and some grain to their pastor, to give up child marriage, to keep the Sabbath, attend services, and bury their dead with Christian rites.

Contributions from poor Christians have increased, heathen marriages are less frequent, and idolatry is disappearing.

Christian Community

Full members, 651; probationers, 806; children, 697; total membership, 2,154. During the year there were 210 baptisms.

Self Support and Gospel Sales

Total ministerial support and benevolent collections for the year was Rs. 2,141. Eight Bibles, 6 new Testaments, and 4,827 gospel portions were sold, and 20,810 tracts were distributed.

New Church in Pali

A new church has been built at Pali through the generosity of Butler Chapel Fund and Mrs. L. S. L. Parker. It is an attractive edifice accommodating from 80 to 100 persons. Mrs. L. S. L. Parker and Mrs. L. Blackstock were present at its dedication.

Centenary Objectives

The centenary catechism has been taught in every village. All our missionary and Indian workers are tithing. Tracts have been distributed, and each worker has sold 15 Bible portions a month. Through the National Bible Society of Scotland two colporteurs are maintained, who sell Bible portions in English and the Vernacular at railway stations, in the melas and bazaars.

The Centenary training conference was held in the first week of April. Dr. N. L. Rockey, Rev. F. M. Perrill, and Rev. J. R. Chitambar gave us helpful addresses.

Hardoi Girls' Boarding School

The Girls' Boarding School in Hardoi is managed by Miss C. E. Blackstock. She takes an interest in the girls and looks after their spiritual life. There are 66 girls in the hostel. Besides the hostel the school has a large play ground and a good bungalow. The location is excellent.

Hardoi Boys' Boarding School

There are 29 boys in the hostel. New property for this school has been purchased for Rs. 16,000. There are twelve bighas of land, many fruit trees, two pucca wells, a good bungalow and good pucca quarters for servants. The location is healthy.

District Conference

This year our District Conference was richly blessed. We had in our midst Rev. and Mrs. Titus, Bishop F. W. Warne, Rev. H. J. Sheets, Dr. L. A. Core, and Rev. and Mrs. J. N. West.

KUMAUN DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, and connected with the plains by rail. The Holy Land of the Hindu.

Population: 246,000. Methodist responsibility 100,000, mostly Doms and Hindus.

Industry: Tea growing.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea. Twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheep fold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. C. Busher and Mrs. Busher, Rev. J. N. Hollister (Dwarahat) and Mrs. Hollister (Dwarahat). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rue A. Sellers (on furlough), Lucy W. Sullivan (on furlough), M. Ramsbottom, Nora B. Waugh.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Humphrey High School (Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' High School, Girls' School (Dwarahat).

S. S. DEASE, Superintendent, 1920

J. N. HOLLISTER, Superintendent, 1921

With so many children in our schools, it is something to be thankful for that we have had no epidemics to interfere with the work. Ours is largely an edu-

cational center, and schools for Europeans and Indians have a prominent place in our midst.

Naini Tal Educational Work

There has been no falling off, either in attendance or in efficiency and our missionaries have reason for gratitude that their children have the advantages of such fine institutions as Philander Smith College, and Wellesley Girls' High School. The reports that come to these institutions of the success of the many who have received their education here, are highly gratifying and a constant recommendation of the training they have received.

Mr. Busher has been away most of the year, but Mr. Fleming has most ably and satisfactorily conducted Philander Smith College. Miss Sellers, though short handed, has completely met the demands of Wellesley, and for lack of a headmistress, has taught the highest class herself. She plans to go on furlough for a year, but it is hoped that she will return to put in another term of service. Both these principals speak in the highest terms of the faithful and efficient work done by the teachers in their respective schools.

The Indian schools have a very good record. The attendance in both the Humphrey High School and the Dwarahat Middle School has been good—especially in the latter schools. The fees and government grants-in-aid have the highest figure ever attained by these schools. Last year we reported that there was a probability of the Dwarahat School becoming a high school, but the great demand on the government to increase the salaries of its servants has taken so much from the revenues that it is impossible for government to give the increase necessary to meet the demands of a high school.

Ranikhet

We hope to take over the upper primary school in Ranikhet, which is at present controlled by the Wesleyans. Ranikhet is yearly growing in importance and is a very large military station. Christians belonging to our church are found there in large numbers and are asking for our superintendence. We have one man working in one section of Ranikhet, but we must do more, and we can when we are established as a mission there.

Bhim Tal

Bhim Tal, another of our out-stations, is also becoming a place of importance. We have maintained work among large numbers of laborers stationed here, quite a number of whom are Christians. We have completed the building of the parsonage in Bhim Tal, which gives us a nucleus for our work.

Haldiwani

Haldiwani, another center, has a good school for girls, which is much appreciated by the community. This place is a trade center for the hills, and traders with their families are ever on the increase. A factory is the latest addition to Haldiwani and has increased the population.

Babuliya

The Wark School in Babuliya, another out-station, has lost its teacher, one of the best workers this district had. He was much loved by the people.

He was one of the few converts that our mission has had from the Brahman caste, and was a student in our school in Garhwal and a graduate of Bareilly Theological Seminary.

The Churches

The Hindustani church in Naini Tal has a remarkable record in respect to the Centenary movement. Rev. P. D. Phillips with the help of some of the members of the Centenary committee obtained subscriptions amounting to over 14,000 rupees, which is above the assessment.

The English church in Naini Tal has been the pioneer in contributing to the Centenary. Regarding both the English and the Hindustani churches the contributions have reached the high water mark.

The Cawnpore Girls' High School has received a contribution of 341 rupees and the Dwarahat Girls' School has received 175 rupees, which indicates that the members of the English congregation are interested in mission work and feel their obligation to help.

The attendance in both churches has been good and the pastors have received communications from those who have waited on their ministry, expressing gratitude for the good they have received. Our churches exert a great influence for good in the station, and all movements, such as temperance and evangelistic, look for support to them.

Our work in the Tarai has proceeded along the usual lines. We expect to send two workers to the Bareilly Theological Seminary next year, which is an advance for so backward a community.

We have to thank Miss Oram and the Rev. G. S. Patrick for their work in Dwarahat. Dr. Bare's presence in various places has been a spiritual help.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: 8,464 square miles. Includes the civil districts of Kheri, Sitapur, Partabgarh, and part of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 5,000,000. All castes, occupying 7,154 towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture. Various crops excellent except during the hot season.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces, on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 239,398. Purest center of Hindustani language.

Industry: Manufacturing city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.

Missionaries: Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. M. G. Ballenger and Mrs. Ballenger, Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. B. C. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, Rev. M. O. Insko (on furlough) and Mrs. Insko (on furlough), Rev. F. B. Price and Mrs. Price, Rev. Samuel Taylor (on furlough) and Mrs. Taylor (on furlough), Mr. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. R. D. Wellons and Mrs. Wellons, Rev. O. D. Wood (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nettie A. Bacon, Grace Davis, Joan Davis, Marjorie Dimmitt, D. Margaret Landrum, Mabel C. Lawrence, Helen McMillan, F. E. Pearl Madden (contract), Inez D. Mason (on furlough), Ruth C. Manchester, F. L. Nichols, Roxanna H. Oldroyd (on furlough), Flora L. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson (on furlough), Lillie M. Rockwell, Susan T. Walsh.

Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House.
W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of Sitapur civil district. Railway station.

Population: 25,000.

* *Industry:* Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. N. L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Blanche L. McCartney.

Institutions: Thompsonganj Mission School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Boarding School.

J. R. CHITAMBAR, Superintendent

Community Increases

"We have had a good year," is a common expression in our district reports, and if it is true of Lucknow District this year, it is due to the faithful work in the past, and to the cooperation of Indian workers and missionaries.

Lucknow Christian community numbers 4,370, an increase of 61 over last year. The number of baptisms is 412, which is 12 less than last year. This is not because there were fewer requests for baptism, but because it is not good policy to baptize large numbers when there are not workers enough to care for them afterward.

Our Sunday schools have increased by 31, with an increase of 796 pupils. There is one new Senior League, and an increase of 138 Senior members, 3 new Junior Leagues, and an increase of 241 Junior members.

Collections for the year were Rs. 4,789, an increase of Rs. 937 over last year.

Last year there were 8 circuits on the district, but this year there are 16. The 8 new circuits have been in charge of 6 local preachers, 4 of whom are ordained.

Scripture Sales

Good colportage work has been done—23,644 gospel portions were sold by our workers, and 125,131 tracts were distributed to those who promised to read them at least once.

Our Churches

The church in Lucknow has had a successful year in every way. Rev. Prabhu Dayal is a popular and successful pastor. The members contributed Rs. 9,761 this year for all benevolent collections, in addition to raising Rs. 2,681 for the support of their pastor and for church expenses. The Epworth League members are doing practical evangelistic work in connection with the church and the city. The Sunday school and Prem Sabha have also done good work during the year. Among the outstanding features of this year's work in the church are the Social Club founded during the year and the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition held in December under the auspices of the Epworth League.

The Church in Sitapur is also self-supporting. In addition they raised Rs. 196 for conference benevolent collections. This is especially fine when we

know that the membership of the church (aside from the boys and girls of the schools) is only 50. Rev. A. Gulab has done good work.

Plans are well under way to build the Gracey Memorial Church and it is hoped it will soon be ready and will be a valuable addition to our splendid property in Sitapur.

District Conference

Our District Conference held in the last week of November and the first week of December in Sitapur was marked by an unprecedented spiritual uplift. One hundred and fifty men and women attended. Perplexing problems were solved, petty differences were settled, and the workers without exception went to their appointments with cheerful hearts. This was not due to the way the Conference was managed but through prayer and through the helpful ministry of Bishop Warne, Dr. L. A. Core, Dr. E. S. Jones, Messrs. Perrill, B. T. Badley, Robert John, N. Jordan, D. M. Butler, Prabhu Dayal, T. C. Badley and others.

The Part of the Laymen

Another encouraging feature of our work is the active part our laymen are beginning to take in our church affairs. The recent Laymen's Convention held in Lucknow in November and the Laymen's Rally at the time of our District Conference, both of which were well attended, are among the "tokens for good." During the special evangelistic campaign in Lucknow (during Dasehra) a number of laymen helped our workers in preaching, selling the Scripture portions, and distributing tracts.

There is a voluntary preaching band in Lucknow doing regular street preaching work. The church in Lucknow has laymen at the head of the Epworth League, Sunday school and Prem Sabha. A number of the stewards and trustees are laymen.

We have five important institutions in our District, viz.: The Methodist Publishing House, The Lucknow Christian College, The Isabella Thoburn College, all three in Lucknow; the Boys' Primary School and the Girls' Boarding School in Sitapur.

Methodist Publishing House

The Rev. M. O. Insko, the Agent, writes: The work at the publishing house of Lucknow, has been carried on under difficulties during the past year. We have been short handed all the year in the composing and press departments and have been unable to secure suitable men. The paper situation has also been troublesome. Certain kinds of paper are unavailable and the paper that we have been able to secure was high priced and inferior in quality.

However we have been able to show an increase in the business of the various departments. This was especially marked in the printing department. The business transacted and the net profits were the largest in the history of the institution. We have been compelled to turn away much commercial printing in order to expedite the mission work.

The total profits of all departments, including income from endowment were Rs. 60,117, about 10 per cent on the total holdings of the publishing house.

Rs. 34,470 were spent for religious printing and donations, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,647 to be transferred to the capital account.

The contributions of the publishing house for religious literature and donation during the last five years have exceeded Rs. 130,000 as shown below.

1916, Rs. 15,253; 1917, Rs. 22,880; 1918, Rs. 25,235; 1919, Rs. 32,232; 1920, Rs. 34,470.

Lucknow Christian College

T. C. Badley, principal, writes:

The year 1919-20 has been marked by the inauguration of a comprehensive scheme of reorganization which, when completed, will greatly increase the effectiveness of our college and high school as evangelistic and educational agencies.

The plans provide for an entire separation of the College, School of Commerce and High School Plants; a new science building, with the up-to-date equipment for the college; a new school building meeting all modern requirements; a new school building with accommodations for our 100 boarders; a splendid full-size playground, located between the school and hostel buildings; and the use of the present college building as a School of Commerce, exclusively.

The British Government is heartily cooperating in these plans and has manifested its interest in the enterprise by granting \$103,000 of the total \$150,000 needed to carry out the proposals.

The total student enrollment for all departments of the institution is 650, of which number 265 are boarders in our hostels.

The Christian students have taken a commendable part in city work, assisting in bazaar preaching and in various forms of social service.

The importance of this college and school in the fundamental work of training leaders for the great church in India, cannot be over-emphasized. Without strong, consecrated indigenous leadership our church cannot develop.

Isabella Thoburn College

Miss Davis, acting principal, says: Our fiftieth year has given us new courage and hope for the future as we have compared the day of small beginnings with this, and gathered, in remembrance the results of fifty years.

The enrollment in the institution is 310, with 180 in the hostel, and 58 in the college. This is twice the hostel enrollment of two years ago, and could have been 200 if we had had room.

Girls' Boarding School

This school is located in Lucknow. Miss McCartney is principal.

Enrollment—114 girls including 11 day pupils. The others are boarders. Three of the day pupils are Hindu. Among these girls we have 17 orphans. We hope to get more Hindu girls by introducing Hindi next year.

From this school at present there are two girls taking nurses' training in Bareilly Hospitals, one in Bijnor Normal School, two in Muttra Bible Training School, one little girl is at Tilaunia being treated for tuberculosis, and two girls are in Lal Bagh.

We have three assistant and five Junior teachers, a nurse and matron on the school staff.

Thirty girls out of the 40 who have pocket money have given their tithe so far during this year, this being done in a few cases by cheerfully giving up their sweets on Saturday.

Sitapur Boys' School

The Sitapur Boys' School, reports Mrs. Jones, has somewhat decreased in number this year, as not as many new boys have come in as were graduated.

We can take about 20 more and we hope that the preachers of the district will send us Christian boys who should be educated. We could fill the school to overflowing with boys from other districts whose parents wish to send them here. Nearly all the teachers are trained and are doing good work.

Our Evangelists

The work of our evangelist, the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Sitapur has taken him to many places and among many missions. In his characteristic way he writes:

"The congregations of Christians have ranged from small groups to the great Syrian Convention of 30,000. Many have been converted and many Christians have entered their full inheritance. The meetings for non-Christians have been the central drive of our work. There has been a keen interest and a fine response and in some places quite a few have taken their stand for Christ. In the meetings in the Straits nearly 1,000 non-Christians took a stand for Christ."

The other evangelist, the Rev. Jwala Singh, has had invitations from outside to give lectures on Christianity to non-Christians. He regularly lectures twice a week in Lucknow. With the permission of Bishop Warne a new arrangement is being made for him to do real constructive work throughout the Urdu speaking area. He is making a valuable contribution to the Cause in holding up the superiority of the Christian religion.

Work in the Zenanas

The district evangelist, Miss Gantzer, has worked hard and was able to tour in the whole district in addition to looking after the Zenana work in the Sitapur circuit.

She is popular with the workers and in all the Zenanas, and her going out with the Bible Readers and the wives of our preachers has been a great help to them.

The Zenana work in Lucknow is confined to two hundred and fifty homes. Mrs. Tweedie is in charge. Many more homes could be opened if we had the workers. As it is Mrs. Tweedie and her helpers are able to get to each home only once every two weeks. The results cannot be measured by the number of baptisms, for although there are a number of true believers in Christ yet to urge baptism would only mean a hindrance to the work as a whole. There are today 67 women, who not only listen to the Bible but who read it. A year ago only four read the Bible.

This year a special effort has been made to teach temperance, cleanliness

and health rules. Although few of the women use intoxicating beverages, yet most of them feed opium to their babies, and many smoke cigarettes and use tobacco in their pan. Cleanliness and health rules are practically unknown subjects to them. A large number are eagerly studying English. Mrs. Tweedie says that she has a growing conviction that there is being manifested among Mohammedan women a new spirit. She believes they are gropingly reaching up and out of the narrow circumstances in which they live.

Mrs. Wellons, assisted by Mrs. Peters, has had charge of the work among Christian women.

Every Christian home of our church has been visited and attempts have been made with encouraging results to take some definite lesson and the spirit of the Centenary into each of these homes.

The Centenary Campaign

Our people are falling into line and are doing their "bit." The two Training Conferences held in Lucknow and the one in Sitapur have given our people a new incentive in their work. The start made is encouraging. So far, more than Rs. 20,000 have been subscribed towards our apportionment of Rs. 68,925 for the next five years. Already the number of tithers is over 150, while the number of those who have signed the intercession cards is nearly 500. Also 500 have signed the temperance pledge. Fifteen young people have signed the life service cards. The unit system is working satisfactorily in Lucknow and Sitapur and in Lucknow the "minute men" and "minute maids" are at work in various ways.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,840 square miles.

Population: 1,572,328. Methodist responsibility 1,500,000 low castes.

Industry: Sugar refining. Much wheat is also produced.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Salvation Army.

Moradabad

Location: Headquarters of Moradabad civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay.

Population: 81,168. One third are Mohammedans.

Industry: Center of exports in sugar, wheat and rice. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware is extensively manufactured.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. S. R. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus, Rev. William Zabilka and Mrs. Zabilka. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Phoebe Emery (on furlough), G. E. Haddock, M. Reddick.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School and Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Normal Training School.

M. T. TITUS, Superintendent

Quarterly Conferences—Old and New

To begin with we found it necessary to revolutionize the quarterly conference membership. Our plan had always been to consider only the mission workers as the members of the conference, and our meetings were taken up with the usual reports from them. But we were not reaching the laymen. Therefore we set out to hold a quarterly conference in each sub-circuit

where there would be only the pastor and a representative from each village or Moholla (where Christians live) in his charge. A year has gone by. We have held many such meetings, and where it has been impossible for the superintendent to get around, the preacher-in-charge has held them. The universal testimony is that there is a general increase in interest, and willingness to undertake responsibility in the church work; increase in giving; increase in the number of weddings by Christian rites; decrease in idolatrous practices; and development of personal and family religious life.

The first step we made in this direction at our District Conference was to make 19 new circuits, appointing the preachers-in-charge from among our most worthy local preachers; thus making 34 charges in all in place of 15 for the care of our 24,326 Christians. By doing this we increased the size of each man's work considerably, and for the first time in years not a sub-circuit was left without a pastor to look after it. It requires far more time and work to hold 34 quarterly conferences than to hold 15; but the Christians will be better looked after, and the spirit of corporate unity will be advanced. In one such conference, there were 27 Chaudris present representing 19 villages; they brought Rs. 10 and signed Centenary pledges amounting to Rs. 115.

Cooperative Banks

We have one such bank in operation among the Christians of Mausampur; and we have recently sent a man to the Government Training School in Hardoi, who on finishing his course in February will return to Moradabad to devote a large part of his time to opening cooperative societies among our Christians, and freeing them from the clutches of the money lender.

Since charity begins at home, we opened at the beginning of the year a private cooperative society for our district workers. The regular deposits during the year have amounted to Rs. 1,026 and the workers in time of need have borrowed hundreds of rupees of this money; and instead of the interest going to the baniya it goes into their own pockets. This system relieves the superintendent of many trying experiences, and gives the workers a feeling of self-respect.

The District Council

During the year we have given the District Council a fair trial, and all concerned would not go back to the old, one-man authority system of district management. We have monthly meetings of the Council which consists of 15 preachers in charge selected by the District Conference, all the missionaries, and six laymen elected by the District Conference. Questions of policy, discipline of workers, and many other delicate matters have been settled by the council with excellent results.

The Centenary

The Centenary is developing with full force. Village after village knows that "the tithe is the Lord's," whether they actually pay the Lord His due or not. There is still much to be desired from the practical results of this teaching, but an encouraging start has been made. We have now 412 registered tithers in the district, and the total gifts for the year were Rs. 6,525 as

against Rs. 4,961 last year, being a gain of Rs. 1,564 or 31 per cent. The unit system has been introduced into the Suddar Church of Moradabad.

The sale of Scripture portions was also made a special feature of the year's work, and we set as our goal the sale of one pice gospel per day for each worker including the district superintendent. Though we had only nine months of this campaign, we sold 27,892 portions as compared with 2,665 last year.

The Financial campaign has been started and though the canvass is far from complete we have 582 pledge signers reported, whose actual pledges amount to Rs. 29,615.

Christian Community

There have been 1,147 baptisms during the year, and the total Christian community numbers 24,326. The decrease over last year is accounted for by the fact that Sirauli circuit with its 1,861 Christians was cut off and put into the Bareilly District at the beginning of the year.

Evangelistic

We have not been able to go to as many villages as we could wish, for the holding of the large number of Quarterly Conferences, even with the Ford, has consumed much time. But our District Evangelist, Miss Phoebe Emery, has given herself to this work with rare devotion, and reports as follows:

"As for the itinerating, it is hard to know where to begin or end in telling about it. A new departure was made in the work this year when it was decided that in addition to my village to village itineracy I should help in the holding of quarterly meetings for the Chaudris (head men) of the villages. Owing to this change in plan I did not get to quite as many villages as last year, but I was in the long run able to indirectly reach more as I could hold these quarterly meetings even in the summer time when it would be impossible to do village to village visitation work.

"I am sitting on my little camp stool in my tent as I write this for the camping season is on. We have had good crowds everywhere so far. This is one of the most needy sections of the work as it is so far off the railway with so many intersecting rivers that it is hard to get a preacher to come here. It is close up to the Himalaya foothills which makes it seem like a foreign land to most of them. It has been a real joy to work in this neglected corner.

"We have very interesting experiences with the non-Christians also. We have had over 5,000 of them attend our meetings in the past year. One of the encouraging signs of the time is the advanced ideas many of them are expressing towards those of the lower castes. I rode in the same railway compartment with a fine young Hindu the other day. He was interested in my work and asked me all kinds of questions about it. 'We of India have done a great wrong to those of the lower castes,' he said, 'and we are paying for it and will continue to pay for it for many generations to come. We must lift them up or they will drag us down.'

"A rich Mohammedan gentleman in one place invited me to tea. What was my surprise on going to find that he had sent for a band of our sweeper Christians to play and sing Christian songs to us. He also had the courtyard

packed with Mohammedan women. When we had finished our tea he said, 'I thought you might like to talk to our Mohammedan women.' 'If I talk to them it will be about Christ,' I answered. 'Certainly, I understand that,' was the courteous reply. So I took my stand before them and gave them a straight, uncompromising message with Jesus Christ as God himself held up before them, and there was not one word of opposition offered."

Parker Memorial High School

Mr. N. Jordan, who has been headmaster of the school for 19 years, has been appointed manager. Mr. Benjamin Rain Lal Chopra, took his place as headmaster. There are five other Christian teachers on the staff.

The average number on roll this year has been 272. Of this number 108 are Christians. We have 90 Christian boys in the hostel—42 from this district, 28 from Bijnor, 3 from Budaon, 5 from Bareilly, 2 from Roorkee, 2 from Pauri, 3 from Meerut, 4 from Hardoi and 1 from Lucknow.

The students have taken part in Christian work, 32 are tithers, and 40 have joined the League of Intercessors.

Workers' Training School

The Sambhal Training School for village workers was opened last January with S. Hastings in charge. Seven women are in attendance taking the one year course, on the completion of which, the successful students are sent to the Budaon Training School. Our first year's results have greatly encouraged us.

Parker Branch School

In the Parker Branch School, of which Mrs. Titus is the manager, there are at present 77 small boys. Three of the four teachers are women. At the annual promotion examination last May the results showed that more than half the boys had received double promotion during the year while only three had failed to make one promotion. We are building a new hostel for the school, and are looking forward to the time when we can move into our new quarters.

Moradabad Girls' School

Concerning the girls' school, Miss A. Blackstock says: "We have had 150 girls this year in all departments; and the results have been good as usual. We are delighted with our new Rs. 35,000 hostel, which gives the Moradabad Girls' School the adequate plant it has needed for years."

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow district.

Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Pasées.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.

Population: 5,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Seventh Day Adventists.

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent

District Community

This district is comprised of two civil districts, Rae Bareli and Unao, which are subdivided into six circuits and supervised by two Conference Members and four local deacons and 49 assistants. There are 184 baptized children, 643 probationers and 228 full members, making the total Christian Community in the entire district 1,055.

Work is carried on among different classes of people—Pasi, Chamars, Sweepers, Sculptors, Banmanus, and Gualri, but largely among the last two classes, from among whom we have baptized over 60 persons. There have been during the year 157 baptisms against 75 last year. We have been unable to baptize more than the above number because we lack workers. All our workers are tithers besides a few of the laymen.

Sunday Schools

Through the medium of the Sunday schools we reach non-Christian boys and girls. In turn the children influence the home.

In village Sunday schools we teach Bible stories illustrating each story according to the individual need and ability. In the central Sunday schools we make use of the Sunday School Lesson Leaves prepared and adapted for the purpose.

Training and District Conferences

The training conference which was held last April was a source of inspiration to our workers. We were assisted by the Rev. J. R. Chitambar and the Rev. F. M. Perrill, who, with Mr. B. T. Badley were also with us during the District Conference.

Gospel Sales

Soon after the adjournment of our district conference the district superintendent and a number of workers went to Dalmau, a town situated on the banks of the river Ganges, and a circuit center 20 miles from Rae Bareli, where Hindus gather from all parts of the province for bathing in the river at the time of full moon.

We had a unique opportunity of preaching, selling Gospel portions and distributing religious tracts. We sold 7 Bibles, 25 New Testaments and 8,884 Gospel portions, and distributed 18,487 religious tracts. In addition we distributed 500 portions and 5,557 tracts to those to whom we preached.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Barbhanga civil districts.

Location: A commissioner's division in Bahar Province.

Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes, but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis, and Doms.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bengal Province.

Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.

Industry: Center of indigo plantations.

Organization: 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura S. Wright, M. Westfall.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Indiana Girls' School.

Samastipur

Location: A railway center with a European population.

Sitamarhi

Location: A sub-district government center in the most populous part of Tirhut division.

Population: The depressed classes.

C. E. SIMPSON, Superintendent

Tirhut

Tirhut is still the fascinating, inspiring, calling field that it was three years ago, when we first came here. The throb of new life and vitality is being felt through this great region, which once was the center of India's greatest empire, and it is calling for men to come over and help us.

It infuses the spirit of conquest as no other region I have been in. I do not wonder that the great Asoka, of more than two millenniums ago, the center of whose empire extended throughout these parts, was inspired with the desire to conquer all India. Our conquest, however, is not for this world, but for the Great King of Kings and for the coming of His Kingdom.

Literature

We succeeded this year in placing colporteurs in Sonapore, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Muriaro, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga. We have opened a place in the bazaar a Muzaffarpur as a center for Bible distribution and work among educated Indians, but we have not been able to get a suitable man for this work.

Since this work is comparatively new it has not been easy to get colporteurs. We have sold 35 Bibles, an increase of 31 over last year; 275 New Testaments, an increase of 270; 9,752 gospel portions, an increase of 9,467; 49,150 tracts sold and distributed, an increase of 38,600.

Centenary Quota

The Centenary quota for Tirhut was Rs. 10,800. This meant that we must secure between Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 2,100, each year to meet the requirement, or nearly treble what had been done the year before. It seemed an impossible amount to raise at this time, but as we thought and prayed over it, we began to realize that nothing is impossible with God.

Our total collections for the year 1920, are Rs. 2,097, an increase of Rs. 1,328 over 1919. The Centenary quota for the Tirhut District for 1920, has been met in cash. We will turn over to the Conference Treasurer this year

Rs. 1,230, while last year we only sent Rs. 379, which was an increase of Rs. 100 over the previous year.

Centenary Training Conference

Bishop Warne was with us this year and his message and presence inspired us with new zeal and determination for greater things. At our District Conference last year 40 persons were given appointments. This year there were 70. Of these 62 are paid workers.

Property

One of the outstanding features of our work here is the increase in mission property. Last year we secured one of the best properties in Muzaffarpur for the girls' school, adding Rs. 50,000 to the value of our property. This year we have purchased the German Mission property at Darbhanga, Muriaro and Samastipur, worth not less than Rs. 30,000. We have also bought two and a half acres of land back of our mission compound at Muzaffarpur for the extension of the Boys' School. Land has been secured in Bairagnia this year, and a building has been started. The total valuation of the mission property in Tirhut at a low estimate is now Rs. 105,400.

A Comparative Summary

The Christian community has more than doubled—from 367 to 761—an increase 394. The Christian workers have also more than doubled in numbers—from 26 to 62—an increase 36. The special fund has grown from Rs. 3,864 to Rs. 13,662, an increase Rs. 9,798. The Mission property has increased from Rs. 39,800 to Rs. 105,400, an increase Rs. 65,600 and there is no debt. The collections from district for all purposes have increased from Rs. 556 to Rs. 2,097, an increase of Rs. 1,541 nearly quadrupled in three years. Cash collections sent to Conference Treasurer in 1917 were Rs. 182; in 1920 we sent Rs. 1,230, an increase Rs. 1,048. The sale of Scriptures and gospel portions has increased from 110 to 10,033—an increase of 9,923. Sale and distribution of tracts have increased from 4,400 to 49,150—an increase of 44,750.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles. That part of the United Provinces south and west of the Ganges; also the Punjab, parts of Rajputana and Central India.

Population: 60,000,000.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

AJMER DISTRICT

Area: A strip of Southern Rajputana about 150 miles long and 50 miles wide.

Population: 1,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Ajmer

Location: 677 miles northeast of Bombay; important railway center, at foot of high hill, in middle of Rajputana—Malwa Railway system. Administrative headquarters of Ajmer—Merwara civil district. Rich in buildings of antiquarian interest. Contains tomb of a Mohammedan saint, which is visited by 25,000 pilgrims yearly.

Population: About 86,000; about sixty per cent are Hindus and thirty per cent Mohammedans.

Industry: General Manufacturing center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missionaries: Rev. Earle M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg, Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D. and Mrs. Ashe. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Gertrude Richards, Miss Estella M. Forsyth.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Training School, Taragarh Sanatorium for men and families.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.

Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which thousands of tons of salt are taken annually.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900 during great famine. Only mission at work.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey of Bikanir District—temporary residence.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera, twenty-five miles from either city.

Missionaries: Julia I. Kipp, Superintendent of Sanatorium; C. I. Kipp, M.D., and Miss M. Brown, teacher.

E. M. RUGG, Superintendent

Division of Districts

At the annual conference in January the old Rajputana District was divided because of its extensive territory into Bikanir and Ajmer Districts taking their names from the largest city of the respective districts.

Ajmer District

Ajmer District has eleven circuits in addition to the Ajmer charge. The mission employs 30 paid workers and the Ajmer charge pays its own pastor's salary. Within the present occupied territory we could use double the number of workers with good results, but we haven't enough missionaries to train

workers. The district superintendent must superintend the district and the boys' school and be district evangelist and pastor of the English Church.

Centenary Statistics

During the past year the paid workers and laymen have distributed 118,500 tracts and sold 12,000 portions of Scripture. They have taught 15 village primary boys' schools, with 206 pupils in addition to their regular work. They have raised 3,000 rupees from indigenous resources and are pledging liberally for the five year Centenary campaign. There are 1,657 scholars in the Sunday schools of the district. There were only 189 baptisms during the year but the present church membership of about 4,000 is more than our workers can care for.

Madar and Taragarh Sanatorium

Our newest institution is the Board Tuberculosis Sanatorium for men and families. Rev. A. A. Ashe, M.D., is supervisor. Dr. Ashe has been successful in buying 45 acres of land and is building the first of the group of buildings planned for this sanatorium for which \$30,000 was granted in the Centenary appropriations. Dr. Ashe writes: "This much needed institution has become a reality at last. After great difficulty a splendid site has been secured four miles east of Ajmer. It is situated on both sides of the B. B. & C. O. Railway on the great water-shed of northern India, two thousand feet above sea-level. Work on the building is under way, but the demand was so great we decided to rent temporary quarters where urgent cases could be treated. This temporary work was opened in May, and by the middle of June every available room was filled. When the rains came these quarters proved to be very unsatisfactory and most of the patients had to be turned out."

In August negotiations were begun with the Government of India to secure the use of the Taragarh Sanatorium on the mountain two miles west of Ajmer. The buildings were turned over to us, October 2d for a nominal rental of eight dollars a month. These buildings were erected for a sanatorium for British troops and are admirably adapted to our needs. The present valuation is about fifty thousand dollars.

During the six months 88 tuberculosis patients have been treated 32 of whom were in-patients. At the dispensary 500 other patients have been treated for various ailments. For the development of this work we must have an "American made" doctor and nurse immediately.

Ajmer Girls' School

The Ajmer Girls' School formerly had two missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to care for it. In these days Miss Gertrude E. Richards, aided by an assistant, and her Hindustani teachers and matron carries all of the responsibilities.

The enrollment is 100. Counting the teachers, the boarding house helpers and the babies there are 25 more in the school. The classes range from kindergarten to the sixth grade.

Mary Wilson Sanatorium

The Mary Wilson Sanatorium is for tubercular women and is located in Tilaunia. Miss Julia Kipp is superintendent and has supervised the construction of several buildings and the remodelling of the bungalow, in addition to the details of administration. Dr. Clara Kipp is the superintending physician of this institution and chairman of the health department of the India Centenary Movement.

Miss A. M. Brown assists the Misses Kipp and directs the day school conducted in many languages. She also gives liberally of herself and time to patients and nurses.

Ajmer Boys' School

The Ajmer Boys' School has a larger enrollment than during the past five years and had few failures in final examinations last June. Two of the boys passed the intermediate university examinations last April and are studying in Lucknow Christian College.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College, east of Cairo is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. F. M. Wilson (on furlough) and Mrs. Wilson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Charlotte Holman, Sarah Holman, Jennie Ball, Ruth Cochran (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Day School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Industrial School, Louisa Soule Girls' Orphanage-School.

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Superintendent

Christian Community

We have 16,930 Christians living in more than 1,000 villages. During 1920, 1,282 were baptized. There are 153 workers, mostly Indians. Our greatest need is more Indian workers. Our church is responsible for more than 1,000,000 people in this district. We have had only a few baptisms among the Chamars, and there are many thousands in this district. They are mostly "Jatias," of the same class as the Chamars of Ghaziabad, where thousands have become Christians. The Jatias here are just as accessible as those at Ghaziabad; we only need workers to teach them.

New Circuits

We have increased the number of circuits from 7 to 10. A new circuit has been opened at the dairy farm, five miles from Aligarh, where we have a Christian community of about 75, with a number of enthusiastic laymen, who are doing evangelistic work in adjacent villages. The primary school at the dairy farm for Christian boys and girls is supported by Mr. Kaventner. The Hin-

dustani church at Aligarh is self-supporting and also pays the salary of an Indian worker.

General Conditions

The failure of the rains has greatly increased the poverty of our people. Famine prices for food prevail; the cost of clothing is about three times as high as before the War; yet our people have given more for the Centenary than was ever given before in one year, our Indian workers are pledged tithers, and our laymen have given generously.

The unrest, of which Aligarh has been a center, has not unfavorably affected our work. There has never before been such a demand for Scriptures—all classes are ready to listen to the preaching of the Word.

Aligarh Boys' School

Mrs. Clancy writes: The boys' school is near our house and is a part of our work. There are 114 boys on the roll of the day school, and 18 boys give all their time to industrial work. All the boys give two hours a day to manual training. It seems to be my duty to look after the sewing department, which is kept busy making and mending clothing for more than 80 of the boys. The sick ones too are my special care, and we have a small dispensary with an Indian Compounder to prepare and give out the medicines, and Dr. Jacobs comes to help.

District Work

The training school for village pastors and their wives, is also a part of our work, writes Mrs. Clancy. "There are also the families of all the mission employees who live in the compound, who also claim a share of my time both in sickness and health. I have been out for three rounds of quarterly conferences in the district, and find our Ford car a great comfort. I have also visited some of the mohallas in the city, and some of the villages in which Christians live. We held our Centenary Institute and District Conference from October 1-17. All our workers, men and women with their families, were present."

District Evangelism

Miss Charlotte T. Holman, district evangelist, while touring in the villages, writes: "Every shrine in Karas Mohalla was broken down last Sunday. All representations of Hindu deities and Hindu symbols were cleaned from the walls and the last chutiya was cut. We find an increasing demand for the education of Christian children. It is surprising how these children apply themselves to study having had illiteracy back of them for ages.

A number of our Christian men, from among the Sweepers, are being employed by the rich land owners as financial agents to travel from village to village and collect rents from the farmers. The land owners prefer to trust the Christians rather than those of their own faith.

This week I worked in a village where I found three young men who had been in our Aligarh Village Training School for a few months and it was gratifying to note how well they have remembered all that they were taught and how much they are in advance of their neighbors,

The leather makers everywhere are calling us to come and teach them. In some places the mohallas ring with the voices of non-Christians singing the Christian hymns. I frequently find gospel portions in non-Christian houses. 6,261 gospel portions were sold in the Aligarh District this year."

The Woman's Industrial School

"The Woman's Industrial School at Aligarh is in charge of Miss J. L. Ball. In the early days large numbers of famine women and children were cared for here. Various industries were developed to keep them employed. There is now a large garden and field work as well as the bakery where an average of a hundred loaves of bread are sent out daily, besides cakes, cookies, biscuits and sweets. The dairy provides milk for the weak and the sick.

Besides regular school work, the girls who have been sent from the boarding school, are taught sewing, lace-making and fancy work. Some of them learn to weave rugs and make baskets. A large number of women here are widows. Several of our number are defectives.

Seventy-five children in need of a home have been enrolled during the year. The total enrollment in the institution is 225.

All the grinding of the grain, the cooking of the food and the washing of the clothes for this large family is done by the women and girls in the school.

Louisa Soule Girls' School

We have 194 on our register. Twenty of these are not of school age. The school has a good staff of teachers this year, five are Normal trained. The girls take a very keen interest in their studies and many are trying to live good Christian lives. Miss S. C. Holman is principal.

Boys' Industrial School

This is the only school of its kind for boys in that part of India which includes the North, Northwest and Central Provinces Conferences. There is no lack of applications, but our school capacity is limited. Rev. L. B. Jones is principal.

As usual the shoemaking department has been the source of greatest income. The quality of the work is so high that many of our old patrons, who have gone to England, keep up their trade with the Shoe Department. We have shipped several orders during the year.

The carpentry department's largest order this year was for the doors and windows of the new buildings of the Mary Wilson (Tilaunia) Sanatorium.

The tailoring and gardening departments, in connection with the boarding department, have been busy as usual in making clothes for all the boys and keeping the compound in order.

There has always been plenty of work to keep the boys busy in a practical way while they are studying.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu

sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 180,000 living in 11,000 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. N. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie.

Institution: Boys' Industrial School.

J. H. N. WILKIE, Superintendent

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 477 square miles.

Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil and Gurdaspore.

Population: About 265,000 (census of 1911); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.

Organization: District created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

I. D. DANIEL, Superintendent

The Christian Congregation

Our policy has been not to open work in any new village unless the whole village embraced Christianity and received the necessary teachings and instructions. We baptized 769 persons, and the total number of Christians in the Batala District is 8,051. Our workers have been assisted by 139 Chaudhris.

Self Support

Owing to the drought this year and the consequent famine we were not confident of reaching the goal set for ourselves at the beginning of the year. At the time of the Chaudhris meeting at Lahore a new sense of stewardship was created, and with the help of these Chaudhris, an unexpected advance was made this year in the matter of giving. Last year with difficulty we raised Rs. 700, this year we have collected Rs. 1,745.

Summer School and District Conference

Our district conference and summer school were held at Aliwal, about 5½ miles from Batala. Aliwal is a beautiful place, from which the canals to Lahore and Armitsar take their courses, and irrigate this region. There were about 300 persons present including the Chaudhris from different places. Our workers have started the work again with renewed hearts, thoughts and encouragement.

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.

Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state.

Organization: Created at annual conference in January, 1920.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state. Founded in 1489. Has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new

palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.

Industry: Salt; government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumagarh

History: Very old city with depleted population.

Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.

Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.

Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent

P. O. Phalera

The People of the District

The present population of the Bikanir District is 879,869. The majority of the people are Hindus who have among them representatives of all the castes, but the Rajputs are the most numerous. The Mohammedan community is not a large one and is made up of the descendants of converts made during the Mohammedan invasions of Rajputana. The Mohammedan community is more or less influenced by Hinduism. The next largest community is that of the Christians.

The people depend upon camel, cattle, and sheep raising to a very large extent for their living. This is especially true of the sandy belt. In other parts the people till the soil. Others are engaged in leather work, weaving, and iron work.

So far as missionary propaganda is concerned the attitude of the people is friendly. Being less in the grip of caste than the people of other parts of India it is easier to get close to them and to know them in their homes. The Rajputs are especially liberal in their views.

The spirit of old India still lingers in the desert and under the rough exterior of the desert people lies all that goes to make a gentleman. They are hospitable, sympathetic, liberal in their views of religion, good listeners, and on the whole satisfied with their present state.

Physical Features

The greater part of the territory included in the Bikanir District is desert and sandy. From east to west there is a wide sandy belt stretching right across the State of Bikanir. In this belt is a chain of teebas or sand-hills from which branches shoot forth in all directions. At several points in this sandy belt the sand is always in motion except in a dead calm or during a shower of rain. In a hard wind the sand smites one's face as does the snow during a blizzard in the homeland.

To the North and Northwest the soil is good and when the rainfall is normal good crops of wheat, grain, cotton, bajra, mote, til, and even rice are grown. This is also true of portions of the district in the East and Southwest. Melons are produced in large quantities and of a good size and flavor. The people in the village slice and dry large quantities of melon for use when vegetables are not available. They also gather quantities of berries and other wild fruits from vines and bushes growing in the desert. Nothing is wasted.

The agricultural implements are of the simplest kind and are drawn by camels and bullocks. Both camels and oxen are used for treading out the grain.

Water is the greatest problem of the desert and one has to search for it as for hidden treasure. It is very rare that water fit for man is found nearer the surface than 300 feet.

Camel, cattle and sheep raising is the chief source of income of the inhabitants of the desert. Wool and ghee or clarified butter are important articles of trade.

There is a coal mine near Bikanir and copper is also found within the State. A good sand-stone of a purplish red color is quarried at two or three points in the district. This stone is capable of being dressed and carved and is extensively used for building purposes. People who can afford it live in houses with elaborately carved stone fronts.

The chief manufactured articles are woolen and cotton cloth, carpets, swords, jewelry, and vases of camel skin.

Staff

Our staff consists of one missionary and his wife, two Indian members of annual conference, five ordained local preachers, seven unordained local preachers, five exhorters, thirteen Bible readers, and ten other workers not receiving pay from the church. The total is only forty-five in an area of 27,055 square miles and a population of 879,869.

Comparatively few of our young people are offering themselves for full time Christian service since the war. There are at least two reasons for this—the small income from such service, and the high cost of living.

State of the Church

On the whole the spiritual condition of our church was never better. Our people are learning to pray, and to witness for Jesus. A praying and a witnessing Church is bound to progress.

Every paid worker in the district is a tither. A few of our people have taken the pledge to give one tenth of their income. The Centenary campaign

in India is proving a great help along this line. As an educational agency the Centenary in India and Burma will fully justify the time and talent given to it.

The number of baptisms for the year is 98. This total is less than that of the previous year but the number of baptisms is not the only measure of our success for there are many real triumphs before people are ready to confess Jesus in baptism. At this time there are 148 inquirers on our list whom we expect to see confess Christ in baptism during the coming year.

Gospel Sale

Five Bibles, twelve New Testaments, and 3,764 other religious books were sold. In addition to the above there were distributed free 16,325 Gospel tracts.

The Present

Much that is being said and done in India today does not represent the thought and desire of the people at all but only of a few agitators. Many who pose as India's greatest friends in reality are retarding her progress in the direction of self-determination and responsible government. The same cannot be said of the social reformers and religious teachers who are crying out for changes. These face a tremendous need and feel an inward urge of a desire to help their fellow men.

Considering everything there seems little room for pessimism. Even if India is given Home Rule she cannot continue long without Christ since neither Hinduism nor Mohammedanism is built for democracy. Nor has either an adequate program for the uplift of the masses.

The soundest thinkers India has produced have acknowledged these shortcomings and that there must be changes both radical and far-reaching to make such a program possible. Such changes are likely to prove the destruction of their ancient systems. Christianity alone has a plan, a remedy, a program for carrying on the work of reconstruction that India is so sadly in need of today.

India stands in need of all that the Christian Church has to offer. In the present crisis and amid the present changes when so many voices are clamoring for a hearing it is quite possible there will be a pause in our work but if the Indian Church in particular, and the Christian Church in general, remain true to Christ and His call, we shall see a mighty revival follow in the wake of the present situation.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 2,750 square miles, and includes the Bulandshahr Civil District.

Locations: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges Rivers, and 150 miles south of the Himalayan Mountains.

Population: 1,250,000, out of which there are about 25,000 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Personnel of the District: This District is superintended by an Indian Minister, Robert John, and he is assisted in the work by his wife and a band of Indian workers. Miss E. E. Donohugh (W. F. M. S.) is the only American appointed in this District, and her time is given to the Village Day Schools.

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent

Chaudhris Meetings

The success of our village work depends much on the Chaudhris—unpaid village leaders. These men held 24 meetings in 8 circuits, during the months of May and June—hot months when the harvesting is done and the men are free. 4,892 men, women and children attended these meetings.

Scripture Sales

All our workers are selling Bible portions and distributing tracts. This year one Bible, 11,009 portions, 4 New Testaments, and 1,020 Hindustani bhajans (books) were sold, and 35,048 tracts were distributed.

District and Centenary Conferences

The District Conference was held on October 6, and the Centenary conference on October 11-14. Many subjects were discussed and the meetings were blessed.

October 8, was Chaudhris' day—250 Chaudhris were present. Bishop F. W. Warne addressed them. Rs. 194 were collected.

Nine hundred and eighty-two intercessory prayer cards have been signed, in connection with the Centenary efforts, also 522 life service cards and 113 tither's cards.

Evangelistic Work

The preachers in charge of the work of the various circuits have done excellent work, and several who were once Christians, but who became Arya Samajists, have returned to the Christian faith.

Our work is affected by political disturbances. Many of our low caste Christians have suffered. In spite of this thousands are asking for baptism. These come from various castes—Chamars (shoemakers), Kahars (Hindu water carriers), Kolies (weavers), Lodhe (high caste Hindus), and Mallah (sailors). We could have had 50,000 baptisms this year, if we had had the means to arrange for their care and instruction.

Each year, several melas are held on the district, and these offer wonderful opportunities for presenting the gospel of Christ to these people who come to worship the rivers and stones. The gospel is preached and tracts are distributed.

At one Mela the Arya Samajists bought and seized Bible portions which they destroyed—tearing them into small pieces and scattering them on the roads, but in spite of such opposition, many people hear the Word.

Revival meetings were held in several places on the district—souls were awakened and 450 persons were baptized in one month. Many acknowledged their sins.

Work Among the Chamars

The Chamars (shoemakers) all over the district are calling for Christian teaching and preaching. In the village of Waira alone, 700 of the 2,000 inhabitants were baptized, and the rest are interested. The Christians of Dadri are mostly all Chamars, and of 148 who were baptized this year, 104 were Chamars. Ten entire villages have signified their desire to be baptized,

but this we cannot do because we have not a sufficient number of workers to care for them.

Christian Community

The total number of persons baptized up to October 31, 1920, was 2,199. Of this number about half were Chamars and the rest Sweepers. In 1911 there were 9,913 Christians in the district; in 1915 there were 13,699; in 1919 there were 21,365; this year, 1920, there are 22,866.

Self Support

The total amount for Centenary collections was Rs. 402/12/3; for pastoral Rs. 4,591; other benevolences and school aid, Rs. 268/2; total Rs. 5,219/2.

Day Schools and Leagues

The district has 42 day schools—27 for boys and 15 for girls. Two of the schools are receiving government aid. There are 11 senior and 52 junior leagues.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal, work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. G. W. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs, Rev. L. C. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie A. Bragg (on furlough), Mathilde R. Moses, Clara A. Porter (on furlough), Mary A. Richmond, Marguerite E. Schroepfel (on furlough), Lemira Wheat, Ethel L. Whiting.

Institutions: Central Middle School (Hindustani). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

G. M. BRIGGS, Superintendent

Statistics

Our Christian community numbers 3,929. This is an increase of about three per cent over last year. The total number of baptisms in the district was slightly less than a year ago; but, outside of Cawnpore City, there was an increase of more than seven per cent. There are fewer Sunday schools this year but the attendance has increased.

In the matter of ministerial support the district outside of Cawnpore City, has made substantial gains. In pastoral support the increase is four and a half per cent. Gifts for mission claimants show an increase of twenty-six per cent. The total gain in benevolences, including Cawnpore City, is Rs. 144.

In the distribution of Christian literature there has been a gain of twenty-three per cent; a total of 86,910 copies of tracts and Christian books having been distributed. Besides these, 13,428 copies of the Scriptures were sold. This is a gain of more than fifty-two per cent over last year.

Evangelistic Work

All the useful forms of Christian activity have received careful attention during the year, and various phases of the Centenary have been pushed in all the circuits. Miss Richmond, the district evangelist, has given another year of efficient service.

The District Conference has had a successful session. Many items of importance were given special attention. Among these were cooperative societies, child welfare, and methods of teaching.

Girls' High School

The girls' high school at Cawnpore has had a good year. Under a well trained and efficient staff the school's standards of scholarship have been maintained.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year is 171, with a maximum of 139 in March. Of this number 63 have been boarders, 56 being enrolled at one time.

The music department has had more pupils than for several years, and one or two assistant teachers have been required throughout the year. Seven of the eight candidates prepared for the Pianoforte examination of the Trinity College of Music, London, were successful.

Hudson Memorial School for Girls

This school has been under the efficient direction of Miss M. R. Moses. She writes: "The school has continued to grow and this year's enrollment is the largest in its history. There are now 163 children enrolled of whom 144 are boarders. Twenty new children entered in July."

Central School for Boys

This school has a slightly higher enrollment than last year. A little more than one-third of the attendance is made up of Christian boys, the rest are Hindu and Mohammedan boys. Much more attention than usual has been given to the care of the boys in the Hostel and this is already apparent in habits of study and in the general appearance of the boys.

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers five government districts—a territory about as large as the State of New Jersey and extends ninety miles from north to south, and ninety miles from east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are the Meerut and Roorkie Districts; and on the west by the Rajputana and Hissar Districts.

Population: 3,000,000, principally Hindus and Mohammedans, with some Jains and Sikhs. Our responsibility is for 2,000,000. The Mass Movement is among the Sweepers, Chamars and Dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in January, 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholics.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 232,837.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. R. E. Crane and Mrs. Crane.

Institutions: Training School (Sonepat), Primary Boys' School (Sonepat).

J. C. BUTCHER, Superintendent

General Conditions

The year 1920 has been full of political and industrial unrest, but this has not seriously disturbed our work. Political considerations have not yet affected the strata of society in which we are at work.

But financial and industrial problems receive full consideration from them. The fundamental conditions of their daily lives are being shaken by the cheapening of money that has been taking place all over the world. These servile classes have been in the habit of working for the farmers, and in return have received a small money wage, and various privileges, such as permission to build their houses on the border of the village; the right to skin animals that may have died, and to sell the skins and eat the flesh of these animals; the right to keep a limited number of cattle, goats and pigs, and to graze them on the village common; a certain portion of the produce of the harvest field; also liberal presents on the occasion of weddings and funerals.

This arrangement has been seriously disturbed. The demand for labor has exceeded the supply. This has resulted in an increase in wages, which are now from four to six times as much as they were thirty years ago. The laborers want the farmers to give them as much as they could get elsewhere. But the farmers say, "If you do not work for us, you cannot enjoy the privileges that we have been giving you."

When hides were hardly worth the handling, the farmers were willing to allow their servants to make what they could out of them. Now hides are valuable, so the farmers want to sell them for their own profit. When grain was cheap and forage abundant the farmers were willing to let the laborers have their share. Now grain is dear and grazing scant.

During the year 1920 there have been no great epidemics in our field. The winter crop of wheat, barley, rye and pulse was a fair one. But owing to the greater purchasing ability of the people of India, and of the high prices prevailing in the rest of the world, the price of grain has continued as high as during war times, and higher than that of ordinary famine times. The wet season should last from the middle of June to the middle of September. This year we had good rains till the end of July, but none during August and September, so the crops were largely a failure in this part of India. We do not have famine in India until laborers are unable to get work. So far the demand for labor in industries and government work is still greater than the supply. But all are looking out anxiously for the winter rains, of which no signs are yet apparent anywhere.

Christian Community

The Mass Movement work has been going steadily forward. The converts continue to bring their friends to Christ. There have been 4,532 baptisms reported for this year and our Christian community numbers 24,543. The contributions of our people to church expenses and official benevolences were Rs. 2,495 last year and Rs. 3,814 this year.

Our Workers

We began the year with 17 circuits, and the number was increased to 20 at the District Conference. The preachers-in-charge were all ordained men, except one who has been recommended for ordination at the coming annual conference. We have had 67 male workers including missionaries and school teachers. Sixty of these have had charge of work in circuits or sub-circuits with an average of ten villages each containing Christians, and five villages each with inquirers under instruction. On the average each worker has had 410 Christians and 200 inquirers in his charge and has had 75 baptisms.

Evangelistic Work

For three weeks in August and September we held summer school for the work in Delhi. As it was vacation for their boarding school, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, kindly let us use their hostel for the accommodation of our people.

Dr. and Mrs. Butcher have visited each circuit twice, and have had three conventions of the preachers-in-charge of the circuits.

Our deaconess, Miss E. M. McLeavy, has visited nearly every one of the 574 villages in the district, where Christians are residing. She says: "Nearly every village has been visited, some twice. Special attention has been given to the Centenary Campaign, the three objectives being prayer, service and tithing. In my presence at least 175 intercession cards have been signed usually by thumb marks as most of the people cannot write. I have been able to follow up many of the signatures."

Sonepat Schools

Robert E. Crane writes: "At the annual conference, held in January, 1920, Mrs. Crane and I were appointed to educational work in Sonepat, a city of about 20,000 population, situated 27 miles north of Delhi, on the East Indian Railroad, and geographically at about the center of Delhi District. We are the first missionaries to be appointed to this station.

At the time of our appointment, the mission had in Sonepat about 10 acres of land, without any buildings. The schools, consisting of about 18 boys and 16 men, were being conducted under thatched roofs, upheld by four poles and open on all sides.

We at once entered into negotiations for the renting of an unoccupied bungalow owned by government. Upon obtaining this, we moved to Sonepat and began the work of organizing and supervising the schools.

The educational work in Sonepat consists of three schools, a boys' primary boarding school, a men's training school and a woman's training school.

Men's training schools are one of the most important educational works being carried on in India, for India must be saved for Christ by trained consecrated Indian Christian workers. The training schools help to supply these trained workers, who can go into the thousands of villages throughout India and spread the good news of the saving Gospel of Jesus Christ.

These native workers are drawn from the illiterate village Christians and they must be trained for their work. We receive in our school men who cannot

read or write a single letter, men who have never held a book, pen or pencil in their hands but men who desire to serve Christ.

These men are at once started in intensive training, it being our object at the end of two years to turn out a man who can read and write anything found in the Bible, who can do arithmetic through compound division, and who can teach the fundamentals of Christianity. He is then sent out into the villages as an exhorter. After this he is expected to study the four years exhorters' course and then the local preachers' course.

Not only is he taught these things in school, but for two years he is taken from the temptations of village life and is brought into close contact with the missionary and Christian living. He is thus taught cleanliness of living both inwardly and outwardly and he sees that Christianity is not only a belief but that it is a life lived in accordance with that belief.

At present we have 18 men in the training school, 6 of whom are married and whose wives are attending our Women's Training School, where they are being taught much the same as the men.

In order to provide for the men and their families, a scholarship of about \$60 per year is given to the married men and about \$35 per year to the single men. This is much less than most of them could earn as laborers, so the financial side of the arrangement is rarely any inducement to their attending or remaining in school.

The boys' primary boarding school, for the instruction of the boys of our Christians has 41 boys enrolled—37 in the boarding department and 4 attending as day pupils. The mission, at a cost of about \$30 per year for each boy, provides the boys in boarding school with a home, food, clothes and school supplies. The day pupils live with and are supported by their parents.

Upon arriving in Sonapat, we at once began to prepare plans for new buildings to be erected upon the 10 acres of land already owned by the mission. In April we submitted to the Building Committee plans for a bungalow for the missionary; a hostel to accommodate 100 boys; a school house and a church; houses to accommodate 18 married students and five teachers and preachers.

On about November 15, 1920, the work of building was started, the houses for teachers and men being the first to be erected. These we expect to have finished by the last of January, 1921. The work on the other buildings will then be started, but probably not completed until the end of 1921.

In less than one year the number of boys attending school has more than doubled and we expect to have 100 boys in our Boarding school shortly after the hostel is completed. We have nearly as many men as the new quarters will be able to accommodate, so we anticipate no trouble in having all of our new buildings soon filled to overflowing."

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: Hissar Mission District covers an area of 50,000 square miles. It includes, in addition to the Government Civil District, large sections in the four native states of Jhind, Patiala, Nabha, Bhawalpur.

Location: The government district of Hissar is located between 28° 36' and 30° 4' north latitude; and 74° 1' and 76° 22' east longitude. The Mission District lies entirely in the Punjab.

Population: 3,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the English Baptists who have a medical zenana work about forty miles from Hissar City.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah, and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoz. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: Rev. James Lyon.

Institution: Hissar Training School

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

Christian Community

During the year we have had a large number of baptisms, 3,693. Our aim has not been to baptize the people, but to consolidate the work and build up those who have already become Christians rather than to expand.

We have 18 ordained Hindustani ministers, and 154 other workers, including local preachers, exhorters, Bible readers and evangelist teachers—a total of 172 workers to care for 17,476 Christians, and evangelize 3,000,000 people.

New Territory

We have been divinely led in opening up work in the Native State of Bhawalpore which joins our district. The vision of 1,000,000 people in this Native State perishing for lack of the bread of life led us to prayer, and action which resulted in the opening of the work and the appointment of a good worker. Sixty-one people gave up their idols and were publicly baptized. Instead of one worker in this great field we ought to have fifty.

Scripture Sales

While pressing forward in other work much has been done in selling Gospels and in the distribution of Gospel tracts—30,687 Gospels were sold and 50,000 tracts distributed. These are our silent messengers and preachers going everywhere, and there can be no doubt that much of our reaping is due to sowing this good seed.

Self Support

According to all methods of human calculation we should have had a severe set back in this line on account of much sickness, famine, and the fact that all food stuffs and clothing have risen in price one hundred per cent. Instead, we have gone forward. Last year we received Rs. 4,000, this year we have received Rs. 4,306 for pastoral support.

There are 50 primary schools in Hissar District, with 720 pupils, also 234 Sunday schools, with 14,043 pupils.

LAHORE DISTRICT

Lahore

Area: Native city covers one square mile. European quarters extend over a large area.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway. Important educational center. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is located in the European section.

Population: 210,000. Sixty per cent are Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterians (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marion E. Dalrymple, Lily D. Greene (on furlough), Vivian L. Shute.

Institutions: Johnson Memorial Training School, Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

C. B. STUNTZ, Superintendent

The Moslem Community

One of the things that has marked this year has been the increased interest on the part of the Moslem community in the gospel. Our sale of Scripture portions especially in Moslem areas has nearly trebled this year. The explanation of this is hard to find—the defeat of Turkey, the apparent overthrow of Moslem power, the social and spiritual unrest prevalent in the world are apparently leading this great community to a closer scrutiny of their religious books and also of the religious, social and spiritual teachings of Jesus Christ.

Political Unrest

The situation politically and economically has been disturbed throughout the year. Political agitators of the extreme type have been preaching the gospel of non-cooperation, meaning thereby to have no relation with government in any form.

In a few days the first step will have been taken in all the Provinces of India towards a more complete self-government than India has ever known. We are on the eve of the election of Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, of a more popular type than India has before had.

This instability and uncertainty has seemed to constitute our greater opportunity. The uncertainty in men's minds—the lack of stable conviction has led them to question all old dogmas and theories and has given us an opportunity to present Jesus Christ and His Gospel as the solution and cure of all these evils.

The Chaudhris

The eagerness of our village laymen to take hold and help to the best of their ability in the establishment and propagation of the Kingdom of God among the villages has encouraged and helped us.

In February, 1920, a Chaudhris meeting was held in Lahore. Invitations were issued to all the circuits to send in their leaders—preferably not more than four each—this would have been from 80 to 90 men. The first day there were present 112 and before the meeting was over 162 had come. They paid their own way to and from the meeting, some of them coming 175 miles.

These men went out from the meeting to all the areas of our work with a new conception of Christianity and with a tremendous zeal to tell the story as they had heard and experienced it at this meeting. In one circuit, 3 men traveled with me nearly 150 miles, traveling on foot, helping in all our services.

Boys' Boarding School, Lahore

The last year has seen remarkable growth in our Lahore Boarding School for boys. Five years ago this school had an average attendance of 20 with only one class being taught on the premises, and 12 boys going to a neighboring government school. This year we have 100 in the boarding department. The

average number of boarders for the year was 93. In addition to our boarders there are from 20 to 25 day scholars in the school.

Our school under the competent leadership of excellent teachers and good head master has become a recognized primary school and is receiving aid from the government.

Our school is crowded and we have added a thatched roof room to take care of the overflow. Had we the accommodation we could have 150 to 200 boys in our Boarding Department and the number of day scholars only waits on the erection of a proper school building.

The Training School

The present compound was not sufficiently large to house both the training school and the boys' school, with the teachers and city workers necessary for these institutions. We hoped to be able to buy more land adjacent to our school property, but the price of land in Lahore has had a tremendous boom in the last three years. The next thing was to find a place outside. This we have done and on September 29th of this year for Rs. 10,000 (\$3,000) we secured 5½ acres of land, with a brick bungalow containing 6 rooms (the main walls built of sun baked bricks) sufficient to house the training school. This property is located in the village of Raewind, a junction point on the main railway lines leading from Lahore to Delhi and Karachi. The training students are well established in their new quarters.

The Girls' Boarding School

During the last year the girls' school in Lahore, has improved in every department. In the fall of 1919 Miss Green began the building of much needed teachers' quarters and dormitories. These have been completed but there is still need for more buildings.

There are about 97 girls in the boarding department, and expansion of the work is only limited by space and expense. The School has made a name for itself in the Punjab, and we are constantly receiving applications for admission.

Miss G. P. Smith is principal, assisted by Miss M. L. Dalrymple.

Christian Community

At the beginning of this year the old Punjab District ceased to exist, having been divided into Lahore and Batala Districts.

During the year there were 2,300 baptisms in Lahore Districts and 700 in Batala District—a total of 3,000 baptisms (for the year for what constituted the Punjab District). This is 400 more baptisms than last year, and gives a total increase in the Christian community of 2,500.

Self Support

The increase in pastoral support was even more encouraging. In 1919 the pastoral support amounted to Rs. 3,300 received from the indigenous Church. This year Lahore District showed a total of Rs. 3,700 and Batala District Rs. 1,800—a total for the two districts of Rs. 5,500, an increase of 75 per cent.

Scripture Sales

During the year a total of 28,000 Scripture portions were sold in the two

districts—10,000 in Batala District and 18,000 in Lahore District. About 40,000 tracts have been distributed during the year.

Distinctive Opportunities

The great opportunity at present before our Church in the Lahore District is the occupation and evangelization of the lands recently opened for cultivation by the enlargement of the irrigation canal system. Literally hundreds of square miles of unproductive land have been made habitable and tillable by the extension of the canals in the southwestern part of the Punjab.

The depressed and landless classes have sought in these areas relief from economic pressure. These people have left their old villages on a new venture, and those who had not already received baptisms or aligned themselves with the Christian Church, are looking towards us for education and the enlightenment that Christianity brings with it.

In response to this opportunity we have striven in the last two years to send workers into these new fields. We have opened two new circuits, and our opportunity is limited only by our supply of leaders.

These people are vigorous, generous and ambitious. One circuit is intensely self-supporting, having contributed over Rs. 600 for the support of their preacher-in-charge, and two pastor-teachers.

This territory borders on the Frontier States which lead to Afghanistan. The village of Kot Adu is in the midst of the Frontier and a short 100 miles due west would find us in Afghanistan. Requests have come from at least a dozen places asking for preachers.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Lydia D. Christensen (on furlough), Emma Donohugh, and Melva A. Livermore.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District, and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindu; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich, Rev. J. Benson Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Rev. T. S. Donohugh (on furlough) and Mrs. Donohugh (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse, Carolyn C. Nelson (on furlough), E. Lavinia Nelson (on furlough), Emma E. Warner, Nellie Lawson.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School, W. F. M. S.: Howard Pleased Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

Its Setting

The district of Meerut forms part of the Government division of the same name. It is situated in the tracts of country known as the Upper Duab. On the north is the district of Muzaffarnagar; on the south is the district of Bulandshahr. The Ganges River bounds the district for the whole length on the east, as does the Jumna River on the west. The district has an approximate total area of 2,360 square miles. In shape it is roughly rectangular; its greatest length is 58 miles, and the least length 49 miles; the greatest breadth is 48 miles and the smallest breadth 36 miles. Through the district also flows the Hindan River and the "Kali Nadi" (Black River). Canals, also from both rivers, with many branches, flow through many parts of the district. In addition to serving their primary purpose, these canals afford good second grade roads for the touring missionary, as at least one bank is made up for the use of conveyances.

Its Reputation

As far back as fifteen years ago a British official, writing a formal report from Meerut, said, "The spread of Christianity in this district during the last few decades is remarkable. . . . This increase is far greater than in any other district in the province, and is chiefly due to the extension of . . . the work of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission." The "remarkable" increase referred to by this writer meant an addition to the Christian community of about 1,000 annually. At the present time the baptisms in our mission alone are averaging approximately 5,000 a year.

Re-Division of our Territory

At the time of the previous Annual Conference, what was then the Meerut Mission District was divided into two parts, the Bulandshahr Civil District becoming Bulandshahr Mission District and the Meerut Civil District becoming the Meerut Mission District. That left us six of the eleven original circuits—Ghaziabad, Hapur, Meerut, Mowana, Sardhana and Baraut. Those six circuits were, at the beginning of 1920, divided into eight circuits. Then at our District Conference which was held in October, these eight circuits were divided into fourteen circuits, Ghaziabad, Baraut, Loni, Daha, Sardhana, Meerut, Daurala, Mowana, Prichhatgarh, Garhmukhtesar, Hapur, Kharkauda, Begamabad and Baghpat. Each circuit is under the direct charge of an Indian minister.

Centenary Movement

Properly interpreted this has been the greatest thing of the year in our midst. It has never been our effort to explain to all our village people the meaning of the Centenary. That we found both impossible and unnecessary. We went at the very heart of the matter and have already begun to realize all the fruits of the Centenary movement as witnessed in the homeland and in other parts of the world. People have come forward offering themselves for the service of Christ; many have promised to give one-tenth of all their earnings to the Lord.

The number of those who have signed the tithe pledge is 335, and this makes 360 tithers in the district. 6,533 have promised to join in intercessory prayer

league, and 3,064 have signed pledges intimating their desire to serve the Master as they may have opportunity.

Our financial assessment for the Centenary Financial campaign is Rs. 57,780 (at three rupees to the dollar, equals \$19,260) an increase of several hundreds per cent over all former giving for all purposes.

Scripture Sales

Our workers and their helpers have sold 33 complete Bibles, 33 complete New Testaments, 45,976 gospel portions; and have distributed 111,541 tracts.

Christian Community

Our 31,544 Christians are divided into 5,813 families. The total number of baptisms during the year was 5,640. We have 259 Sunday schools, with the total of 10,296 scholars of all ages. To pastor this large Christian community and to do a little of the great amount of evangelistic work which ought to be done, we have a band of 187 workers, men and women. These are assisted by our lay helpers.

The District Training School

We have realized partial satisfaction, at least, in the results of this institution during the year. The staff is excellent, and has done good work. The only drawback has been that we have not had many students in the school, because we have not had funds to support them. We are following the system of training the men and women for six months, and then sending them out for six months' practical training under a preacher-in-charge in village work. In mid-year three men and their wives were sent out from the Training School, and at the close of the year five men and three wives were sent out for service, in the district. At various times during the year the students have sold several thousand copies of gospel portions and distributed many thousands of tracts.

Evangelistic Work

Miss Livermore writes: "We are still emphasizing Christian hymn-singing and Bible story-telling, believing that Christian truth is best taught to simple village folk in this way. The ringing Christian lyrics set to distinctly Indian music are steadily replacing songs full of indecent slur and impure suggestion, which lower the family and social ideals. The Christian songs bring the family and social thought to a higher level and at the same time effectually interpret Christ to the people. Many villages have their own Christian song leaders who are a great asset to every meeting. They also take the place of non-Christian singers of indecent rhymes at weddings and other social functions.

"The story has a big place in every Indian household, in every entertainment, and in their religious teaching. The average villager will better understand God's love as shown in the story of the prodigal son; or, the value of emperance as illustrated in the story of Daniel and his three friends at the court of a heathen king than he would if a sermon were preached on these themes."

Village Education

The Government of India is prepared to assist in the work of village schools, or even city schools where such schools are for the lower or depressed

classes—whether they have become Christian or not. We hope we shall be able to greatly strengthen our existing schools during the coming year. If we had workers whom we could spare to be placed as whole-time teachers for these schools, we could soon fill the district with schools.

The field is a wonderfully large one and the door is wide open, and it is a great pity, both from the standpoint of the good that might be done if the schools could be started, and also from the standpoint of the Government's present readiness to assist all in such schools—that they cannot at once be started and maintained in large numbers.

Our Ghaziabad "Co-ed" School

This school was established a few years ago and is under the direct charge of Miss Potenger who was for many years associated in the work of this mission in this district, and who is especially fitted to carry on the work of this school. The children come from the homes of our local Christians, some from the villages nearby, and a few are the children of local workers, resident in Ghaziabad. There are 6 teachers.

The school is government aided, and its methods of teaching are known to be so successful that teachers are sometimes sent to this school by government and by other schools for a week or ten days of personal observation with a view to their own better equipment. The Beacon Method is used.

The Meerut District Boys' School

The Rev. and Mrs. Ernest E. Tuck are in charge of this school, and Mr. Tuck submits the following report:

"The work of the boys' school has shown steady progress throughout the year, despite the many changes in personnel. In January, the Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Clemes who had charge of the school for the previous four years were transferred to Muttra and the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Tuck were appointed to take charge of the school in Meerut. In July, five teachers resigned to accept positions which paid larger salaries. Five new ones as well or better qualified were appointed to take their places. We have constantly to face the possibility of wholesale resignations so long as our scale of salaries is so pitifully low; we are hoping for speedy relief in this connection.

"The present enrollment is 169. Of this number, 155 are boarders and 14 are day scholars. We have 12 teachers on the staff, 11 of whom are men."

Seventy-five boys are clothed entirely by the mission, and bedding for the cold weather is furnished several others. The bill for clothes and bedding for this year will approximate 1,000 rupees. Six boys in advanced studies in other schools are supported from our funds because they are worthy boys from our district.

Regular religious instruction is given in the school, and Bible courses are a required part of the curriculum. Organized play is carried on—the boys play hockey, cricket, tennis and volley ball.

The Girls' High School

Miss L. G. Bobenhouse is principal, and is assisted by Miss Nellie Lawson and Miss E. E. Warner; Miss Bobenhouse writes:

"There has been real advancement and much to encourage. Our teachers

are loyal and there has been a marked improvement in the scholarship of the students. Twenty-two are being prepared for church membership."

Self Support and Propagation

In connection with our effort along this line it has been most interesting and encouraging to note that not only has there been an increase in cash payments for the support of local workers, but in several instances the people of a given community have undertaken the entire support of their own pastor or a teacher. Quite on their own responsibility, as regards finances, they carry on their work. The outlook is that there will be a steady growth in this line of work as the days go by, and it is surprising to see what an easy matter it is for a worker to rise up in any community suddenly, and become an established factor there—in the capacity of teacher or pastor.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshippers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ida A. Farmer, Eunice Porter (on furlough), Linnie Terrell (on furlough), Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes, Rev. Mott Keislar (on furlough) and Mrs. Keislar, M.D. (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie L. Ball, Grace Boddy, M. Adelaide Clancy, Isabel McKnight (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School, Normal School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Industrial School.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent

Staff Changes

This past year has been largely spent in getting acquainted with the

workers and the territory of this great district, and in gaining a knowledge of its many activities. Change in missionaries necessarily means a period of adjustment.

The Rev. Mott Keislar, former district superintendent, with his wife and family, and Miss Isabel McKnight, former district evangelist, left for furlough early in February; followed in April by Mrs. Paul Van Valen, one of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries. At the close of the year Mr. George Odgers, then in charge of educational work here, was transferred to Calcutta, and in August, the Rev. C. H. Plomer, our missionary at Agra, died suddenly.

In May our term of contract with Dr. Sarah Vrooman at Brindaban expired. No one has come to fill her place.

Miss Ida Farmer, appointed district evangelist at Conference was compelled to bear in addition the oversight of all the medical work including its financial burden. One unexpected accession came in the person of Mr. William Dye. While learning the language he has been of inestimable help in the English preaching as well as in the vast amount of clerical work that devolves upon a district superintendent. Mr. Dye has been engaged by the Conference for a term of five years. Mrs. Dye will arrive in India soon.

Evangelistic Work

Miss Ida Farmer, district evangelist, writes: "Special opportunities during melas are fruitful. Recently at a mela, in a few days 1,200 Gospel portions were sold and 10,000 tracts distributed. We occasionally meet with scorn and rebuffs, and in the recent Agra disturbance were vigorously stoned, but respectful attention as a rule. Among the Chamars (leather workers), where we look for a break soon, there is eager interest and earnest inquiry." Miss Farmer is assisted in this work by Miss Helen Wells, a well educated Indian girl.

Centenary Campaign

Here are some of the facts and figures in this recent effort:

Number of Christian meetings, 52; number of non-Christian meetings, double that number; people reached include doctors, teachers, preachers, Brahmans, clerks, policemen, coolies, darzis (tailors), Sweepers, Chamars (shoemakers) Khansamans (cooks). All the subscribers are Indians. 280 Gospel portions sold and 280 tracts distributed. Campaign lasted about five weeks. Actual amount subscribed Rs. 6,270.

Educational Work—Boys' Boarding School

The transfer of Hathras circuit to Aligarh District has meant a decrease in the number of students at our boys' school in Muttra. The Rev. A. Luke is principal. The average enrollment for the year has been 125. Of this number 70 are Christians.

Girls' Boarding School

Miss Boddy reports: "There are more girls in the Boarding School than we have had for some time. We receive more requests for admission than we have funds to provide for. There are 124 students enrolled in the boarding school and kindergarten."

Blackstone Missionary Institute

Miss Clancy reports: "The Bible Training School for girls and women in all its departments has had a successful year. The English Department has been larger than usual, the number of students being 11, in comparison with 3 last year. These young women come from all parts of India. They will not go out as Bible Women, but as trained leaders. One young woman, a last year's graduate, has been doing the work of a missionary the past year. The Vernacular Department has a much larger junior class this year.

Our full enrollment in the two departments is 55. Mr. Blackstone has given us Rs. 800 for our practical evangelistic work. During November and December our girls, four at a time, spent a week in Brindaban circuit, doing practical city, mohalla and village work under the efficient and inspiring direction of one of our graduates, Miss Barker."

Normal Training School

The Normal Training School in Muttra has suffered somewhat for lack of a missionary. The district superintendent has tried to supervise it in addition to his other multitudinous duties. Seven young men have been in attendance, three of whom are married.

Village Training School

The Village Training School has sent out 3 men into the district this year better equipped for service. The enrollment this year is 8. Much stress is laid on learning bhajans (native hymns) that tell the story of Jesus Christ.

Village Schools

Two of our village schools, at Kosi and Chata, are receiving Government grants-in-aid. This speaks much for their high quality.

In Brindaban there are three interesting schools, one for high caste Bengali girls, one for high caste boys, and one for mohalla Christians. The last have been favorably mentioned by the Government school inspector.

Buildings

Through the generosity of Mr. Blackstone we have been able to begin the erection of the boys' hostel. We have received grant-in-aid from the government of Rs. 13,000 (\$4,250). The building will be completed by next June. It will accommodate the additional students we expect next year.

Medical Work

Because of the lack of a doctor, the Brindaban Hospital has been closed since May. Miss Farmer reports that the dispensary has had one of the busiest years in its history. It was with great reluctance that we took such a radical step as to close the hospital, but a hospital without a doctor is not practical.

Christian Community

We report a Christian community of 10,383. The decrease is owing to the transfer of the large Hathras circuit to Aligarh District. There have been during the year 876 baptisms and 550 deaths. Three more circuits have been formed in the district, making 14 in all.

Summer School and District Conference

We were fortunate in being able to obtain excellent speakers for our summer school. Bishop F. W. Warne, Rev. B. T. Badley, Rev. J. R. Chitambar, Dr. L. A. Core, Rev. H. J. Sheets, the English collector, the health inspector, and many others contributed to the success of the Conference.

Contrary to custom, men and women met in joint session and gave their reports in the same meetings. Physical exercises and recreative play formed a part of the daily program for the men, in addition of course to the regular study classes, devotional meetings, and story telling hour.

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 3,808 square miles. Includes Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, and Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers.

Population: 1,794,719. Methodist responsibility 1,158,041, mostly depressed classes. 80,000 Chamars (leather workers). Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans. Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterians, American Presbyterians, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholics.

Mussoorie

Missionaries: Rev. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Buck. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss S. Edith Randall.

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

Our Staff

Our Indian staff consists of 7 members or probationers of annual conference, 13 ordained local preachers, 25 licensed local preachers and 65 others—exhorters, teachers and pastor-teachers (three of whom are women).—There are also 82 Bible readers and evangelist teachers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, including 8 missionaries—a total of 193, against 183 a year ago.

Christian Community

In 1919 we had 2,288 baptisms, this year there were 3,020. The two places where remarkable advances have been made along this line is on the Manglaur and Kandhla circuits—one of which (Manglaur) is on the northeast corner of our district where is some of our oldest and at one time most unsatisfactory work—the other Kandhla in the southwest corner of our field. In both cases our gains have been among the Chamars.

Self Support

Another phase of real progress is in the ministerial support obtained from the Indian church. In spite of the high cost of living and the partial failure of the autumn harvest the people gave Rs. 4,292 against Rs. 3,514 in 1919, which sum included Rs. 900 from the English church at Mussoorie.

Scripture Sales

There has been a substantial increase in the sale of Scripture portions. Last year we sold over 12,000 portions, this year we sold 18,000. This is a part of our Centenary effort.

Circuit Reports

In Dehra Dun we have had a splendid congregation in "its own hired house" as we own no property here. In October when I was there for the communion service we had 25 communicants. The presence of the Mechanical Transport Training School of the Army in Duhra Dun brings young Christians here from places as far apart as Burma, Madras and the Punjab. Many of these are Methodists, so they are delighted to find a church of their own with a live pastor. In 1916 when I said to this church "You must at least raise the 15 Rupees rent you pay," I was accused of zulm (oppression). In 1920 they raised Rs. 563 for all purposes—meeting their rent and their pastor's salary in full.

Deoband is the center of a large Mohammedan theological school—some say the largest east of Cairo. The atmosphere is Islamic. There are over 200 Bengali Mohammedans in the school. Our pastor, the Rev. K. K. Chukravarti, is a Bengali and converted Hindu religious mendicant. We hope much more from this combination.

There has been more persecution on this circuit than any other. Our converts from the Chamars are better off here than in most places, so perhaps more independent. Unfortunately independence often degenerates into imperitence—which the zamindars (landed proprietors) will not stand.

We had 125 baptisms during the year and raised 38 Rupees above our apportionment for ministerial support. There are 1,004 Christians on this circuit.

The Jansath circuit, under the Rev. R. L. Lance has had a year of growth. We have 2,564 Christians in this tahsil, of whom 107 were baptized this year.

During the rainy season and after, the workers and people suffered much from the prevailing malaria.

The Kandhla Budhana circuit under the Rev. K. L. Sahai has had a wonderful outpouring of the Spirit, which early in the year swept one of three Chamar mohallas of Kandhla into the church—and gave us a foot-hold in the others.

The Budhana end of the circuit is difficult of access, being sixteen miles from the railway, over roads indescribably bad. Supplies, even vegetables, are hard to get. For five years I have tried to get a man to stay here, but without success. Yet Budhana is a place of great opportunity.

On this circuit there are 2,938 Christians of whom 587 were baptized this year. The amount apportioned by the Finance Committee for ministerial sup-

port has been exceeded by 50 Rupees. There is a fine day school with 33 boys, taught by H. L. Harrison—a graduate of the Muttra Normal Class.

Laskar circuit conditions were unsatisfactory in 1916. People were hastily baptized then left untaught. The territory is Ganges khadar (land overflowed in the rainy season) so is inaccessible for weeks at a time. Our prayers for this circuit have been today answered, and all the villages are Christian, except one, and that is partly so. There are 1,320 Christians on this small circuit of whom 278 were won this year. Rev. Vishnu Singh is pastor in Laskar Circuit.

The Manglaur circuit is in the hands of the Rev. B. S. Edson. It was on the circuit (in Landhaura) that all the Chamars, over 300, became Christians this year, in spite of the active opposition of the local petty rajah.

In 1917 some of them came to us, whereupon he threatened to turn them out of the village (which he could not do) and refused to employ any Chamar of the village in his harvest field. These Chamars had to stand by and watch others reap of their labors, while their own families were in need.

After a time we got them employment in a military brick-field at a wage far in advance of anything they ever had. From this they moved on to other government work, and so became independent of the village princeling who was slowly learning his dependence upon them.

We have 1,356 Christians on this small circuit, of whom 401 were baptized this year. The blind Pandit, Lakhui Ram, works among these people.

At Manglaur is our only educational effort for the high-caste people. Our small Anglo-Vernacular school is in charge of a young Hindu.

Mussoorie, or as the Indians call it, Mansuri, is one of the places where we have a real church. Dr. Buck, while pastor of the English church is missionary-in-charge at Mussoorie, the Rev. I. D. Revis being associated with him as Indian pastor. Mussoorie has had the best year in the five that I have known it. It is not a large congregation, only 330 Methodists enrolled, but they are enthusiastic. Many of our people here are domestics in the employ of Europeans.

Mrs. Buck carries on a splendid school during the season which is financed by a European woman, long resident at Mussoorie. This school is for the children of our Christians, but others attend.

Mussoorie raised 232 Rupees for ministerial support which is not bad considering that in 1918 the church raised 48 Rupees.

Muzaffarnagar is the real center of our evangelistic work. Miss Gabrielson lives here and holds the fort for us until we can have a missionary of the Board for the place. Here too is the Rev. George Gordon who came to us from the Delhi District in January. The Muzaffarnagar Circuit is one of our largest and abounds in opportunity both for work amongst the caste people and amongst the depressed classes. Being the headquarters of the Zillah (Government District) there is an opportunity for colporteurage hitherto poorly utilized. We have 3,594 Christians of whom 653 were baptized this year.

Early in the year we purchased the MacKnight Memorial Church from the Reformed Presbyterians; hitherto we had it rented. This gives us a nice church and Indian parsonage with quarters for two more families. We need a resident missionary here, and schools for boys and girls.

Nanauta is a small circuit under an ordained local preacher, John Alexan-

der. It is apart from much of our work owing to rivers and territory occupied by the Presbyterian Church. The circuit is small in area, sandy of soil, being in the khadar (overflowed ground) of the Jumna. We have 1,184 Christians of whom 163 were baptized this year. The apportionment of the Finance Committee for ministerial support has been exceeded by 26 Rupees.

Patiala was given to us early in 1917 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in exchange for some of our territory at the foot of the Siwalik Hills.

In 1917 we had less than 300 Christians on the circuit, now we have over 800, of whom 120 were baptized this year. We have more Christians who can read, in Patiala Circuit, than in any other. Our Christians too are far better off than those on any other circuit, so the apportionment of the Finance Committee for ministerial support was large, but not larger than their gifts.

We have two flourishing schools in Patiala city—each having its own small school house. We have the use of a splendid church on a main street. The Rev. M. S. Bailey is the popular pastor.

Purgazi, territorially is one of our small circuits. There are less than 100 villages. We have work in 75 villages, Nadir Shah, an ordained local preacher, is pastor. He has in his care 1,371 Christians of whom 136 were baptized this year.

Roorkee is the headquarters of the district, but is far from being its center now, as it was when the district was first formed. We have a membership of about 600, but our church is full every Sunday. We have 162 resident members, 199 resident probationers and 104 baptized children besides the children of our district workers in the schools.

Shamli, with the Rev. R. Gardner, has the largest Christian community at circuit headquarters of any—all from the depressed classes. This year the work has been along the lines of teaching and growth, but 350 more have been baptized. Shamli now has 2,439 Christians. There are two small, but good, schools in Shamli Town. The ministerial support apportioned by the Finance Committee was exceeded by 62 Rupees.

Dennis Clancy Memorial School

Mrs. Robertson, who has charge of this school, writes: "There are 69 enrolled in our crowded hostel. Of this number, 34 are sons of our workers, 22 are orphans, and 12 are the children of village Christians.

"Twenty-seven of our little folk get their tuition at our girls' school kindergarten department while the rest attend the government primary and high schools. This plan is economic, for it relieves us of the problem of financing trained teachers according to Government requirement. We pay our boys' fees."

Girls' Boarding School

This school is in charge of Miss Randall and Miss Hermistone, who writes: "Since the school opened in July, 90 girls have been enrolled, but at no time has there been more than 75 in residence. Health conditions are not satisfactory, and some parents have withdrawn their girls. Our need of improved accommodations is urgent.

"Our school is trying the experiment of co-education in primary grades. The girls live in our hostel; and the boys live in the Board hostel, ten minutes'

walk away. Every morning, the boys march into our assembly room to unite with the girls, in devotions and in recitations. Classics over, the boys go back to their mid-day meal and we do not see them again until next morning. By this simple plan we provide for these 50 little boys of Roorkee District, the primary instruction which women teachers are peculiarly fitted to give.

"Our kindergarten is large, and is in charge of Miss Lawrence, a trained kindergartener. We long to give every beginner who comes to us this happy, normal first step on the road to learning. But in this long-neglected district many of our beginners are far too old and too big to make a beginning, so we must plunge them into reading, writing and arithmetic without much inter-spersion of song, game and story. Many parents who now have the opportunity of sending their little girls to us at five or six years of age cannot understand the relative importance of learning to read along with learning to cook and sew. The idea still obtains that a girl cannot learn until she is nearly grown, if at all."

Ridley Clancy Memorial Training School

This school has had a good year. It is difficult for adults who come in from the villages to settle down to study. Some get weary in a few months and leave—occasionally to return. From the educational viewpoint their stay with us has been of little use, but they gain much from observation and experience, and this they carry back to their villages. Others stay on and the improvement, mental and physical, is surprising in both men and women.

There are 7 men and 4 women in the school—as many as our accommodation will allow.

Village Schools

Our village schools are our despair. We cannot keep them regularly going. We have 52 schools with 993 pupils. Last year we reported 40 schools with 610 pupils. We are deeply grateful for this advance, and when at our desk, content, but when in the village amongst the clamorous crowds of children we stand appalled at the magnitude of work before us and the hopelessness of accomplishing it with our present means and staff.

Summer School and District Conference

Our summer school and district conference was held again at Muzaffarnagar immediately after the Sharanpur Convention, from April 14th to May 3rd. This year our work took the form of a Centenary Institute. Our speakers were all Centenary leaders—so prayer, service, and tithing, were given special attention.

Mussoorie Language School

The Language School at Mussoorie for missionaries at Mussoorie under the guidance of Miss Lawson, while not a part of our district work, is within the borders of our district. The school meets a great need. The session of 1920 was crowded and splendid progress was made by the new missionaries.

Roorkee Leper Home

The Mission of Lepers in the East has entrusted the care of the Leper Home in Roorkee to us. There are 36 inmates—many of whom have been

with us several years. There is also a monthly floating group. All the regular residents have become Christians and the way their faith brightens an otherwise drab existence, is an inspiration to us. We have received a score into full membership this year.

Instead of the right hand of fellowship being given, the right hand was held above the head of each candidate and a prayer of blessing invoked. Three times during the year we held the communion service outside under the spreading banyan tree, at Christmas, at Easter and in August. We use cheap earthenware cups which are thrown away when used. The communicants sit in a semi-circle around the table, but at a distance of about ten feet. They fold the remnant of hands they have and are given the elements. To give these without actual personal contact and yet so as not to make it apparent that we cannot touch them, is no easy thing.

Scripture Sales

Our sales this year were 18,000 Scripture portions against 12,000 last year. The increase represents one phase of our Centenary effort. Our best sales were made at Laksar Junction to pilgrims en route to Hardwar. During the mela last spring we had two meetings every train—day and night—they sold over 6,000 portions in one month. The fair at Muzaffarnagar afforded us a splendid opportunity for sales and for preaching. Possibly more of the caste men of the Zillah (Government District) hear of Christ then, than at any time during the year.

Tithers' Band

Our tithers' band contains all the workers on the district—193 men and women. We will not employ a non-tither. Some 30 others have signed Centenary pledges and have thus become tithers.

Miss Gabrielson, district evangelist, writes: "If the experience of the year were to be summarized in a few words, it might be said to be a year of sickness, of pinching poverty, of severe persecution of Christians, and of studied opposition to inquirers by several groups of enemies; of testings and siftings; of a few defeats, and of an abundance of glorious victories.

"Persecutions have been severe owing to the approaching Census, when every effort on the part of the Hindus and Mohammedans, is being put forth to frighten the Christians into registering under their former religions.

"These troubles are all accentuated by the unrest among all the laboring classes directed against their employers, and also the other reaction of many of all classes against everything western, ignorantly thinking that the Christian religion is also such. Beatings and false accusations in courts are daily occurrences, but their commonness does not minimize the heart-ache in hearing and seeing them.

"The number of secret disciples from among Hindus and Mohammedans is steadily increasing. The eagerness with which all classes are reading the Word of God makes it sometimes difficult to keep up the supplies. On the district are over 20,000 Christians, and as many more persons who are accessible—some of whom are clamorous."



The Alphabet Reaches Angola_

AFRICA SECTION

CAPE TOWN AREA

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

MONROVIA AREA

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

AFRICA

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa, Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, and in 1900 it was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences, Bishop Hartzell holding the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902. By action of the General Conference of 1920, this work became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915, and in the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference. The remainder was organized as Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916, and this name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request, 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, elected 1896, retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916, died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area.

CAPE TOWN AREA



A Clinic in front of Dr. Piper's thatch hospital at Kapanga,
Belgian Congo. A new hospital is urgently needed.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa, and important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaux reached by rail from Loanda, Lobito, and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conferences, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Luanda. The English Baptists are at work in Congo district to the north, and the Plymouth Brethren and American Board have work in Benguela district to the south.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the country on both sides of the Cuanza River from its mouth to the mouth of the Lucala. The Ambacca region lies chiefly on the northwest side of the Lucala River.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, Angola, situated in the northwest on the Atlantic Coast. The mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 28,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, but was suspended from 1893 to 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Mr. A. J. Gibbs, Miss M. Lindquist, Rev. W. S. Miller, Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Miss S. E. Stouffer.

Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Jubilee Hall.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

A Scene in Loanda Mission House

The shades of evening fall quickly here and night seems in sympathy with the woes of mankind. A few men clad only in brown sacks wend their way up to the mission. They have worked hard carrying huge sacks of native meal on their backs and shoulders many a day. They are on the labor list, for the law is that six months of labor shall be exacted of every native. They are Christians from far up-country of another tribe, strangers in a strange land. They sit on the floor of our parlor for they are more at rest thus. They are sad tonight because they have been told that no more hymns are to be sung where they are staying. The sounds of prayer and praise annoy their employers. Bishop Johnson is interested, and many a night during his stay in Loanda he has gathered this bare-footed, ragged band around him in the parlor, talking and singing with them, and interesting them in the things of God, treating the sick, praying with them and for them, encouraging and helping them.

The Phelps-Stokes Commission

This commission spent nearly a week with us and was interested in every phase of native life.

Dr. Jones, the educational director visited our school and was pleased with the gymnastics of the older boys. He remarked (as Bishop Burt remarked several years ago) that he had never seen so many colors together in a school room. We have whites, mulattoes and blacks.

During their Sabbath stay with us Dr. Aggrey preached to the natives at both services. It was a joy to our people to have a native, born on the west coast, educated in a mission school, and later in schools in England and America, preach to them.

The Commission visited the fort where hundreds of criminal and reformatory classes of Portugal are quartered during their exile in Angola. The object of the Phelps-Stokes Fund is for the education of Negroes (In Africa and the United States), North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students. We hope that their visit may embrace in its grand and benevolent work this needy corner.

The Why of Missionaries

Why do people come to this heathen land? There is little comfort, ease or pleasure. The climate is not favorable. The heat is great, and there are fevers and sickness. The people live in ignorance, sin and degradation, and the power of the devil seems to rule the hearts, thoughts and action. There is much poverty and a low moral atmosphere. Apparently nothing to uplift a heathen people.

But the last command of Christ was "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." So it is the missionary working, and witnessing for the Saviour, living the life of Jesus, day by day, who can and will win the lost and dying souls here. God's power is manifested in the lives of many of the black people here in Africa. Those who turn from their sins live new, clean, upright lives. They are happy and seek to win their brothers and sisters for the Saviour who has done so much for them.

School Work

The school year, February, 1920 to 1921, ends with 16 pupils of Loanda District passing the Portuguese examinations. Again the question arises—These boys and girls, many of whom come from heathen homes, shall we no longer hold them under Christian influence and Bible study? For many a year we have seen them pass out at 15 and 16 years of age from our school, lost to further Bible teaching and Christian influences. There is need for higher education that shall enable us to keep these young people under Christian discipline, if we would reap the greatest good for the greatest of all investments—the development of Christian manhood and womanhood.

Medical Work

There has always been much sickness in Loanda, but now there is more than usual owing to the scarcity of food and high prices for cloth and medicine. At the last conference a nurse was appointed to Loanda. A small building

on the premises will serve as an infirmary and we look for much blessing from this appointment.

The son of our native preacher Mateus put his hip out of joint, playing football. He was sent to the hospital where he had to stay for three months. Into the same room came a fireman suffering from a burnt limb. Our boy of fifteen soon interested the fireman in God's Word, reading it to him, telling him of the work of the mission, and of his father's work. When the fireman was dismissed from the hospital he asked us for a copy of the book. Great was his delight when he received a few Gospels. He cannot read, but will find someone who is able to do so for him.

District Work

There is a wide field, and a great work to be done, in the Loanda District, where there are many thousands to each square mile. Dondo, 30 miles southeast from Loanda, has a large population and the Gospel has not yet been told. This must be occupied if we are to hold the ground, for which we are responsible. From its mouth to Dondo, each side of the river Cuanza is dotted with villages, and can be made a base from which our native evangelists can go forth to tell the story.

We have now native stations at Mazozo, Domingos, João, Caxicane and Calomboloca, and hope soon to open another at Calumbo where there is a large population. Calomboloca has a day school with 120 pupils. Here, and at Caxicane, good work has been done during the past year. Five boys and one girl from Calomboloca took the examination at Cabiri.

Good work is being done at our five stations in the Ambaca region. At four of these stations school work is being carried on with fair success. At Hombona-njinji and Cadia-ca-ndondo we have two Christian villages. The outlook in regard to the work as a whole is good. Loanda offers great opportunities along the lines of church evangelistic, educational and industrial work. During the first two weeks of January special services were held in our Loanda Hartzell Memorial Church with encouraging results.

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: Includes our mission work in the districts of Cuanza Norte and Cuanza Sul not included in Loanda District.

Population: The people are Ambacca, Bondo, Haco, Lubolo, Songo and others without tribal identity.

Malanje

Location: Capital of the district of Cuanza Norte, and the terminus of the 315 miles of railway from Loanda. Altitude, 3,800 feet. Mail routes from Malanje lead to Luxico 380 miles to the northeast, and to Suarimo 340 miles southeast.

Population: 3,136.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, suspended in 1902, and resumed in 1913.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. E. Edling and Mrs. Edling, Rev. H. C. Withey and Mrs. Withey.

Institution: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: In Loanda Province six miles from Malanje. Our mission has here a farm of 8,900 acres at the base of Mount Bangu.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp, Mr. H. A. Longworth, Mr. E. L. Pierce. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara Ault, Celicia Cross and Martha Drummer.

Institutions: Boys' School, Summer School for Native Workers. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and School.

Quiongua

Location: In the central part of Loanda Province, fifteen miles from the government sub-district headquarters of Pungo Andongo. Our mission has a well equipped farm of 1,000 acres.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in Pungo Andongo in 1885, and at Quiongua in 1890. Pungo Andongo station has been closed since 1909.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Miss A. K. Ekstromer, Rev. W. E. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz.

Institution: Intermediate School for Boys and Girls.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent

General Conditions

We are passing through a strange period of unrest among the people. There is much migration from the country about us. The rapid rise of prices, especially of such things as the native needs to buy from the traders, has so denuded the people that we are hesitant about visiting them. The severe draft by the government on the young and the strong for plantation and road work that ought to be done by machinery, has an evil appearance and effect that is rapidly ruining the country. It is called contract labor but when the people are roped and tied up and led off under the lash and simply appointed to their task without any questions and scarcely any pay, for a period of six months, except their taxes, I fail to see the contract in it.

The greatest demand is made upon them at the beginning of the rainy season when they naturally would be planting their own gardens and providing for their future food and dress. For six or seven months of service their taxes are paid, and those who survive are allowed to return with (sometimes) a small compensation, only to find themselves without garden, food or clothes for the rest of the year.

A certain government official complained to me that the natives were indolent and had no gardens. The above is my explanation of the subject. The only contract that there appears to be is between the man who profits by this unseemly service and the man who pockets the money. This treatment has made the people indifferent to the laws of the land, to self-respect, to their fellow citizens as well as to the Gospel that we offer them. All they seem to think about is to run away and hide from such treatment that is working havoc among them.

Revival

Despite the above conditions we have had a profitable year and a half among the people. In accordance with what we believed to be the Lord's leading, we announced special meetings, holding three services a day for ten days. The Lord was present. Day after day our long altar was filled with penitents, seekers after pardon and the fullness of the blessing of the Lord. It was indeed much like an old-fashioned revival. Not only was our own church affected, but every other church in the district felt the influence.

School Work

Our school work at Quiongua and on the district as a whole, has been gratifying. The graded system has been established, and the children are graded from the native schools to our schools at Quiongua, where they find again a graded system to carry them on through. We have at Quiongua 140 pupils. Our boys' school has again put in crops amounting to about 72 acres, all in good condition, and they would have had a great deal more had it not been for the unusual and continual heavy rains during the early part of the season.

The self-supporting principle is taking effect. From our crops of last year we turned about one thousand escudos into clothing, school equipment, and food for the year.

We were reinforced in our school work on October 12th by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss Lindquist, and Miss Ekstromer, all of whom entered the work showing a splendid interest and missionary spirit. Miss Lindquist and Miss Ekstromer have practically entire charge of the girls' school, while Mr. Nelson is teaching in the intermediate Portuguese department in the boys' school as well as carrying the responsibility of the pastoral work of the church.

Improvements

For many years the work at Quiongua has been at a disadvantage of having no roads connecting it with civilization. There is always much hauling to and from Quiongua, and many oxen have met their death, and carts have been broken because of the condition of the highway. Last year we thought it good missionary work, and necessary to the preserving of our cattle and carts and our own good nature, to open up a new road between Quiongua and Quizenga, the railroad juncture. Already we have a number of miles under construction, more of it surveyed, and the balance planned for. We hope before this year ends to have a good road straight through from Quiongua to Quizenga, cutting off about ten miles of the distance heretofore traveled, and avoiding much sand and hills.

A friend of ours in the homeland sent us a splendidly equipped Ford for our work and we hope by means of this to come in contact with thousands of souls that otherwise we never could have reached. We have already made a successful trip from Quiongua to Malanje and returned by way of Quizenga without a mishap.

Centenary

The Centenary has put a new impetus into the work on the field. It has made possible two trained nurses for Quiongua. Plans are made for a hospital or dispensary, and we are expecting a physician. It has furnished us with teachers and a preacher. It has made possible the opening of new work in the interior. We must make big plans to meet the Centenary provision.

Native Stations

Our native stations on the district are making progress. Their membership is increasing, and their members are genuine and worthy of the name. Native schools are furnishing a splendid supply of recruits for our more advanced work at Quiongua. This plan is a complete success. Our na-

tive preachers and teachers are men of God. We have a membership of about 500 on the district in good standing, with no drift wood on our records.

Visit to the Interior

Last year it was our good fortune to make a trip with our Bishop and his secretary into the interior of Africa. I had often had visions and day dreams of what things were like there, but I never imagined such opportunities as constantly met us. The condition of the people, the ripeness of the field, the greatness of the harvest, the urgency of the ingathering, have tremendously gripped my heart.

Our hasty trip there has borne fruit. I have received several letters from people as far in as Saurimo expressing their gratitude and their interest in our visit to them. They say that they have decided to be Christians. Several times calls have come from these people for more Gospel literature, and they ask us to visit them again. A friend at home has promised a sum of money toward the beginning of a new station in that country. I feel that we must hasten to take possession of the field that is ours. From the automobile road we have access to the people belonging to this language, to the north and to the south.

Medical Work

It has been our pleasure, made possible by friends at home, to spend hundreds of escudos for medicines for the sick about us, and for food and clothing for multitudes of destitute and hungry. I have never seen such poverty as is scattered over the country at present.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: South, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to Lualaba river; east, Lualaba river.

Population: About 2,500,000. People live in small villages up to about 2,000. All subjects of Congo-Belge government, which holds sacred for natives right of occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up.

Industries: Mining chiefly; vast deposits of copper, gold, tin and diamonds. Lack of suitable transportation is greatest obstacle to development. One company employs 10,000 natives from outside Congo, one-third of whom are voluntary workers, the remainder being recruited. Large recruiting companies handle this for the mining companies. The native prefers own village life, where women do the hard work, and men hunt or sit in village councils which are recognized by the government as responsible for peace and order.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Springer in 1907, and work was established in 1911. In 1915 the mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell, and in 1917 Bishop E. S. Johnson organized the Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

LUBA DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga Province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative department of the colony, railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant producing 30,000 tons of copper a year. The town was founded in 1912, and has electric lights, a wireless station, and other modern improvements.

Population: 1,000 Europeans and from 6,000 to 10,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Brastrup, Rev. R. S. Guptill and Mrs. Guptill, Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, Miss L. A. Wyatt.

Kambove

Location: 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville, on railroad.

Population: In excess of 20,000, in a small radius. Likasi, an out-station, has a population of 10,000.

Industry: Copper mining; the largest mine of the district is here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields.

Institutions: Fox Bible Training School, Congo Mission Press.

Kabongo

Location: 400 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba, and is the home of the purest dialect of the Luba language.

Population: Rawest heathen; cannibalism is practiced although the government is gradually extending its policy of annihilation. The resident commissaire is the only white neighbor of the missionaries in a radius of ninety miles.

General: No roads for wagons or motors. Number of head-taxes paid here is largest for any village within fourteen days' travel, by native or government path. About six miles away is the small Lake Boya.

Organization: The work was opened in 1917 by Rev. and Mrs. Roger S. Guptill.

Missionaries: Mr. W. C. Berry, M.D. and Mrs. Berry, Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler, Rev. W. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

W. A. MILLER, Superintendent

From the report of Rev. E. I. Everett.

The Congo Institute

At the last conference, the Congo Institute feeders were arranged for, two primary departments to be located at Kapanga and at Kabongo. The

school at Kabongo has been started and is doing well under the principalship of Rev. C. C. Hartzler. Sixty-five pupils have been enrolled. This will become a boarding school as soon as the funds are available. Unless it becomes a boarding school we will not have that hold upon the children which is needed (over and above normal desire for the school) to make permanent pupils of them. Vacations, now and then, seem to be the best solution for sustaining interest in the work, and Mr. Hartzler intersperses some gymnastic drill each day, into which the scholars enter with zest.

At the present writing, three of our missionaries are out looking over the country for a proper site for the main department, a farm which under development will easily provide for the feeding of all the pupils with a margin of products for the outside.

The Industrial Outlook

The largest mining company at work in the Katanga has been exporting large quantities of copper. Only ore bearing from 20 to 90 per cent, has thus far been treated, and the markets of the world are so far away that the small margin of profit would not justify further equipment by which to treat lower grade ore. But the War boosted the price of copper to such an extent that large profits were made and the immediate installment of plants for treating down to 3 per cent ore is under way. There are several great piles of low-bearing ore at each of the three large mines, which are awaiting treatment under the new equipment. These piles are constantly increasing as the higher grade ore is removed for the smelters. New mines are opening—tin, diamonds, gold and coal mines. Many more will be opened as soon as transportation facilities can be provided.

So great is the demand for bricks that new companies and individuals are constantly starting plants on a larger or smaller scale, and it is impossible to supply the demand. For these operations natives are essential. The white man's cloth has long since supplanted the native woven cloth throughout a large part of the country, and as the means of possessing this cloth is through work for the white man, native help is assured.

In agriculture the government policy is one of encouragement, and farms are being taken up rapidly, especially near the railway line. The natives are in some instances given seeds by the government, and encouraged to raise European vegetables, in addition to their own. In and around the mining centers the natives have taken this up with some degree of zeal as they have found that the presence of Europeans gives them a ready market for all the produce they can raise.

The Water Problem

There are few places in this country which are unaffected by the water problem. What water shall we drink and use, is almost the first question raised by the incomer. In Elisabethville there are two tanks which catch water for the missionary in charge, but long before the rains begin, the tanks are empty, and boys must carry the water for some distance. At Kambove, there are four tanks, but these are not sufficient to keep a family supplied with a plenty of water for all purposes through the six months' dry season. Kabongo is even

worse off, for there are no tanks at all, and even in the rainy season the servants have to carry the water two miles. At Elisabethville and Kambove wells might be dug, but the charge of the only well-digging operator around is \$1,000 for each well.

Skimming the Surface

There is a mass of natives along the mineral belt; 10,000 around Elisabethville; 10,000 around Likasi; and 5,000 at the other mines, or in the vicinity. During the year of 1920, we have had but two missionaries, one at Kambove and one at Elisabethville, to look after the work. The missionary at Kambove has supervised the teachers in two compounds at Likasi, and cycled there as often on a Sunday as his strength would permit. During week-days he has been teaching the Fox Bible Training School which excluded mid-week trips to Likasi.

The missionary at Elisabethville has been superintendent of the district, pastor of the local church, treasurer of the whole mission, secretary and treasurer of the Congo Book Concern, legal representative in governmental relations, customs clearing and purchasing agent for the missionaries and forwarder of goods.

The industrial operations along the mineral field must be kept up, but the natives as a rule make only a three months' or a six months' contract. There are hundreds of workers coming and going every month. The motley assortment of languages spoken makes a problem which no missionary for some years to come will be able to handle. At present one language only is used by the missionaries, and consequently they are able to touch but two or three groups at the most. The actual fact is that we are only getting hold of the few natives who of their own accord come to us whereas we should be attracting their attention by constantly moving about among them, living and preaching the spiritual life of the Kingdom of God. Literally thousands are passing, through our environs each year, without knowing we are here.

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 450 miles northwest of Kambove in center of Lunda tribe. Capital town of late Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief. The village mission, known as Florence Station, is located on our mission land grant.

Population: Lunda people, about 50,000; Chiokwe people, about 75,000.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton, Mr. J. N. Dana and Mrs. Dana, Rev. E. I. Everett, Miss Helen M. Everett, Miss C. M. Jensen, Mr. A. L. Piper, M. D. and Mrs. Piper.

T. B. BRINTON, Superintendent

General

With seven out-stations on the district, our effort during the year has been to make a more substantial and permanent work. In other years, we have depended upon native workers trained in other missions. Their work has not always been satisfactory, partly because they did not know the language well, and partly because their training was superficial.

Educational Program

It seemed to be necessary to make a special effort to get Lunda and

Chiokwe boys who could read and write, and train them to become Christian leaders and teachers among their own people. We now have about 40 such boys. Three have done effective evangelistic work and have made a success in village school work where people of another tribe have failed.

A school for girls has been started by Miss C. M. Jensen. The average attendance has been 35.

Industrial Work

For many years the Lunda tribe has been looked upon by white men as one of the lowest tribes. During the year we have made a successful effort to train some of the Lunda boys along industrial lines such as brick laying and carpentry. Up to the present time these boys have built three different brick buildings.

Medical Work

This work has been in charge of Miss Jensen during the absence of Dr. Piper. She has treated about 80 cases a day, or about 3,000 during the year. Many who came to the hospital and were healed have refused to go back to their own people to live. They say, "we want to live among Christian people."

In June, Dr. and Mrs. Piper returned from furlough. They have plans for a new hospital, including dispensary, men's and women's buildings, operating pavilion, kitchen, and home and school building for medical assistants. It is planned to make the new buildings more permanent, more sanitary, and more spacious than the previous buildings.

Day Schools

During the year a number of day schools have been started in the villages. Three years ago we had no such schools, only the mission school with an attendance of 70. Now there are ten village schools, with an attendance of about 400. Many other schools could have been started, but we were held up by a lack of supplies and funds.

Preaching Services

Preaching services were held in three places every Sunday, with an average attendance of 500. There are 110 professing Christians in the church. The average attendance at our Sunday school has been 260.

Needs

It is essential that we have more books in the vernacular. This year our song book was revised and enlarged so as to include many new pieces. A new catechism and ritual has been translated and printed. A reader has been translated and is being printed. A Life of Jesus Christ, The Gospel of John and the Book of the Acts are waiting for the press. It is impossible to print these books on our press at Kambove mission. We should have a large mission press for the Congo mission, or a central publishing house for our African work.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 62,500 square miles. Includes part of southern Rhodesia and a large stretch of Portuguese East Africa north of the railroad to Beira.

Location: The territory is governed by charter companies, and is divided into "commandant districts." Within each district a civil center is maintained where a native Commissioner, who is also magistrate, and his staff, and a camp of European and native police are stationed. In British territory all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhumane practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into: farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserve.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages, and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native may not, under present governments, become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the Native Commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming, and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the native and truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten to thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of natives are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along the coast and streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. They till the soil in the most elementary way and shift from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. The greater part of this native population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back, through swamps, jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. Travel, except for very short distances from mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: Rhodesia Mission Conference was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

Mrewa

Location: Sixty miles from Salisbury the capital of Rhodesia. Mrewa is the name of a paramount chief, a civil district, a post office center, and of our mission center and circuit. There are fourteen stations on the district. The nearest railway station is forty miles away at Macheke.

Population: 25,000 (circuit).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Emma D. Nourse.

Mtoko

Location: Ten miles from Salisbury and forty miles from Mrewa. Mtoko is also the name of a paramount chief, a government district and center, and our mission circuit and center. Mtoko circuit lies between the Nyadiri and Ruenya Rivers.

Population: 30,000 (circuit).

Missionary: Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D. (on furlough).

Mutambara

Location: Fifty miles from Umtali, Mutambara is our southern center. The mission farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training for the self-support of the boarding school. About 150 acres have been set aside for the work of the Woman's Board.

Population: 1,000.

Missionaries: Rev. George A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stell Hess (on furlough), Lulu Tubbs.

Nyakatsapa

Location: A healthful circuit with nine out-stations, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border. The mission has 6,000 acres of land here.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Odzi (Mt. Makomwe)

Location: A railway station in Rhodesia. The mission has 650 acres of land three miles from the railway station, on the railway line. Also three acres at the station have been leased for a church and native school.

Population: 8,000 (circuit).

Old Umtali

Location: In South Rhodesia, near the Mozambique border. The mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Mr. W. Bourgaize, Mr. J. G. B. Brass, M.D. and Mrs. Brass, Rev. A. D. De Jacoby and Mrs. De Jacoby, Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, Rev. H. M. Howard (on furlough) and Mrs. Howard (on furlough), Miss Pearl Mullikin (on furlough), Rev. M. J. Murphree and Mrs. Murphree, Mr. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. L. Tull. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Clark and Fannie Quinton.

Institutions: Central Training School, Theological Seminary, Mission Press. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Penhalonga

Location: Largest mining center in Rhodesia.

Population: 6,500. Of this number 500 are Europeans and Asiatics; 6,000 are natives from many tribes who come to work in the mines.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful, and beautiful. Railway and trading center 204 miles from Beira the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 3,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with seven out-stations, and a European circuit.

Population: 5,500—4,000 natives, and 1,500 Europeans.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Gates, Mrs. Gates (on leave), Rev. H. I. James and Mrs. James, Miss Ellen Bjorklund.

Weya (Headlands)

Location: Within the Makoni commissioner's district—one of three circuits, Gandanzara in the Makoni Reserve; Chiduku in the Chiduku Reserve; and Headlands bordering on Weya Reserve. The mission farm of 3,000 acres is ten miles from Headlands.

J. R. GATES, Superintendent

Old Umtali

During six or seven months of the year no rain falls in Old Umtali, but there is a river running through the mission farm which is used to irrigate the land, and gardens can be grown all through the year. Peanuts, corn, potatoes, lemons, oranges, goats, sheep, and cattle are the chief products of this country.

The nights are cool, and the mornings are cool until about nine o'clock. From ten to three the heat is oppressive, but the tropical climate is tempered by the fact that we are 3,000 feet above sea level.

There are many hills and mountains, which rise and fall so abruptly that they take up little space, and most of the country is fairly level. There are few trees in this immediate section. Coal mines near by are not yet opened.

Central Training School

The mission farm and school at Old Umtali is the central training school for all of Rhodesia. Ours is the largest and best manned station, and other mis-

sions throughout the country send their advanced students to our school for further training. The school carries its students through the sixth grade. It is primarily a school for training preachers, pastors and evangelists.

The People

The Rev. M. J. Murphree, a missionary at Old Umtali, says: "I wish you could spend just a day at Old Umtali. The people are eager for the Gospel. As soon as it begins to grow light, groups of people are seen coming to the school. When it is time for prayers many are left outside, because there is not room for all in the chapel.

In the afternoon groups of children recite their lessons under the trees. There is not room for them in the school house. These children are taught by older students from the school.

On Sundays, the people begin to arrive at the church at eight A. M., and 300 crowd into space that was meant for 200. Crowds remain outside. At one church service, some distance away, the church had no furniture except a chair and a small table. The women came with their babies strapped to their backs and sat on the floor. Both men and women were barefooted and poorly clad, but many were Christians.

Shortly after coming here I administered the Lord's Supper to 500 native Christians at an open air meeting. At the quarterly meeting held the day before, the pastor baptized 17 children and I baptized 11 adults. These quarterly meetings are somewhat like the old fashioned meetings of the early days in the homeland.

Gondanzara

On the twenty-fifth of October, I accompanied our district superintendent, the Rev. J. R. Gates, on a trip to Gondanzara. We started at daylight, with six native carriers. The carriers walked each carrying a fifty pounds load. Mr. Gates and I were provided with donkeys.

There is a new missionary house here made of sun-dried bricks and covered with straw. It was dark when the crowds began to gather for the service—their little church building had no floor, and the lights were dim, but they did not seem to mind so long as they heard about the white man's God.

At ten-thirty the next day the hill was again covered with people and more than 300 partook of the communion, after the sermon. Many children attended the service. These children are in our schools and they present a striking contrast to the children found in a heathen kraal.

There are 200 children in Gondanzara, and our great need is for teachers. The only help the children have is what the pastor gives them, and he has charge of a large circuit and a day school.

Gondanzara is our largest out-station in charge of a native pastor, and both pastor and people are in constant need of the help and supervision of the missionary. The missionary has so much to do that he cannot visit Gondanzara oftener than once a year.

Nyakatsapa

I recently made a visit to Nyakatsapa, a mission station a few miles from Old Umtali. One can reach this place by wagon, by going 40 miles out of the

way. The only direct route is by donkey. The seven churches of the circuit welcomed us and joined for a three days' quarterly meeting.

Mutambara

From Nyakatsapa we went to Mutambara, fifty miles distant. At the end of the first day's journey we found ourselves at night fall in a section of the country infested by lions and leopards. We dared not camp, but pressed on in the darkness, helping the tired carriers (who traveled slowly) to quicken their pace by telling them lion stories. We reached the native church at nine o'clock.

The church was so dilapidated that it was unsafe, so we spread our blankets on the ground in a newly built mud hut near by. We traveled all the next day and reached Mutambara about eight p. m. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Roberts of our Board, and Miss Parmenter of the Woman's Board, have charge of the work at this station. During the first day here I held a quarterly meeting, preached, held a communion service, baptized several converts, received a class on probation, and received a class of probationers into full membership. The next day I spent looking over the mission property.

The third day, Mr. Roberts drove us to an out-station, 20 miles away where several persons were baptized. At this station I had the heart-breaking task of telling the people they would have to give up their little church and school, because the white man who owned the strip of land on which the church and school were located, had forbidden us to hold services or conduct a school on his land."

Mutambara Heathen

Mrs. G. A. Roberts, writing of the work in Mutambara, says:—"The natives here have never been taught to do any task well. Diligence, thrift, skill, honesty, and other virtues of Christianity are not prevalent among heathens. The task of keeping the church clean and decent is difficult. We insist on all persons having a year's training before joining the church on probation, and two years' training as probationers before becoming full members.

Village Schools

There is no law here to compel children to attend school, and we must, therefore make things sufficiently interesting so they will want to come. The afternoon school for small children has had as many as 105 in attendance, and there are usually 60 older boys and girls in the morning school. Our great need is for equipment. The village schools are barren places, and the teachers are poorly trained, but the schools are growing.

An incident

On one of our stations of Mutambara circuit the people have built a brick church. They burned the bricks themselves. The teacher here was trained in our agricultural school in Old Umtali, and is applying his knowledge by maintaining a demonstration garden in connection with his school.

When this teacher came to work among the heathen people at this out-station, the witch doctors placed some "charms" in a mountain cave near by. They then announced that no one could go to the cave without running great

danger of being killed by the spirits of the ancestors for whom the charms were put in the cave. The heathen people believed this implicitly.

Against the pleading of his wife and the threats of the old men and women of the village, the young teacher entered the cave and removed the charms, thereby breaking the spell of the heathen witch doctors."

Mrewa

The work at Mrewa has grown. Many stations have been opened by Mr. O'Farrell, the missionary in charge, and many places are begging for teachers and pastors. Four of the Mrewa teachers are tithers. Tithing is new to the people here, but we feel that the time has come to take a forward step in the matter of self-support, so we are preaching and talking of tithing.

Mtoko

At Mtoko where Dr. Gurney has been working, there is a great breaking up of heathenism as a result of the evangelistic efforts of the last few years. The chief of this district called on the Rev. J. R. Gates, bringing with him ten grown sons and ten daughters. He asked that a teacher be sent to his country. Doors are opening without our asking, but we have neither teachers nor money to send the teachers asked for. We have not sufficient money properly to care for the work already opened. Work in three or four circuits, with from six to twelve stations on each circuit is without a missionary.

Rhodesia Mission Press

E. H. Greeley is busily engaged in the task of making translations, writing hymns, editing the native paper "Umbowv hew Ukristu" (Christian Witness), and publishing the "African Advance."

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane government district, and a section of the Mozambique Company territory. It extends from the Limpopo River on the south to the Sabi River on the north, a distance of 400 miles; and from the Indian Ocean on the east to the Transvaal border and southeast Rhodesia on the west, a distance of 250 miles.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. Formerly a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference, the Inhambane Mission Conference, by an enabling act of General Conference of 1912, and by a vote of the Annual Conference of 1915, was divided into the Rhodesia Mission Conference and the Inhambane Mission Conference.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Extends from the southern boundary of the governmental district of Inhambane to Makodweni on the north, a distance of 200 miles; and westward to the Transvaal, a distance of 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean.

Location: In Portuguese East Africa.

Population: 1,500,000 representing three principal tribes—Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa; the New Testament into Gitonga; and primers have been translated into Sheetswa, Gitonga, and Chopi.

Gikuki

Location: Headquarters of the district, across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes twenty-four acres of land, a church, a residence, and several other buildings. Gikuki has thirty-seven out-stations in charge of thirty-eight native pastor-teachers and their wives.

Missionaries: Dr. C. J. Stauffacher and Mrs. Stauffacher, Mr. K. M. Harkness and Mrs. Harkness, Rev. J. D. Pointer (on leave) and Mrs. Pointer (on leave), Mr. E. L. Robinson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses H. E. Roush and Ruth Thomas.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls' Training School, Native Teacher Training School, and Dispensary.

Kambini

Location: Headquarters of the district, thirty miles inland from Inhambane. The mission farm consists of 1,200 acres, of which 10 are under cultivation.

Missionaries: Rev. W. C. Gardner and Mrs. Gardner, Rev. P. W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Mr. J. A. Persson (on furlough) and Mrs. Persson (on furlough).

Institutions: Bodine Training School, Inhambane Mission Press, and Dispensary.

Manjacaze

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Bush and Mrs. Bush.

J. D. POINTER, Superintendent

JOHANNESBURG DISTRICT

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. W. C. Terril (on furlough) and Mrs. Terril (on furlough).

I. E. GILLET, Superintendent

Annual Conference

The conference met this year at Alkuki. The native evangelists came from all parts of the work and five days were spent in session with them, taking up various problems and explaining future plans.

The Witch Doctor

The power of the witch doctor has been shaken during the recent epidemics of influenza and small-pox. The heathen noticed the vastly higher death

rate among their own people who put their faith, as did their fore-fathers, in the witch doctors. They are asking why there were so few deaths, comparatively, among the Christians, who go to the Christian doctor and put their faith in the Great Physician.

Medical Work

The hospital at Gikuki has had a busy year. There is an average of 3,500 treatments each month, including 35 operations, major and minor. Dr. Stauffacher is the physician in charge. Besides assisting in the regular work of the hospital, Mrs. Stauffacher answers letters that come to the hospital from a distance, asking for medicine. She not only sends the medicine, but explains how to take it, and often writes a prescription for the healing of the soul.

Our Schools

Notwithstanding the great lack of equipment in our kraal schools, they are not without encouraging results. Hundreds of boys and girls have learned to read their Testaments in these schools, and from them are chosen boys and girls for the advanced training schools.

The grade of work done in Bodine School has been of a higher standard than ever before, and 15 of the students have received their first degree government certificates, and there were 9 others in this year's class preparing for the same examinations. The Bible department has had double time given to it, and all the students are greatly interested in this phase of the school work.

Work in the Transvaal

Our work in the Transvaal stands out as one of the advancements made. In less than a year, among the 35,000 natives of Portuguese East Africa at work in the Transvaal, we have opened work in 53 compounds, with a total membership of 935 in the church and school. Besides the membership there are thousands of adherents. This work is entirely self-supporting, with a balance in the treasury to help in the work in Inhambane and Gazaland.

Work to be Done

What has been done and what is being done are the smallest parts of what should be done immediately. Present centers must be strengthened, 25 new native centers must be opened at once. Educational and medical departments must be reinforced if we are to save our people from worse than paganism—Mohammedanism. Pleas that are heartbreaking come to us from these natives to send them preachers and teachers and missionaries.

Work in Limpopo

About 150,000 natives are included in this region. Our mission should accept responsibility for 100,000 of them.

If the Swiss Mission sends a missionary couple, there will be eight missionaries, including both men and women, residing in this territory. But what are eight missionaries among so vast a multitude scattered over 7,000 or 8,000 square miles of country where one can travel only about six months of the year, and then at the rate of only three miles an hour!

The Methodist Mission alone, should have at least ten new missionaries here.

Go where you will throughout the district you will find hundreds of villages where there has never been a missionary. Along the way you will meet hundreds of natives who are seeing a missionary for the first time.

The quarterly conference, held at Nyakale in Chopiland was attended by 2,000 persons. During the year there were many baptisms, many received into membership, and many Christian marriages. In addition to the other mission work the district superintendent raised 800 bushels of peanuts and several bushels of corn.

MONROVIA AREA



Native Christian Convert Giving His Testimony

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Area: 41,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 35,000 Americo Liberians, who are responsible for the making of laws and the administration of the government.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833 he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The Conference was organized in 1834. This became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Area: 12,000 square miles.

Location: In Grand Bassa County, one of the political divisions of Liberia.

Population: 252,000. Aborigines 250,000; Americo-Liberians, 2,000. Beyond the thinly civilized centers, it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Missionaries: Mrs. N. G. Warner.

Institutions: Grand Bassa Academy, and six primary schools.

N. B. WHITFIELD, Superintendent

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southwestern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavally River which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Garraway

Location: In the southwestern part of Liberia, thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. Peters and Mrs. Peters, Misses Anna Hall, and H. A. Hooks.

Institutions: Garraway Training School, and several primary schools.

Harper

Location: On Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavally River.

Population: 500 Americo-Liberians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Wissika

Location: On the Cavally River, sixty miles from its mouth. A flourishing station with several sub-stations.

Population: 5,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent

MONROVIA DISTRICT

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes. The interior is peopled by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders.

Population: 5,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Northern Baptist Convention.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. B. Coleman (on furlough) and Mrs. Coleman (on furlough), Mr. C. H. Henry, Miss Diana McNeil (on furlough), Miss Celestine King, Rev. J. H. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Mrs. P. T. Ross (on furlough), Rev. W. L. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Miss H. Williams.

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Theological Institute, College Press.

White Plains and De Coursey

Missionaries: Rev. D. D. Starks and Mrs. Starks.

J. E. CLARKE, Superintendent

SINOE DISTRICT

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe River, thirteen miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration, by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Robertson took charge of the work.

Missionaries: Mrs. Frederika S. Robertson (Mrs. J. B.).

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Nanah Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe. Thirty-five miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened under the supervision of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905, and later the Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Williams took up their residence in Nanah Kru.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams (on furlough) and Mrs. Williams (on furlough).

M. E. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

ST. PAUL RIVER DISTRICT

P. T. BARKER, Superintendent

CONFERENCE REPORT

Annual Conference

The 88th session of the Liberia Annual Conference convened at St. Peter Methodist Episcopal Church, Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa, Liberia, February 2, 1921.

This session of conference marks an important era in Liberian Methodism. For the first time, a resident General Superintendent was assigned to the Episcopal supervision and administration of this historic field. This General Superintendent is Bishop Matthew W. Clair, who presided at the Conference.

To meet the responsibility given to the Negro membership in Liberia, Bishop Clair outlined a policy comprising as definitive objectives—the educational, industrial, evangelistic, social, moral and religious development of the tribes within the hinterland for the future growth of the church and for the good of the republic, in this period of reconstruction and its era of rehabilitation. The Bishop also launched a program of self-support for this field which met with enthusiastic endorsement of the conference.

The Centenary

The Bishop in a strong address announced his financial policy and program. The objective for self-support is based upon the weekly payment of three cents per member. The main drive will be an educational program in training the entire membership, the duty of stewardship and tithing. Each church is to become a training camp under the leadership of the pastor, with units organized for an every-member campaign.

The district superintendents will form the chief staff of the campaign on the district, with a field force organized to push the drive during the ensuing conference year. The main objective will be \$12,000 to be raised on the field. This amount is intended to cover all disciplinary benevolences in the conference, the residue, aggregating two-thirds of the whole amount to be raised, will be devoted to the support of the ministry on the field. It is planned to standardize the ministerial support.

Church Membership and Staff

The reports showed that there were 129 local preachers in the work of this field. The church membership, including preparatory and non-resident members, totaled 8,098. Sunday school scholars numbered 5,611. Number of church buildings, 75, with an estimated value of lands and buildings of \$168,125. Number of parsonages, 28, with an estimated value of lands and buildings of \$35,702. Total for the year for ministerial support, \$5,849. Epworth League members, 84.

Educational

The Committee on Education reported 31 mission day schools, with 65 teachers, and an enrollment of 2,000 students. This number included the students in our two central institutions—The College of West Africa in Monrovia, and Cape Palmas Seminary in Cape Palmas. S. J. Ross* was appointed acting president of the college, and W. L. Turner was made principal of the Stokes Bible Training School.

*Since deceased.

NANAH KRU WORK

Evangelistic Advance

The year of 1920 has been a remarkable year for the Bible hunger and the spiritual thirst of these starving, perishing Kru people. Everywhere we have gone this year to hold services throngs of people have gathered from place to place so that every building has been inadequate to hold the numbers; and the one desire is not for material things but simply that their torn spirits and weary hearts and darkened minds might receive the word of life and the soul rest that comes only through Jesus Christ.

This hunger has not been created in a day. It has taken years of patient toil, both on the part of the white missionary and on the part of the loyal, faithful, earnest native workers who have untiringly planted the seed with tears and proved the prophecy in the Psalms: "He that goeth forth, weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

But the sad feature of it is that these throngs of people who have received

the awakening through the Holy Spirit of God are to be left without the proper care and attention necessary that their spirits may be properly cultivated and the indwelling Spirit properly enthroned in their lives.

Where we have gone to hold evangelistic services and administer the communion and rite of baptism to these people, it is deep grief to know that we can only give them a single service and then leave them again for a long time without proper care and without the education that is so needful for these backward people at the beginning.

None of our buildings anywhere has been able to contain the throngs that have come to listen to God's message to them touching their duty to life and their service for other men. The communion services we have been compelled to hold in the open air on account of the large crowds that have gathered to receive the sacrament and those who have come to listen to the preaching, and conducting these services in the open air means constant interruptions by cows, dogs, sheep and goats. Yet in spite of these drawbacks the people have been very reverent and quiet.

In each of these fifteen different towns where we do work a fairly good church that would last for years could be built for \$250. This would put a zinc roof on a building the people would build themselves, and with this roof to give permanence to the structure, a self-supporting work would develop.

Medical Work

Think for a minute what it would mean if a revival was to start in this country where the people would be willing to trudge long, weary roads of sand and hot sunshine, eight or twelve miles in distance, without food, swimming rivers or wading them up to their armpits in order just to hear preaching, forming, sometimes, a human black cable for eight unbroken miles in their response to the opportunity. Then think how these thousands who have begun to awaken to the Christian life and civilization have to be left without medical care or the services of a doctor. Thousands of children die annually in our district for want of intelligent medical care and knowledge of hygienic living. Many young mothers die for lack of care.

These young Christian women in their baptismal vow have renounced idols and devil doctors or medicine men as they are variously called, and yet these medicine men have the sole knowledge of remedial barks and herbs and are alone in their possession of this knowledge. Our Christian women know at times that these devil men are able to help them and no other men have the power and yet, because these devil men mix their medical knowledge with devil worship which dishonors Christ and the church and would discredit Christ's power as it would assign the healing power to the devil, women refuse to go to these men.

The great need is for a medical man or woman at this time; a Christian doctor's influence for good would be untold.

Our Opportunity

The Methodist Church has first chance, and the awakening on the coast has been the result of the Methodist Church calling these people to come from darkness into light. The people at last have heard and are obeying the call,

and they plead with us to deliver them from error's chains and to lead them into the liberty of the children of God. They have done their part. If we do not seize our opportunities here, the Catholic Church will replace us.

Marked Changes

The appearance of the native preacher has changed altogether. When some of these men came to us they were indescribably untidy and dirty, but when, on my leaving for the home land I saw how neatly they were dressed (it has taken them years to get these clothes together) and when I recalled their careful attention to school life and education and reading the Word, though in an humble way, it shows the power of the Gospel not only to change the spiritual life, but also to work through their physical life even to their personal appearance. They are quiet in manner, dignified, earnest in their preaching, and intelligent in their handling of the subjects inculcated to help the people.

Christian men, for the first time in the history of the coast country, are beginning to replace the heathen men of the past. These governors go to church, testify in the church, and assist the church in general—a new thing, altogether.

Christian marriages, hitherto unknown on the Kru Coast, are now obligatory on our native preachers and are asked for, and often paid for, by our Christian Kru men and women. During the past year some worthy young women have had their original purchase price paid for them by the mission, thus setting them free to unite in Christian marriage with the men of their choice. This is a wonderful victory for Kru womanhood on the coast, and has shed new light upon our teaching that girls must not be sold in marriage in infancy, but allowed to grow up free to choose their own husbands.

The year's giving from the Native Church has been very much larger, more regular, and in a much more cheerful spirit than in the past.

The Boarding School Situation

The boarding school department, which is one of the heaviest drains on the finances of the mission, has had to suffer somewhat during the year for the lack of funds to support its development and growth. We have called these boys to the mission because without this department it is difficult to get Christian men for the work, and Christian wives for our preachers. In the boarding school we have the students under our control, where we can teach them, and help them break away from many of the town practices.

We thought we would have to cut down the size of our school, but God has worked to bring some good out of this disappointing situation. In this extremity our native workers themselves have undertaken to support many of the children in their own houses, and out of their own pittance of \$10 to \$15, for three months' work, to buy them clothes. How many of our people here, if they got so small a salary as this, after putting aside their sacred tenth, would be willing to take three or four children into their homes, feed them and clothe them, without any idea of any returns for what has been expended upon them?

Day School System

Another way of keeping the school up is sending larger boys into the towns and along the river banks, like truant officers, to catch the children and bring them to the mission for day school, letting them return in a few hours to their respective towns. We have taught these little boys who come from heathen towns to buy their own books and slates by bringing in exchange cocoanuts and produce that they are able to get which we can use. A great number of very old primers that have been torn, that are useful at the beginning, have been thus sold to these children, to their intense satisfaction.

Kru Teachers

Another feature of this work is the teaching staff which consists entirely of small, native boys and girls who have been taught in our school. When a boy has mastered the primer, we set him to teach the alphabet to a new class; when one has finished the first reader, he teaches a primer class, and so on through the different grades to the highest ones which the missionary handles. The principal goes about from class to class directing the boy teachers and he removes those who are not successful at the work. The result has proved really gratifying, both for the pupils and the student teachers. Our school house has been enlarged, but our great need is for school books and school supplies—primers, readers (from first to tenth inclusive), grammars, slates, slate pencils. Clothing for students is also needed.

Deepening of Spiritual Life

There has been during the year a deeper longing among our Christian people for a higher spiritual life; women and men have walked from 10 to 25 miles, wading through rivers up to their arms, in order that they may spend a few days at the mission in prayer and in Bible study. Last Christmas, some 400 to 500 spent two days with us in special meetings.

Statistics

There have been 527 baptisms in six months. During the year there were 12 Christian marriages and 11 deaths. The Christian community numbers 1,058 church members and probationers. There are 13 tithers. The 13 Sunday schools have an attendance of 1,150, with 15 officers.

During the year \$350 were raised for pastoral support. The mission farm produced 300 bushels of cassava, 240 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 3,200 cocoanuts, which brought \$480 for the support of the students of the school. The total amount raised in the field was \$978.

LATIN AMERICA SECTION

MEXICO

MEXICO CONFERENCE

PANAMA AND COSTA RICA

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

CHILE CONFERENCE

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

EPISCOPAL AREAS

MEXICO CITY—BISHOP THIRKIELD

MEXICO CONFERENCE, CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE, NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE.

BUENOS AIRES—BISHOP OLDHAM

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE, CHILE CONFERENCE, EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873 by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1906. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San José, the capital of Costa Rica and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

MEXICO CITY AREA



METHODIST MEXICAN INSTITUTE, AT PUEBLA

MEXICO CITY AREA

BISHOP W. P. THIRKIELD

The Territory

Mexico City designates a new episcopal area which includes the Mexico Conference, the North Andes Mission Conference and the newly organized Central America Mission Conference. A study of the territory shows that Mexico City is not at the center, but on the northern rim of the far-flung lines of the area. The three conferences are separated by long distances, and on account of the lack of transportation between Mexico and Central America excepting by sea, the three conferences might well be on separate continents as the two southern conferences are best reached by way of Havana. To Lima, headquarters of the North Andes Conference, with close connections, the time from Mexico City is from 20 to 22 days, while it is only 12 days' sail from New York. Panama is reached in 11 days from Mexico City and in six days from New York. The work of personal administration is therefore largely restricted to Mexico, as but one visit a year to Panama and Peru seems practicable excepting in the case of an emergency. The work, however, has been so well organized under the direction of Bishop Oldham that administration at long range can be more efficient than would otherwise be the case. The superintendents and missionaries are giving themselves with a clear view of the situation and are showing a genuine consecration to their task.

Mexico is now wide open to the representatives of evangelical work. The results of long years of patient service are now in evidence. The loss of Dr. Butler, so long superintendent of the Mission, is irreparable. The influence of his personality and years of devoted service abide.

Attitude of Officials

I find government officials favorable to our educational and religious enterprises. A conference with the Governor of Guanajuato as to the extension of the fine property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society so as to give it a frontage on the city park, and as to the transfer of property belonging to the State, revealed his sympathy and good will toward this work. An encouraging evidence of official interest in our educational work was the presence of General Rojas, Ex-Governor and Commander of military forces of the State, together with the secretary of the present Governor as his personal representative, and other officials at the dedication of the new school building at Papalotla. The presence of a company of soldiers at "Present Arms," two brass bands to furnish music, with four State and municipal silk banners displayed, and the presence of a company of five hundred people at the dedication is a significant tribute to our work. The service followed our Church Ritual and the Litany prepared by the Bishop was united in by all present. Since then General Rojas has given the use of a residence, together with a personal contribution for a day school in the laboring town of Panzacola. The week before I reached Queretaro, the Archbishop, stirred probably by the extension of our work through the purchase of valuable property, issued a pastoral letter commanding the faithful to refrain from all associa-

tions with Protestants and to refuse to rent or sell property to them. During my visit I met the Governor, dined with him and had two hours in favorable conference with him.

Our School Work

In our schools, taught by our graduates in connection with about thirty churches, we are laying broad foundations. We can not begin to furnish teachers for public schools that are now in demand. With about one-half of the pupils in cities unprovided for and with two-thirds of the children in country districts without schools, the growing influence of the well-equipped students from our schools must be more and more manifest. The elevated character of our school work, the moral and spiritual influence on our pupils, and the equipment of our youth for efficient service are so evident that people of standing and influence are turning to our schools as never before. This is true not only in our efficient schools for boys but is also manifest among women who are most devoted to the Methodist Church at the Sarah L. Keen School in Mexico City and in the normal school for girls in Puebla under the very efficient direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Director of Religious Education

The need of coordinating the work of our many schools that have had little general educational supervision led me to appoint the Rev. O. W. E. Cook as director of religious education. His influence on the personnel, the course of study and the spirit of our schools is already manifest. It is significant that he has also been chosen as secretary of the committee in executive charge of the program for the placing of a large number of Mexican youth in colleges in the United States.

The Centenary

It so happened that the present resident Bishop presided at the annual conference in 1918 when the program for the Centenary was first presented to the Mexico Conference. They were led to expect an allotment of one million pesos. Many regarded the sum as impossible for them to reach in view of their previous record of giving. The Centenary, however, has so taken hold of the thought and imagination of our people that already 338,000 pesos have been raised. With the Centenary movement now so well organized under the skillful direction of Area Secretary Wolfe and with the principle of tithing so widely accepted, the raising of the entire million pesos seems assured.

Self Support

The comparison of the way the native churches have been paying in the past three years toward local self-support is interesting. The following three churches will illustrate the progress being made.

	Paid 1919	Paid 1920	Budget 1921
Balderas Church, Mexico City.....	\$1,682	\$2,858	\$3,600
Gante Street Church, Mexico City...	6,014	8,880	12,000
Puebla, Central Church, Mexico City.	2,314	3,300	4,350

Allotment accepted by Mexico Conference, 1,000,000 pesos; have already paid 338,249 pesos in two years; expect to raise in the third year, 200,000 pesos; in the fourth, 225,000 pesos; in the fifth, balance of 236,751 pesos.

Of these churches, Gante has the largest number of tithers, 254 in number, and has a tithers' society. Puebla has 89 tithers, and the Balderas church has 48. Unless special unforeseen difficulties arise all these churches will raise their full budgets this year. All of them are doing outside work from the regular church channels, sustaining schools in other places, or night schools, and other phases of institutional work in the local church. These activities are developing rapidly as a result of the impulse given by Centenary work.

This sacrificial giving among the poor people certainly furnishes a strong challenge to the Church in the United States.

Young People's Work

The cooperation of the Epworth League and the Board of Sunday Schools in making possible the appointment of the Rev. Sixto Avila as their representative on the field has made a strong contribution to our work among the young people.

Two Village Churches

Among signs of advance, I can only take space to mention the recent dedication of two churches in villages—both built of stone, and one of them with a school house adjoining, all paid for by the people excepting about \$300 for the two churches, which was furnished by the Mission.

Central America Mission Conference

Organization

The Central America Mission Conference was organized at Panama on January 3, 1921, with seven charter members. It comprises the work in Panama and Costa Rica. A new district was formed with San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, as the center. Our one missionary there is now reinforced by seven additional men and women. At San Jose a new school has been organized in connection with the church, with a faculty of six. It has opened under favorable auspices.

New Centers

New centers have been opened at Alajuela and San Ramon where centrally located properties have been bought. The President of the Republic received the resident Bishop with evident cordiality, and both by word and letter has given warm endorsement to our work.

Panama

In Panama it is proposed to enlarge our school building adjoining the church, which will provide for the superintendent and workers, provide residences for the superintendent and teachers, and also give increased facilities for the school, which is well organized, and is doing excellent work.

David

A permanent location for school and church at David, which reaches a wide community in the interior, has been secured.

North Andes Mission

Methodist Episcopal Mission work in Peru was begun in 1877 when William Taylor visited principal cities on the west coast of South America. Our work in the several churches has been strongly reinforced by schools which have effectively reached thousands of youth, and have thus broadened and strengthened the evangelical spirit among the people.

Urgent Need

The urgent need here is the erection of adequate church buildings to take the place of the halls in which our church services are now conducted. Churches of impressive architectural design will attract and hold our graduates and furnish not only facilities for worship, but for broad Christian social service, so greatly needed among the people.

Callao and Lima

At Callao an elementary school and a high school are maintained. The attendance this year is unprecedented. In Lima the Mission maintains a high school for boys beside the girls' high school sustained by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The growing influence of the work of these schools among the higher classes is notable. The reaction upon the general educational situation as well as on the dominant church is favorable. The faculties have been re-enforced and the schools are being pervaded by a deepening religious spirit. The demand for Christian teachers and ministers must be met by these institutions.

Huancayo—Work Among Indians

The land and buildings bought through Centenary funds for our school at Huancayo in the interior, have added greatly to the efficiency of this institution. The attendance is such that additional buildings are rented. In view of the need of trained native missionaries for work among the Indians throughout this broad region where tens of thousands are accessible, a Bible training school for the education of ministers has been opened this year, with the Rev. H. P. Archerd as Dean. That we have a distinct mission among the Indians of this vast interior region is manifest. In the long run they may be the dominant influence in the life of Peru. The demand for new centers of work is beyond our ability to supply.

Hospital in Lima

The wise program of Bishop Oldham for the opening of a hospital at Lima is being carried out with some change of plan. Instead of building on the eligible lot in which the Mission has invested \$20,000, the British-American community consented to purchase a well equipped hospital occupying an entire block, which had been operated by a private company. This releases \$75,000 of Centenary funds for our general church and school work. This hospital plant is modern and of permanent construction. The equipment turned over includes not only the furnishings but all instruments and modern electric apparatus together with X-Ray, etc. If we had expended \$150,000, we could probably not replace this hospital now placed under our direction,

Of the Board of Directors of seven, the mission appoints four members, which places the general direction of the hospital under control of the mission. In return for this investment by the British American Committee, the mission agrees to appoint and maintain the head physician as director, the head nurse and her first assistant which they have accepted as a fair per cent on the amount which the committee has invested in the plant. The establishment of this hospital promises to greatly extend the influence of the mission among all classes.

During the personal call of President Leguia he expressed warm interest in our work and consented to be present at the dedication.

Government School Advance

As an indication of educational advance in Peru, on going out from the executive offices, I met a score of American teachers, the advance group of a company of more than one hundred educators who have been secured from the States to supervise the governmental educational system in the republic.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, half the state of Mexico, and a part of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District and Mexico City, both neutral territories.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 16,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken.

Location: Most of our work is carried on in the southern and central parts of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

REPORT OF CENTENARY SECRETARY FOR MEXICO

F. F. WOLFE

Centenary Aims

The Centenary movement early aroused great interest among our workers of the Mexico Annual Conference. Meetings were held and two leaflets were printed under the direction of our Centenary committee named in the annual conference of 1918, at which time the following Centenary aims were adopted: Deepening of the spiritual life of the church; a million pesos for self-support; 15,000 souls for Christ; a hundred young people preparing for Christian service.

These ideals at once aroused our people to prayer and to more active service and local programs to interest the people were held in a number of places, but no co-ordinated efforts of importance were made until October, 1919, when the Area Secretary returned from six months spent in the United States preparing for Centenary work in Mexico.

Centenary Program

After a careful study of the local conditions with the Centenary committee, the following program for Mexico, was adopted:

1. Stress to be laid first of all on spiritual development.
 - (a) By training pastors to that end.
 - (b) By distributing literature on prayer and stewardship.
 - (c) By district conferences, lay workers' institutes and two day meetings in circuits or groups of circuits.
2. Four district conferences (includes all districts).
3. Lay workers' institutes to be held in January.
4. Special centenary programs at annual conference.
5. Centenary celebrations to be held in Mexico City, Guanajuato, Pachuca, and Puebla.
6. "Centenary Bulletin" to be published monthly, to be twice the size of former issues. New literature to be published as fast as possible.

This program has been carefully followed throughout the year along with the original aims adopted for our Conference in 1918. These aims, however, have been amplified and we are expecting to secure 200 young people at least for Christian work, for we already have over 100 now studying or planning to enter our schools next year to prepare themselves for Christian service. The 1,000,000 pesos will probably be far overpassed according to present indications. 105,000 pesos have already been subscribed for new constructions and the development of new work which will be in addition to the million pesos which will be raised through the normal development and increase of our work.

Literature

During the year we have printed and sent out 43,000 copies of the "Centenary Bulletin," an eight-page paper; 105,000 Centenary leaflets which vary from four to thirty pages; and 14,000 report blanks of various kinds, making a total of 162,000 copies of Centenary material for this year. The most of this literature has been along the line of stewardship of prayer, of life, and of money, along with practical suggestions as to the methods of doing Centenary work. Our Mission has been greatly handicapped by lack of good literature of this kind and this additional material fills a great need in our churches.

The new books are now ready for the press, one on the spiritual life written by Dr. J. F. Cottingham, and the other "Stewardship Stories," by Miss Emma Robinson. More literature is coming from the press each month and supplying material for further development.

The Unit System

The principles of the unit system have been used in Mexico with splendid success. The organization of the local churches is quite complete, over 90 per cent of our churches have a Centenary committee and unit leaders and classes adapted to the needs of our local conditions. We have at present 225 classes meeting each week with an average attendance of 3,000 people. This in itself is forming the basis for a sure growth in all our churches. The number of members in these classes is 45 per cent of our total membership, although some of the classes have members who have not yet been received into the church. These classes are led by well trained workers and serve not only for religious culture and training in Centenary ideals and plans, but also as evangelizing centers, and many of our churches now find a continuous evangelism resulting through the work of these classes.

Twenty-one per cent of our church members have signed the daily prayer pledge and 11 per cent are now enrolled as tithers. Our ideals are 50 per cent prayer stewards and 20 per cent tithing stewards, so while we have not in our first year attained our ideals we have a good beginning and the training necessary for the completion of the work is now being done and we hope to attain our ideals within another year.

The Evangelistic Campaign

While a great deal of our work this year has been the laying of a fundamental basis, and securing the needed material for educational work concerning the Centenary, we have organized an evangelistic campaign which promises to

give the most notable results ever secured in the history of our Methodist Mission in Mexico. The campaign was planned for the last three months of the year so that reports are not yet in, but the indications are that double or triple the number of converts last year will be secured in 1920. A great deal of enthusiasm is seen in all the districts and a careful planning for this campaign has been made and we are expecting great results. The first reports to come in are most encouraging.

Finances

The educational campaign along financial lines has given splendid results. Mexican people are very generous, but through mistaken methods of education in early missionary days, our people had never been trained to give with a Christian spirit. The Centenary financial campaign accomplished much in teaching the people the Christian principles of giving and the result is already seen in the big advancement in self-support being reported throughout our Conference this year. We have already mentioned the 105,000 pesos pledged by different churches for new constructions, improvements in church property and in opening new work. This sum is entirely additional to all our other giving and would never have been secured but for our Centenary ideals. The expending of the \$3,000 which formed our Centenary budget for this year, together with a third as much more received locally for the support of this work, has resulted in such a new vision among our people of the great task before us and a clear understanding of the scientific methods of procedure which we must follow as well as of the necessity of the deepened spiritual life required to fulfill our task, as causes us to believe that the money has been well spent, even though we should not consider the splendid financial returns already mentioned.

Opposition

The Catholic Church was greatly alarmed when they read in the papers the reports of Centenary funds to be spent in Mexico. They have shown a great deal of activity during this year and active fanaticism in many of the towns has resulted, but our work has gone on with splendid increase in spite of all opposition. In some places the Catholic Church is planning to open new schools and develop social service work to meet our advancements and hold the people. Thus we are inspiring to good works by our activity for which we are glad.

Plans for 1921

Our plans for 1921 are to continue and carry out to completion the organization and the fulfilling of our ideals, and to put a special emphasis upon evangelism and social service.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District and El Oro.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the

administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 3,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists, and Episcopal. The Nazarenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. Raymond A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart,* Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, C. R. Illick, M.D., and Mrs. Illick, Rev. Orwyn W. E. Cook. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Carrie M. Purdy, Rosetta B. Rodgers, Winifred Spaulding, Anna M. Taylor, Laura Temple, Ethel Thomas, Lillian D. Wyatt, Helen G. Murray.

Institutions: Union Evangelical Press (Publishing House, established 1875, was merged into the Union Press in 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, and Girls' Industrial School, and Bible Training School for women.

J. P. HAUSER, Superintendent

Note: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with that of the Union Evangelical Church of which Rev. O. W. E. Cook was pastor until appointed Director of Religious Education for Mexico.

*Deceased.

General Conference

The General Conference always marks an epoch in our work and this year it meant more to us than ever before. It made Mexico a part of the Latin-America Area; it provided a Central Conference to be held once each quadrennium; it made Mexico City an episcopal residence, and it sent to us Bishop W. P. Thirkield, a long-time friend of this country.

Bishop Thirkield in Mexico

Bishop Thirkield arrived here in August and in the few brief weeks before he had to return to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, he visited all the centers of our work as well as a number of country points; held an important meeting of the finance committee; attended our Centenary celebration in Pachuca, and met practically every worker in the conference. Not only did he inspire all the workers by his presence and sermons, but he laid down the lines of a broad and constructive program and took back with him thorough knowledge of the field.

Centenary Celebrations

The enthusiasm engendered at Columbus found its expression in Mexico in the putting on of similar celebrations in our four main centers. There were daily exhibitions of different countries with their special programs, life service and stewardship exhibits. Also a pageant known in Spanish as "El Peregrino" (The Pilgrim), specially prepared to show the coming of the Gospel to Mexico. The results of these expositions have been felt throughout all our work.

National Convention

In July the National Interdenominational Convention for the young people (the first held since the revolution) was convened in Mexico City. There was a fine attendance, well prepared papers and much enthusiasm. Next year the Convention will be held in Chihuahua.

Efficiency Conference

For a number of years the foreign missionaries of all the churches resident in this city have held a monthly meeting for a social time and the presentation of papers and discussions upon different phases of mission activities. This year a second all day meeting was held when our entire missionary program was thoroughly discussed and such suggestions made to the national committee on cooperation as seemed best for the good of the cause.

Epworth League Institute

The first league institute to be held in Mexico, and the seventy-fifth to be held in the year 1920, began in Mexico City the first day of November. General Secretary Dr. Charles E. Guthrie, Miss Emma Robinson, General Secretary of the Junior League, and Mrs. Nella Ford, from the central office, were with us. Institute plans and ideas were new to our Mexican young people but the 109 delegates present soon caught the spirit and from all reports it was one of the most enthusiastic institutes held. A committee on translation was formed and already definite work has been begun on giving to our young people the literature they so much need.

Evangelical Seminary

The evangelical seminary which is supported by eight denominations graduated this year its first class—six young men, two each from the Presbyterian Church, North, the Presbyterian Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. The seminary is sending out men splendidly equipped. It will broaden its influence this year by giving a short course for lay workers who cannot spend the entire year in the seminary.

Union Church

The Rev. O. W. E. Cook, pastor, has successfully carried on the work of this church among our English-speaking Methodists. New pews, a pulpit and pulpit furniture were added.

Mexican Churches

Fine work is being done by our Mexican pastors and the host of lay workers now coming to the front. In Mexico City alone, we have at least 60 different places where religious services are held each week. There are 52 unit meetings held weekly in connection with our eight city churches.

The Balderas church has grown in numbers and in spirituality. The young people have loyally supported their own work and have begun a suburban school, besides helping the school and maintaining a boy in Queretaro. This church will be self-supporting next year.

Belem chapel extends its activity to Tacubaya where four unit meetings are held.

The mission in the Bolsa has been supported by its members.

The Aztecas chapel is not large enough to hold the people who wish to attend. We need here a well equipped institutional church with dispensary, small hospital, day nursery, gymnasium, superintendent's residence, and a new church building. Work on the dispensary has already begun.

The new church of Cuauhtemotzin has taken over the work in Ixtacalco. New life is now being put into this church and a dispensary is held twice a week in Cuauhtemotzin.

Santa Julia is one of the suburbs of Mexico City. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has an industrial school here. The girls from the school attend Santa Julia church. This year has been one of steady growth for this church.

Tulyehualco is in charge of a student pastor who is making good.

El Oro, a gold mining camp, is the only circuit of the district outside of the Federal district. The Mexican congregation maintain four unit meetings each week which are largely attended and bring in many new people.

Central or Trinity church in Mexico City is the headquarters of our mission. In the same building are the Union Book Store and the Bible Agency. The church is the center of many activities including conferences and committee meetings.

There are 42 meetings or prayer centers held each week with a weekly preparation meeting for the 60 leaders. This year the church has 230 tithers and will cover its budget of 10,000 pesos for 1920.

The young people have extended their social work to include a night school enrolling over 50 pupils, with classes in English, piano, shorthand, painting, etc. All other lines of activity have aided in making a real working church and something is going on seven days in the week. We now include over 3,000 people within the bounds of Trinity.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with its three schools in this city has been a great help in all the life and activities of our churches. Miss Purdy, for years principal of the Puebla Normal School for Girls, has been appointed principal of the Sarah L. Keen School, Mexico City, and has grouped around her a fine corps of teachers. The building has been crowded.

Central district contains over 1,000,000 people. It is the social, intellectual, political and financial center of the life of the Mexican Republic. We are seeking to make it also its spiritual center.

PUBLISHING HOUSE

R. A. CARHART, Agent

The Publishing House, Mexico City, is now an interdenominational organization and not a strictly Methodist institution. The organization, however, has not yet been fully completed but the regular work has all been kept up.

Our weekly paper, *El Mundo Cristiano*, has maintained its circulation as has also our Sunday school publication.

The high price of paper has been a burden and we have had to increase by some forty per cent the pay of most of the employees in our printing department. Our Book Room is better stocked than it was a year ago. On the whole the work of the year has been satisfactory and the promise for the future is encouraging.

DISPENSARY, MEXICO CITY

C. RAYMOND ILLICK, M.D., in charge

Opening

After five months in Guanajuato we came to Mexico City on February 11th, where a place was provided for the dispensary at Gantè 5, and medical work was begun on August 15th.

Staff

As assistant we had Sr. Pedro Vasquez, a male nurse. Miss Luz Gutierrez, a graduate nurse from the Mexican General Hospital, is with us now. There are hospitals and free dispensaries in the city but there is an abundance of work to be done and masses of people in outlying districts with no medical advantages. It is in these sections we are planning to open other dispensaries.

General Work

Besides the dispensary work we received many calls from people in different sections of the city. Often while visiting in homes, numbers of people would be waiting to receive medical attention. At such times we always held a religious service before leaving the house.

Patients

So far we have treated two patients in the American hospital, one in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hauser, sent six to the General Hospital, and there are many more who need hospital and surgical attention. The need for a hospital of our own is imperative. The care and feeding of infants is a great problem here and in a hospital we can care for and teach the mothers to care for their babies properly.

New Dispensaries

A second dispensary was opened at Cuauhtemotzin and preparations are now in progress for a third at Aztecas.

Medical Statistics

Patients seen and treated 674; medicines given out 1,778; dispensary patients 301; outside patients 373; receipts \$325.75.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Area: The Eastern District includes the state of Hidalgo, except a small portion which belongs to the Mexico District, and one of its circuits which extends into the states of Puebla and Vera Cruz.

Population: People are religiously neglected, although ready for the gospel.

Industry: Mining and agriculture.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico city. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875. Spanish and English languages used.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. Bruce R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Horace K. Holtzinger and Mrs. Holtzinger. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edna E. Fry (contract), Erastine Gilmore, and Ethel L. McClintock.

Institutions: "Villagrán School" for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Ludlow Institute for Girls. Social Service Center in Pachuca.

BRUCE R. CAMPBELL, Superintendent

General

The year has been one of progress for the work of the district. This is due to the Centenary movement under the leadership of the Rev. F. F. Wolfe; the evangelistic meetings in charge of the Rev. J. F. Cottingham; the District Institute; the Centenary celebration (similar to that of Columbus); the pageant directed by Mrs. J P Hauser; and the earnest work of pastors and people.

Twenty-one Centenary classes have been organized with an attendance of 336. Sixty-eight per cent of the membership have signed prayer pledges, and an equal per cent have become tithers.

New Projects

New work has been started in Zimapan circuit. The circuit came to us last year through an exchange of territory with the Presbyterians. The work has been without a pastor for ten years. At Encarnacion, Zimpapan, and Jiliapan church buildings are urgently needed. The congregation at Jiliapan consists of over 100 and they have no place to hold services except in the yard of a private house.

The people of Acayuca, San Bartolo, Tezontepec, Mixquiahuala, El Chico, San Augustin, and Tlacuilotepec have all been actively engaged in improving old churches or building new ones. These congregations are small and the people have not much money, but they give liberally of their small means to the support of the work. At Tezontepec, an old preacher, El Dama, gave a plot of land and the people are collecting the materials to build a church or a school. All of these places need a little outside help.

English Church at Pachuca

This church is under the leadership of the Rev. H. K. Holtzinger. The old English school building has been fitted up as a parish house. This gives a much needed social center for the English-speaking people of the city. Pachuca is a mining town with a changing population, and many young men have no social center but the saloon.

Tulancingo

There is a church and school here and the congregation is struggling to maintain the work.

Tlacuilotepec

During a recent visit of the missionary and pastor seven probationers and fifteen tithers were secured.

Zimapan Circuit

This circuit was taken over last year from the Presbyterians in the exchange of territory. If Centenary funds are available we can purchase a new building suitable for our work and which is offered at a reasonable figure.

Encarnacion

We have a church and school here in a rented building.

Jiliapan

The congregation has no other place in which to meet but the yard of a house. About ten young people have come from this place for Christian work. They are splendid people and should be helped.

Self Support

There has been more than a twenty per cent advance in self-support over last year. This advance is accounted for largely by the increase in the number of tithers. The assignments of the benevolent causes for the Conference year will be met in full.

Development of Native Leadership

Last year we held our first district institute for lay workers. It was well attended by workers from the different parts of the district. Our workers were stimulated by the addresses of Mr. Cottingham of the Philippines. We are planning to have a larger institute this year. We hope to develop various types of workers such as local preachers, exhorters and Sunday school teachers.

Our boys' school in Pachuca, is giving free education to several boys who are preparing for Christian work and the girls' school is rendering a like service.

The Epworth League institute in Mexico City helped to stimulate our delegates. The plans for another institute next year and the proposed secretary for Mexico should be the means of securing and training future leaders.

Evangelistic Advance

The Mexican people take naturally to the method of quiet work to win souls rather than to revival meetings, but this year we have had good results from meetings held by Mr. Cottingham in Pachuca and Zimapan and from the plan adopted by the Centenary committee to have four weeks of meetings in each place. The first week was with the pastor and his official Board, the second, with the pastor preaching to the congregation, and the last week with the help of a neighboring pastor. Many probationers have been secured, quickened life has been imparted to the churches, and in one place a divided church has been united. Each district had its quota of converts to secure. The quota for this district was 314. It is too early to give the figures but we believe we have secured more than half of the number.

Educational Advance

One new day school was started this year at Zimapan. The schools were closed for lack of funds. There has been a falling off in the total attendance of the day schools due in part to the change of pastors and teachers and in part to the influence of the Catholic clergy.

The two schools of Pachuca, the "Hijas de Allende" for the girls and the "J. Villagrán" for the boys have had a successful year. Both have been in changed locations. Because of the distance, the girls' school moved; the attendance fell off in the day department, principally in the kindergarten. The boys'

school has had an increase of attendance due to the better building, and to the increased corps of teachers.

There are 16 boarding pupils this year which is good considering that this is the first year of the boarding department. The new missionary in charge and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Holtzinger), have been of great service in the English department and the physical department.

Miss Gilmore has been cordially received as the new director of the girls' school and has proven her ability and efficiency. The boarding department has had to refuse pupils for lack of facilities. Nearly all the boarding pupils of both the girls' and boys' schools have evidenced their conversion and many have dedicated themselves to distinctively Christian work.

General Conditions

I closed my last year's report by saying that the spiritual life of many of the churches was at a low ebb. Although we have not seen all that we should like to this year, yet, the atmosphere and life of nearly all the churches has been quickened.

The conditions of the country are now such that one can travel to all parts and the work can be opened up. One evidence of the renewed life within our ranks is in the Roman church which is beginning to work with new zeal. For the most part their activity is manifested in the production of literature.

It really seems as if we were facing a new day in the religious life in Mexico. But it is yet but the dawn. The Gospel has a great work before it. It must get a grip on the appalling social needs of Mexico as well as in all parts of the world.

Our district has varied conditions. It is partly a desert, partly agriculture region, largely mountainous, there is much mining, and pulque is an ever present evil. The native tribe of this region, the Otomi, is said to be the most degraded of any tribe in Mexico. Surely the sight of some of them in the outlying districts with their lack of clothing and living in mere hovels is a call for us to help them.

PACHUCA BOYS' SCHOOL

H. K. HOLTZINGER, Missionary in Charge

Staff

The first year of the Pachuca boys' school as a boarding school has been successful and the prospects for 1921 and the future are encouraging. The faculty of seven native teachers (including the director, Sr. Antonio Carro), and one foreigner (Mrs. Holtzinger), have rendered excellent service.

Enrollment

During the year 254 pupils were enrolled of which number 159 took the final examinations. There were 18 boarding pupils, most of whom expect to return in February.

Repairs

In addition to many minor repairs, two large expenditures were made. Unsanitary conditions in the day school and in the home of the missionary have

been corrected. Baths and wash basins and showers have been installed, and the general appearance of the school improved.

Social Life

The social life of the boarding boys is being developed, and organized play at the recess periods several days a week is showing gratifying results.

Examinations

The examinations were attended for the first time by a representative of the Government who expressed himself as gratified with the scholastic evidence.

Plans

Increased salary, looking toward an adequate basis, increase of the faculty by two, the addition of a kindergarten and a music department are some of the plans for 1921.

MEXICO DISTRICT

Area: Covers the work, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the states of Mexico, Morelos, Hidalgo, and the circuits in the state of Mexico which previously belonged to the Central District.

Population: 600,000. The revolution in Mexico held this territory for many years, but it is now open to evangelistic work.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief source of living. There is a gold mining camp at El Oro.

Organization: District organized in 1919.

I. D. CHAGOYAN, Superintendent

Peace

As the last echoes of the revolution are losing themselves among the rocks of the highest mountains of Mexico there is heard in our cities the preludes of the hymn of victory being sung to reconstruction, work and progress. Peace is a fact. The country is now entering again upon the path of productive activity. Our church, improving the occasion, lays out new plans and doubles its energies to gain Mexico for Christ.

Purpose

The Mexico district realizes its responsibilities and privileges and is prepared to fight with courage and with prayer; it will not stop until the last inhabitant of the territory which it includes is converted.

Ozumba Circuit

The enthusiasm of our brethren of the circuit of Ozumba is noteworthy. Notwithstanding the fact that their churches were reduced to ruins because of the recent political uprisings, they are now holding services in private homes, in the very ruins of the churches, or out under the trees. When we have had special meetings, because of the official visit of the superintendent, men, women and children have come from the farthest point of the circuit of the district.

Cocotitlan

Bishop Thirkield and I visited the congregation of Cocotitlan and he was most agreeably impressed with the good sized congregation which met in a private home. The church of this town was also destroyed and with difficulty could the small room contain all those who wanted to enter. Bishop

Thirkield urged us to educate our people according to the principles of hygiene and good conduct so that each Christian home would be a model for all the other homes of the community. In this congregation there is a woman who has given a good lot in the center of the town for the construction of a new church, while the members have promised to build this church without assistance from the funds of the Board. Bishop Thirkield personally examined this plot of ground and approved its size and fine location.

Schools

There is a constant demand for good schools on the district. On all sides the superintendent hears this cry, "We want instruction for our children." We believe that the multiplying of churches and Christian schools will give the final blow to the fanaticism and the superstition of the masses. Our people are anxiously waiting the fulfillment of the Centenary program for this district.

Amecameca

This circuit came to us from the Methodist Church, South. The building is filled each Sunday and they are not the least excited, although the gigantic volcano, so near at hand, is throwing out frequently big mountains of smoke and causing all sorts of speculations. Our brethren do not tremble either from the threatenings of Satan, or of Popocatepetl, and if it is a matter of fire they only desire and ask that it shall be the fire of the Holy Spirit.

Cuautla

Cuautla could well be divided into four or six fine circuits if we had sufficient workers.

We give thanks to God for the blessings which we have received in our work and we ask for light from on High in order to continue with firm step in the path of duty.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises parts of the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, extending 217 miles on either side of the line of the National Railway of Mexico, from San Juan, Queretaro to Leon, Guanajuato.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 160 miles northward from Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences, and beautiful public and private gardens.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Levi B. Salmans, M. D., and Mrs. Salmans, Miss Edith Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Dora Gladden, Iva M. Finton (contract) and Lucile Henderson (contract).

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital, The Morelos School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial School, and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Institution: The B. N. Velasco Institute for Boys.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent

Persecution

About the middle of the year a series of attacks upon our congregation was made by the archbishop of Michoacan and the bishops of Leon and Queretaro, but our own people have remained faithful. In the "Catholic Admonition and Pastoral Letters" the faithful have been forbidden to have any dealings with us, to receive our tracts or to buy Bibles; they are also forbidden to sell or rent houses for evangelical services, or to send their children to our schools.

Despite all this the work has gone steadily on and the people are showing a desire to know our doctrines. Some of the priests themselves comprehend that they have taken the wrong road. A priest in Leon recently said from the pulpit, "Do not read the Protestant books nor attend evangelical services but imitate the Protestants, conducting yourselves as they do, since it is a well known fact that they practice very high morality." This is surely the highest praise for our brethren and the best kind of preaching of the Gospel.

Valle de Santiago

Valle de Santiago now has its own pastor. He has a good congregation and has started three others, one in the Hacienda de Santa Maria, another in La Compañia and the third in San Joaquin. He also visits two other places where now congregations are being organized. As a result of this activity he has received 100 preparatory members into the church.

Leon

In the city of Leon our congregation is still small, but the influence of Protestantism is shown in many ways.

At the last elections of the city council all of the Knights of Columbus nominated for an office were defeated, and two Protestants were accepted without objection.

The local press has stated that the best religion is that which does the most good to the people and if the Protestants are really going to found schools and hospitals and combat vice they surely must be the possessors of the best religion.

The pastor of our church in Leon cannot get sufficient evangelical literature to meet the demand. The temperance society has so much influence in the city that it has decided to send a memorial to the state legislature praying that the state of Guanajuato may be declared dry.

San Juan del Rio

In San Juan del Rio we have made an active campaign with Bibles, portions of the New Testament and tracts.

The congregation of Cipres will soon begin their church. They have already collected more than 100 pesos. They also desire a school and promise to build the house for the school master.

Penjamo

In Penjamo the congregation was constantly molested while building a chapel, but they persevered and the chapel is now complete save for the doors and windows. They have no regular pastor, but everyone takes a holiday when the visiting pastor comes, and all attend the service.

Acambro

Acambro offers fine opportunities for the spread of the Gospel. Services are held in the homes of the people.

Celaya

Catholicism is strongly intrenched in the town of Celaya, but the pastor has many friends and supporters among the Catholics and has spoken several times in public on invitation of the city authorities.

Educational Work in Guanajuato

The city of Guanajuato is the center of our work in the district because of its large congregation, its two fine schools and the medical work under the direction of Dr. Salmans.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society girls' school had an enrollment of more than 300 pupils.

The Morelos Boys' School

This school was established forty-three years ago. Until last year it struggled along as a one-teacher school with nothing to give it a drawing reputation. A year ago we repaired the building, put in modern furniture and hired five teachers. The enrollment of 1919 was 20, and in 1920 there were 116 students. We have accommodations for 200 pupils, but there are no adequate playgrounds connected with the school.

The deaconess school, attached to the church at Guanajuato, graduated three students last year, two of whom are working successfully on the district.

Medical Work

The Good Samaritan Hospital located in the city of Guanajuato is in charge of Dr. Levi B. Salmans. This has been a good year. The hospital has had all the patients it could care for. They come from many cities, mostly within a hundred miles of us. The dispensary has been more largely attended than at any time for 20 years past. More than 80 different persons have been treated during a single day. Much good is being accomplished through the medical work and the preaching of the Gospel to those who come to us.

Queretaro

The congregation at Queretaro has made notable progress. Up to a few years ago this church consisted only of the boys of the Velasco Institute, the teachers and their families, and a few others. Our church is now filled at the Sunday services. It is a great satisfaction to see our work making such progress in one of the most fanatical cities of Mexico.

Eleven unit or class meetings are held in different parts of the city each week in the form of cottage prayer meetings to which many people come

who would not attend the church through fear. A number of young men are interested. They give out tracts, sell Bibles and Testaments, and invite people to our meetings. The hospitals and the public jail have been visited and the Gospel presented and temperance tracts distributed. One of the students visited the Hercules Cotton Factory and soon will establish a mission there since he has already found a house and many friends. A recently converted woman has promised to pay the rent of the house. Two Epworth Leagues have been established in the city.

Financial

The benevolent collections have all been met and the tithing system has been established in all the congregations.

THE METHODIST (VELASCO) INSTITUTE, QUERETARO

V. D. BAEZ, President

It is three years since this school reopened, following three years of inactivity due to the revolution. During the first year of the reopening we had 44 students and received 2,490 pesos. The second year there were 68 boys enrolled and 4,400 pesos paid in, this year we have enrolled 83 boys, and self-support amounted to 6,500 pesos. We hope to have a thousand students and receive in fees 10,000 pesos next year.

At the beginning of the year the Board of Foreign Missions gave us, on behalf of the Centenary, \$15,000 with which to buy a new property. This property contains seven lots. There are also the walls of the old hacienda building, still in such good condition that they can be utilized and there is plenty of material for new construction. Much of the land is already sown with alfalfa, the sale of which will contribute to the finances of the school. We are also raising our own vegetables. We have made an athletic field for the boys, and in one of the old buildings a fine cement floor was repaired and makes a good skating rink. The students from the Civil College and from the State College often come over to play baseball and football with our students.

Of the 83 enrolled this year, 43 are boarding pupils and the rest day pupils. Of the boarding pupils 15 are planning to dedicate their lives to the ministry or to teaching in our church. The spiritual tone of the school is good, many of the students having been converted during the year.

The literary society has trained its members thoroughly in parliamentary practice as well as in public speaking through declamations, essays, speeches and debates. Many have learned to speak extemporaneously. We have maintained the most cordial relations with the civil authorities, with the secretary of education and with the city in general. The Governor of the state has honored us with a visit and also presided in one of our public programs.

The institute has four years of intermediate instruction, two corresponding to the grammar school and two years of high school. There is also a commercial department with a two years' course. Our institute is gaining in prestige and reputation, and from distant parts of the republic we receive letters asking for the catalogue and conditions of the school.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexican Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe, Rev. B. O. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Edith Kennard, Miss Lena Dixon. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Blanche Betz, Katherine M. Johnson, Addie Dyer (contract), Florence O. Harper (contract), Grace A. Hollister, Jessie Seesholtz (special), Herma Hoyt, and Kathryn Kyser.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute, The Latin American Hospital (Baptist) is being organized into a Union Hospital, and we have supplied a trained nurse. *W. F. M. S.:* Normal School.

F. F. WOLFE, Superintendent

The year 1920 has been one of continued prosperity and advancement in the Puebla district. The superintendent has been efficiently aided by Rev. Miguel Rojas during the year, which has left him some time to devote to the interests of the Centenary work throughout the conference.

Institute for Lay Workers

In January an institute for lay workers, at which the pastors were present part of the time, was successfully held in Puebla for ten days. The attendance at classes was 35.

Inspiration from Centenary Campaign

Nearly half of the members of our churches throughout the district are enrolled in Centenary classes, which meet weekly. The leaders of each unit are trained, so that there is a uniformity of teaching and an efficiency in presenting the work. Our laymen are grasping much more clearly the principles of Christianity, the way to apply these principles to daily life, and methods of work in gaining new converts. We had many church members who were ready to work but did not know how, and these classes have given them the necessary instruction.

Our people have never been educated concerning the principles of Christian stewardship, and giving has largely been spasmodic. There are now 320 tithers on the district.

The spirit of evangelism has grown and during the first ten months of the year we gained 663 new members, while in all 1919 we gained only 333.

Day Schools

We have eighteen schools, several of which are entirely self-supporting. This is an increase of 8 schools over 1919. For 1921 we have in our budget 25 schools of which 4 are self-supporting and the total for self-support, if our

budget is approved and all these schools operated, will be more than double the school support received for this year which is forty per cent increase over last year. Even then, we are not able to meet all the calls for new schools which come to us.

New Churches

Two new churches have been completed this year, one of them by great sacrifice on the part of the few faithful workers. Work is now in progress on three other churches, which will probably be dedicated next spring.

Encouraging Features

During the year, for the first time since coming to the district six years ago, we have been able to visit every circuit. The political conditions have become so normal that trains are running everywhere and it is nearly as safe to travel now as before the revolution.

Tochimizolo

A recent trip to Tochimizolo, which was for many years a Zapatista fortress and was not visited by any pastor until the middle of 1920, showed the fidelity of the people who had continued their services as revolutionary conditions permitted. In spite of severe sufferings and the loss of many of the congregation, the little group which remains has been actively at work since peace has come and we now have a congregation of 150 people in this town of 1,000 inhabitants. They hope to evangelize the whole town and four or five neighboring villages. The people are poor but plan to build a new church as their present building only accommodates seventy-five people. The progressive spirit in this Methodist congregation is so marked that it is influencing the life of all the town.

Papalotla

Papalotla presents similar encouraging conditions. In the past five years this town has developed from a fanatical center to a liberal community, due to the progress of Methodists there. We have now two teachers in our day school. There are two night schools in the town and at the dedication of the new school house in September, 1920, under the direction of Bishop Thirkield, the ex-governor's private secretary and other dignitaries, attended and five hundred people of the town.

Texmelucan

Equally interesting is the work in Texmelucan which was opened in the spring of 1919 and where there is now a large congregation. They have added church property bought this year with Centenary funds.

Tepeaca

Tepeaca is a city of 15,000 inhabitants and our work is strongly opposed. Our day school, opened the first of the year, has suffered much persecution from unfriendly inspectors and a fanatical public. However, we are closing the year with more friends than we had hoped to gain.

Night Schools

The night schools are an important factor in developing our work in several places. We now have eight night schools with 150 scholars in various parts of the district and we expect to develop more of these schools next year.

Our Normal Institutes

Our two normal institutes in Puebla, one for boys and one for girls, are finishing a successful year. There is a class of young ladies graduating this year and while we have no graduate from the boys' school except in the commercial department, there are 10 young men who are beginning their ministry as students supplies and 25 or 30 others who are preparing for this work.

Dr. Valderrama, who for seventeen years has been president of the school, and who has developed the school in a remarkable way, especially along financial lines, retires at the end of this year. We shall greatly miss him and hope that his successor may be divinely guided in the further development of this institution.

METHODIST MEXICAN INSTITUTE, PUEBLA

P. FLORES VALDERRAMA, President

The outstanding note in the report of the Institute for the year was the receiving into the church as preparatory members twenty-four young men who belong to the intermediate and commercial departments of the college. The commercial department has given few members to the church, but this year, all graduates of this department were enrolled as preparatory members. A great part of the excellent religious work is due to the activity and zeal of the dean, Rev. B. O. Campbell, who has under his care the religious instruction of all the students.

We also wish to call attention to the fine work that the Epworth and Junior leagues of the Institute are doing since they create a good religious atmosphere in this school where two-thirds of the students are not evangelical Christians. Our Methodist professors have taken a deep interest in the religious life of the boys.

The enrollment for the year was 279 of which 107 were boarding pupils. This year the attendance of our day pupils was somewhat less than usual because the Catholic priests went from house to house advising the mothers not to send their children to our schools and threatening them eternal punishment if they should do so.

The institute paid its second installment of 1,000 pesos of the 5,000 which it promised as a Centenary offering and received in self-support 30,014 pesos—the largest amount that has ever been raised by the school.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

(Panama Mission)

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 941,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

* PANAMA DISTRICT

Republic of Panama

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 500,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Crisp and Mrs. Crisp, Rev. E. M. Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Misses Grace Alvord (contract), Nellie Gribble, Alice Howell, Elsie Keyser, Rev. Eduardo Zapata.

Institutions: Panama College, Guachapali School, Chinese School.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriqui.

Institution: American College.

Missionaries: Rev. N. M. Powell and Mrs. Powell.

Chitre

Location: Central-west coast, province of Herrera.

Institution: Experimental agriculture.

Missionaries: Rev. A. O. Bustemante and Mrs. Bustemante.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

E. M. OLIVER, Superintendent

COSTA RICA DISTRICT

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivatable territory.

Population: 441,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917 by Rev. Eduardo Zapata (Mexico) and Rev. G. A. Miller (Panama).

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."

Population: 5,000.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 40,000.

Institution: San Jose School.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Edwards (contract), and Mrs. Edwards (contract), Mr. L. M. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske, Rev. J. N. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Cartago

Location: Second largest city of Costa Rica. Health resort of Costa Rica and Panama.

Population: 5,000.

J. A. BROWNLEE, Superintendent

Workers

Including missionaries, contract teachers and national workers our working force numbered 33 at the beginning of the year. We now have 19 regularly appointed missionaries, 6 contract teachers, 19 national workers, 4 part-time teachers in Panama College, a total of 48.

General Statistics

During the year \$23,846 has been paid on indebtedness on mission property. Self-support has increased about \$1,600. Six new Sunday Schools have been organized with an increase in total enrollment of 332. Two new churches have been organized, and there is an increase of 68 in membership. The Union church of the Canal Zone has pledged the support of the David mission on the parish abroad plan contributing \$1,600 a year. Bible study and attendance at chapel is required of all students in day schools. The schools have increased more than 200 in enrollment; 531 now are registered. Attention has been given to the training of national workers for definite missionary work and plans for regular sessions of a school of theology and methods have been perfected.

Spanish and West Indian Work

The Spanish work of the Panama division centers in the Seawall church, Panama. Services in Spanish are held four nights in the week. Preaching services, Sunday schools and a mid-week Bible study class are conducted. About 100 attend this service in Guachapali, which is also the center of the West Indian work. This church has the largest Sunday school in the Mission, with an enrollment of 170 and has a boys' brigade of 100 members under the lead of a former United States soldier,

English Work, Seawall Church

Each Sunday the English speaking service is held. The choir is typical of the nationalities in the Canal Zone. It is composed of Chinese, Dutch, English, South Americans, Spaniards, and Americans. English is more and more becoming the language of the Zone. Panama College conducts most of its classes in English. This church, with a membership of 38, is helping to support one of the graduates of Panama College in a college in the United States, in addition to providing for its own work.

Chitre

A. O. Bustamante broke ground here for a new agricultural school in December, 1920, in the presence of the Mayor, the director, teachers and pupils of the public schools. The work until May will be with irrigation experiments, after which non-irrigated cultivation will be developed.

It is the intention in this Mission station to carry the Gospel message through the cultivation of the soil. One of the best houses in the main street of the city has been leased. It affords rooms for the school, living quarters for the workers and a fine yard to illustrate in this capital city of the province of Herrera the best methods of agriculture in the United States.

David

Our school here, in this conservative city far removed from the trade routes, has had an attendance up to full capacity during the year. Preaching services and the Sunday Schools have increased in attendance. Slowly, but surely, in the midst of an environment of superstition, foundations are being laid for the Kingdom of God as illustrated in the life of Jesus Christ.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru (area, 695,730 square miles) and Ecuador (area, 116,530 square miles). We have work at present in Peru only. In 1919 the Conference was divided into two districts—Coast District, and Central District.

Population: Peru, 4,500,000; Ecuador, 1,300,000.

Industry: Copper mining is the chief industry. Gold, silver, vanadium, lead, and quicksilver are also abundant. Irrigation is extensively used, and the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice and tobacco.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the entire highland region of Peru; there is at present work only in the Department of Junin.

Huancayo

Location: Terminal of the Central Railway, at one end of a rich agricultural valley. The seat of a prehistoric Indian fair, where the Indians (10,000) still gather, twice a month, to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000

Industry: Agriculture. Mountains full of mineral deposits are being opened up.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905, and was carried on by native pastors until 1914.

Missionaries: Rev. H. P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd, W. J. Dennis and Mrs. Dennis, Miss Mae Kirchner, E. C. Potter and Mrs. Potter.

Institutions: Instituto Andino (formerly Collegio Norte-Americano).

H. P. ARCHERD, Superintendent

Two Districts

Just a year ago the work in Peru, which since its foundation had been carried on as a unit, was divided into two Districts. This statement alone bears witness to the success of the Gospel in this Republic that was so long closed to evangelical effort, and which has enjoyed only five years of complete religious toleration. It also bears witness to the enlargement of opportunity and program made possible by the Centenary.

The Heart of the Highland

The Central District lies in the heart of the Andean highland, and in territory that formed an important portion of the old Inca Empire. The language most commonly heard on the streets of its largest towns, as well as in its country districts, is the Quichua and not the Spanish.

Here at the upper end of the Huancayo valley lies the city of Jauja, and looking down upon the modern town are the ruins of the old Inca city of Xauxa which was an important center when Pizarro marched down this natural highway on his way to the capture of Cuzco. In the nearby village of San Geronimo still lives the last remnant of the old royal family of Peru, bearing as surname the appellation of one of the Incas, Tupac Yupaniqui, with four stalwart sons to keep the name alive. It is historic American soil.

Opportunity

The missionary opportunity of this highland region is limited only by the small number of workers, and the difficulty of getting about from one place to another on account of the ruggedness of the land and the poorness of the roads. At the north end of the District lie the great copper mines of Cerro de Pasco, and the vanadium mines at Ricran, employing thousands of men and

bringing liberalizing influences to bear upon a large population. In the south the Huancayo Valley offers the prospect of one hundred and forty towns and villages, within an area thirty miles long and an average of about fifteen miles wide. And in between and on all sides is an endless succession of vales and ridges holding a population that is hard to estimate in numbers.

Until the present year, this territory had been only superficially worked, outside of the town and provincial capital of Huancayo. There had been an intensive cultivation, for the superintendent living in Lima and immersed in a multitude of duties there, could make only an occasional visit to the highlands.

This year the work has been carried on constantly and faithfully, with the help of two native pastors and various local helpers, and a different atmosphere is already being felt. To be sure, it has been still a year of seed-sowing rather than of reaping; for it takes time for plans to mature and for efforts to make themselves deeply felt.

Schools

The school at Huancayo, which has changed its name from Colegio Americano to Instituto Andino, has had marked success in all ways. The fine new property bought at the opening of the year with Centenary funds, with two new houses standing upon it, has served as headquarters for the institution, although two additional houses have been rented to care for the overflow.

And even then, 175 applicants have had to be turned away, as the total capacity of buildings and teaching staff has been 230. One father came over-land from Cuzco, a two weeks' journey by mule, to matriculate his two sons; but had to return with them as it was absolutely impossible to make room for them. But he made definite arrangements to bring them next year.

Plans are under way to admit 500 pupils next year. This school is making a name for itself in all the Central highland. The small primary schools at Cerro de Pasco and Smelter, taught by local teachers under the direction of the pastor of that circuit, have done good work. They have received a monthly subvention from the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company in recognition of their value in those mining centers.

The Churches

A new church has been organized at Jauja, with a small but enthusiastic group of members. Work has been regularly carried on at the junction of Oroya, and with a fair degree of regularity in the villages of Sapallanga, Ahuac and San Geronimo; as well as spasmodically in other villages. Although served only by a resident local preacher, and he was very ill during three months of the year, the church at Tarma has held its own and has proven that it possesses members well grounded in the faith.

In the entire district the growth in self-support has been very satisfactory, showing an increase of 25 per cent over the giving of last year in the same field. There has been a growth in membership, although small; but best of all there is a spirit of hopefulness and confidence, as our friends and adherents see that the Methodist Episcopal Church is finally setting itself in earnest and on a permanent basis to the evangelization of this most typical portion of Peru.

COAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church west of the ranges of the Andes, principally the Departments of Lima and Ica and the Constitutional Province of Callao.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac river at the base of the Andes. City has an excellent system of waterworks, public squares, hospitals, and stores. Its university, San Marcos, was founded in 1551.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, Free Church of Scotland and the Evangelical Union of South America.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman, Mr. M. M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Loretta Sage, Miss Dew Dailey, Mr. F. M. Stanger and Mrs. Stanger, Miss Louise Kurath, Miss Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Fleck. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nettella Loy, Elizabeth Vaughan, Ruth Ransom, Frances Vandegrift, Miriam Siberts.

Institutions: High School for Boys, Victoria Primary School, British American Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* High School for Girls.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao province, and principal seaport of Peru, on Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. A modern city with a spacious harbor.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, and the shops of the Central Railway.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell and Mrs. Snell, M. D. Smith, Miss Eurette Meredith, Miss Stella Beach, M. L. Morley, Miss Ida Karsten, L. L. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Miss Ruth Henry (contract).

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School.

A. W. GREENMAN, Superintendent

The superintendent of this newly constituted district was not able to reach the field until the middle of February, but the work of the year had already been well organized and cared for under his predecessor, and has continued to progress on much the same lines as before, as rapidly as its additional resources of workers and funds would permit.

Advances

The most important advances of the year have been in the increase of self-support; in the opening of our Mission Book Depository and larger circulation of our Mission paper; in the establishment of the boys' high school and the starting of English services in Lima; and in the development of our hospital enterprise. Entering more into details we would note:

The Churches

The three organized churches of Lima and Callao have had a successful year in all departments; and the Callao people particularly have increased their pastoral support so rapidly that they should soon be able to reach complete financial independence. Neither of these congregations has, however, a really respectable place of worship, a very serious drawback which we hope may be, in the near future, remedied, once our Centenary allowances are available.

The outside circuits, comprising the important coast and provincial towns of Chíncha Alta, Ica and Pisco to the south, with Huaral and Huacho to the north, have only been visited, owing to lack of funds, once this year. Our members and friends there, however, still remain faithful, but we must certainly, after all of their years of patient waiting, not delay longer to give them permanent pastors and suitable places of worship.

Schools

Our schools have had a most successful year, the total enrollment reaching nearly 1,200, or the utmost capacity of our buildings. The social activities and religious training and gatherings of the Callao high school under Professor Smith, and of the girls' high school in Lima under Miss Loy are worthy of particular mention. The successful launching also of the boys' high school in Lima, under Professor Thompson, though in crowded quarters and with an insufficient staff, marks a very distinct advance on our part among the better classes in the city. Once we can have our own buildings and more adequate accommodations, these schools should, all of them, be entirely self-supporting.

Mission Book Depository

The Book Depository opened up the latter part of the year under Rev. T. A. Vasquez as agent, has not been able, owing to its very small appropriation, to make more than a mere beginning in the most important matter of supplying our membership and friends throughout the country with the best evangelical literature available in Spanish. But this brief experience has shown how great a demand there is for such publications and how a much more generous allowance must be put into this enterprise if we would have capital enough to meet in any satisfactory way the great needs.

Our Mission Paper

"Mensagero," published monthly, and of which Rev. R. Algorta is the editor, has done so well that it should soon, to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing constituency, be issued twice a month. And a very marked honor has just come to our Methodism in Peru in that Mr. Algorta, who has been for some years past the secretary of the Peruvian National Temperance Society (and as such in immediate charge of its publications and propaganda) was chosen as one of the two or three delegates from all of the Latin American republics to represent their temperance interests in the "International Congress against Alcoholism" in Washington.

The Hospital

This has required most constant attention; and the securing of a satisfactory site has been a most difficult task; but, with the aid of our loyal and active friends, the members of the Anglo-American Hospital Committee, a site has been secured. Then, with the coming of the doctor and assistants, we can begin to plan for a suitable building and definite lines of medical missionary work, of which there is such great need.

BUENOS AIRES AREA



METHODIST DAY SCHOOL AT SAN EDUARDO, ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES AREA

BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM

New Day

It is with great satisfaction I forward a statement of what I am finding in the first contact with my conferences in South America, in the beginning of that new day which the Centenary is bringing them. Summarizing, I begin by saying there is a positive change of climate already, and the new tides of hope and quickened local endeavor are beyond my expectation, high as that was.

Every institution is instinct with liveliest expectation of progress; every district is alert and full of plans; in practically every church, big and small, eager groups of men and women are discussing new methods and putting into practice old methods of work, with new fervor and effectiveness.

Advance—Financial

There is surely a stir in the camp. We are not only on the eve of advance, the advance has begun. Some men who were pessimists, many more who were lethargic, have had an awakening and quickening to a degree I can scarcely believe. Here is one man, of large powers, but utterly incredulous of any decided advance two years ago. I heard him, one year ago, describe his people in the most doleful terms. Today, with Centenary help, he has re-built his church, has added twenty per cent to his membership, has secured a large number of tithers, and promises in 1921 practical self-support, from what he described, one short year ago, as an impossible group of slackers. In another of our country churches one member has made a Centenary gift of a lot worth \$2,500 gold, while the rest of the little group have already collected over \$4,000 gold, towards a new church edifice. This congregation also expects to assume the full support of its pastor next year, or whenever its church is completed. Our chief Spanish church in Buenos Aires is paying its pastor a full missionary salary and is helping in several missions all of which are prospering much.

Advance—Evangelistic

But it is not only in material things the Centenary is felt. There is a revival spirit arising in many places and the persuasion grows among pastors and people, that the doubling of our membership, the erection of family altars in a large proportion of our homes, the deepening of religious life in personal experience, and the doubling of our Sabbath school attendance are not beyond the modest hopes of the quadrennium. All this is making for closer fellowship between the missionaries and the national pastors and much of the unpleasant feeling with which we were threatened four or even two years ago, has happily melted away.

Advance—Educational

I am happy to report, with these good omens in the churches much progress also in the schools. No school in South American Methodism but shows advance in numbers, in expectation of success, in earnest religious effort and in direct religious results. The schools touch a higher social group and the

heaven carried into this group by evangelized youth, contributes no small factor to the redemption of the land.

Bunster Agricultural Institute

Our great farm in Chile is not yet far enough along for adequate report, but all the indications are for large prospective good. The small beginnings of a farm training school have been made partly to test the response of the community. That response is immediate and almost overwhelming. Whenever we are ready, scores of young men will hasten to be shaped into good men and good farmers and some of them, please God, into preachers who can the more adequately serve the rural churches of Chile.

Temperance

The help rendered us by the Board of Temperance in sending Rev. Paul Barnhart to aid in all reform movements, is proving a great reinforcement to the Temperance cause. This cause now begins to emerge to where our friends the liquor men think it necessary to unlimber their heavy artillery. Well, good causes never suffer from fighting in the open. The almost absolute power of Romanism slowly but very surely grows less. Many factors of Democracy are hastening this process. Amongst the most helpful are our churches and schools. For they do not declaim against all authority, while they insist upon the rights of the individual and the rights of the community both regulated by law. An open Bible is at once the creator and conservator of all true democracy. Our young people carry the knowledge of the principles of this Book into the stream of the nation's current life.

Influence of Bible

A well known judge in Peru recently bore witness to the influence of the Book in the atmosphere of his court and the recently elected President of Chile, when waited on by a group of Presbyterians and Methodists conveying to him the gift of a well bound copy of the Bible, said to them that the Book would remain on his table, that he welcomed its teachings and was trying to guide his life by its pure doctrines uncorrupted by the State church. When asked whether he might be quoted, he answered significantly, "O yes, they have already done their best to prevent my election, they can do no more, and I know every evangelical in Chile has voted for me."

Centenary

So the new day comes not always hid in shadow. With the preaching, the schools, the printed Word, and in every possible way the evangelization of Latin America goes forward. The Centenary is putting new life and unusual energy and hope into everything—enlarging our plans, animating our spirits, quickening our zeal and causing us, under God, to dream dreams and see visions of enlarged good and then bringing these dreams and visions into practical achievements. Let the church keep her promises to us, let prayer and gift and sacrificial endeavor continue to be poured out and with united heart and voice, speaking for Bishop Thirkield and myself and for all our gallant comrades in this holy enterprise, we assure the Church that the Methodism of Latin America will more than meet all reasonable expectation of response.

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: The Conference was organized at La Paz in 1916, Bishop William F. Oldham presiding.

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the Supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mrs. E. W. Allen (on furlough), Mr. F. S. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. C. S. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Mr. B. T. Hodges, Rev. L. L. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. C. A. Irle (on furlough) and Mrs. Irle (on furlough), Mr. S. P. Smith, Rev. J. E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, Mr. I. Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Misses R. E. Driver, Florence Irle, H. B. Rusby.

Institution: American Institute.

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Mr. O. D. Dunbar and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. E. F. Herman and Mrs. Herman (on furlough), Misses E. Danskin, I. Foster, H. McCray, R. Maxwell, Bertha Verkler, Zella York

Institution: Cochabamba Institute.

REPORTED BY C. C. WISCHMEIER

Political Conditions

Bolivia, politically and commercially, has had a set back through the recent bloodless revolution due largely to lack of capable office holders. The party in power shows signs of succeeding which means a gradual strengthening of the party through experience and a gradual winning over of personnel from the fallen party. Our mission work has been helped rather than hindered by the revolution. The government schools have suffered through changes of its faculties and people are turning to us. Never was there a larger opportunity for our work in this country.

Indians

Since the Indians form one-third of the population and actually do all the agricultural work, our plans are for their uplift. A sturdy, hopeful, dependable people are they. We are now looking for a farm which Centenary money is to give us. On this farm will live a large number of Indians with their families. A primary school for the children, an agricultural course for the young men, a domestic science training for the girls, the introduction of new plants and

modern agricultural methods are in our program, all of which will be permeated and climaxed with Christian teaching. The Canadian Baptists are already beginning work on Lake Titicaca.

Educational Work

Cochabamba, a city of 40,000, lies 8,500 feet high with a climate rivaling that of southern California. Missionaries notice the altitude some but not to the extent that it is felt in La Paz. This city, the capital of the Republic with a population of 80,000, lies 12,500 feet high and rugged health is required there. A North American company is now beginning to carry out its contract to place a sewerage system in these cities, which will increase the health conditions wonderfully.

Our main work is done through the schools. These are prospering in a marvelous manner. There are two boys' and two girls' schools, one of each in La Paz and Cochabamba. With Centenary funds we now have purchased two fine properties in Cochabamba and two in La Paz. Our buildings in Cochabamba are good and with a slight amount of improvement and enlargement will serve our needs very well. In La Paz we have two beautiful sites but very inadequate buildings. In this capital city we very much need modern buildings for both growing schools. When Bishop Oldham came five years ago for his first visit to South America we owned not one foot of land, but the Centenary has changed all this and has made the Bolivians feel that we are a permanent institution having come here to stay and be a part of them.

The enrollment of the Cochabamba schools exceeds 400 and that of La Paz is 500. Our girls' schools are going ahead with rapidity. We now offer courses beginning with the kindergarten up through the high school for both boys and girls and commercial training for boys. Our boys' schools have a wonderful opportunity at the present time. The government schools are broken down and people are looking to us. As never before, we need equipment and efficient teachers. The influence of these four schools goes to every corner of the country. Few groups of people wield a larger formative influence than do these two missionary groups in Bolivia.

Medical Work

An exceptional site and house have recently been purchased in La Paz for a hospital. A doctor and a nurse are already here. A dispensary is being opened and liberal aid to the Indian is being provided. Hospital possibilities are large and with sufficient nursing force we can relieve much suffering and extensively widen our influence.

Evangelistic Work

Our evangelistic work is beginning to show marked gains. The Rev. Moises Merubia, a Bolivian, a product of our mission schools, and a graduate of Northwestern University, is pastor of our La Paz church. Large audiences assemble to hear him preach. The schools climax their work in the church. Fourteen young men stood at the altar for baptism by Bishop Oldham this year, and nine last year. We very earnestly need a church building in La Paz. Brother Nestor Peñaranda at Coracora is making his church felt in that mining center.

Ten per cent increase in membership and a young normal graduate for the ministry were items in his report. Several young men are now preparing for the ministry. We now shall begin to see larger and larger definite results of our labors. The feeling of the whole country, in government and in home, is indeed in our favor and is encouraging. With Bishop Oldham as our most capable and inspiring leader, under Christ, we go forward.

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles. Includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001. Spanish is spoken. Native Chileans are mostly of mixed Indian blood.

Industry: Mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. Country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine, and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor. Organized in 1897 into the Western South America Conference, and became an Annual Conference in 1901. In 1904 the Conference was divided into the Andes (now Chile) Conference, North Andes Mission, and the Bolivia Mission. During the first twenty years missionary work was educational. Well-organized schools and valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others. Evangelistic work was begun in 1891.

A good idea of size, shape and climatic conditions of Chile Conference may be had by imagining the state of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay, and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme to the other, and is divided into four districts.

The Bishop

The return of Bishop Oldham for another quadrennium is a source of pleasure to all the workers, and assures a continuity of policy, which is hardly possible with frequent changes of the General Superintendent.

New Secretaries

A decided step in advance is marked by the naming of Dr. George A. Miller as Centenary Secretary for the area; the Rev. Paul Barnhart as Secretary for the Board of Temperance and the Rev. Hugh Stuntz as Secretary for the Board of Sunday Schools, all of whom have taken up their residence in Santiago, and are developing far-reaching plans for the evangelization of Chile.

The Centenary

During the past year the usual work has been carried on in an unusual way, and new plans have been put into operation, due to the active Centenary campaign developed under the direction of Dr. Miller and Rev. Moises Torregrosa. The goals set for the year were: 50 per cent of the members enrolled as intercessors, 12½ per cent as tithers, and an increase of 25 per cent in membership, all of which were passed with a good margin.

By far the most important result of the year's campaign is the new spiritual life and fervor manifested in every congregation and the determination, on the part of the Chileans themselves, to assume the responsibility for the support and propagation of the work.

Epworth League Institute

In January, 1920, the first Epworth League Institute in Latin-America was held on the new mission farm at Angol with an enrollment of 140 enthusiastic young people and pastors. The future leadership of the church in Chile, as in any other country, depends upon winning and training the young people for Christ.

Cooperation

The spirit of cooperation is shown by the success of the work undertaken in connection with the Presbyterian church. The union Theological Seminary has completed one of the best years in its history. The union Book Store has moved into more convenient quarters in the business center of Santiago, where its sales have noticeably increased. The union weekly Church paper is constantly gaining in favor both with the membership of the churches and the general public.

Schools

Our four high schools—Iquique English College, Santiago College, Concepcion College, and Colegio Americano—have had a very successful year in every sense; financial, educational, spiritual. Each year these schools are producing larger returns for the Kingdom of God. Most of the students have been won for Christ and many of them are consecrating their lives to definite Christian service.

Centenary money, through the Board of Foreign Missions, has put each of these institutions in a position of larger usefulness and influence in shaping the future leadership of the nation as well as of the church.

The Anglo-Chilean Home

This is not a school, but a home for girls who are attending the government schools in Santiago. With enlarged accommodations, it has been able to receive more young women who are thus brought under the influence of the Gospel.

The Bunster Farm

The farming operations on this great ranch have been carried on successfully and the crops have been very satisfactory. More than fifty young men applied for admission to the agricultural school when it was announced that it would open in March, but only twenty-five could be received because of lack of buildings and equipment. The boys study mornings and work afternoons on the farm, thus combining theory with practice.

The Year

All in all, this has been a wonderful year for the Chile Conference. God has blessed us and led us on to victory in every phase of our work.

ANTOFAGASTA DISTRICT

Area: Includes three circuits of the former Northern District of the Conference.

J. S. VALENZUELA, Superintendent

General Conditions

For better efficiency in the missionary work in northern Chile, the Bishop created the district of Antofagasta which includes the circuits of Mejillones, Calama and Antofagasta. For the same reasons as in the province of Tarapaca, Antofagasta is subject to fluctuations in regard to nitrate which in this region constitutes the principal source of production and wealth.

A few characteristics of the life in this part of the country are of interest to demonstrate the special conditions under which the Gospel is preached. Antofagasta is composed of a floating population of workers attracted by the expectation of better salaries. These workmen attempt to save money in order to return to their homes in the central part of the country. While in his new environment, he creates new home relations of an abnormal form, which the civil laws condemn.

This irregular life produces great harm in the life of our churches and degrades the high conception of marriage and of the family.

Another great evil to be fought in this province is alcoholism and its allies, the social vices which are the cause of alarm throughout the nation. The development of vice in this zone is alarming. Drink, alone, in the northern district has yielded \$27,000,000. Union, a town of five thousand people in the central Pampas of Antofagasta, has forty places of vice and corruption and four hundred canteens.

The influence of this organized element was clearly seen when "The Mercurio," a daily paper of Antofagasta, declared war against these social evils without being able to remove one of them.

Mejillones

The people have on every occasion cooperated enthusiastically with the pastor in the missionary and the Centenary activities. They have held meetings in La Caleta and in the homes of the members. They have given generously and there are now twenty tithers. The pastor has faithfully followed the Centenary program. Eight persons have joined the church in full communion, and seven on probation. The Sunday School is growing and the Junior League is active.

Calama and Chuquicamata

This important and large circuit has had a successful year.

The great copper mines, which usually employ so many men, have been compelled to discharge men because of lack of a market for copper. We are sure that as soon as we enter into normal times, the work in this place will resume its progress and we shall expect, as promised to us by the company, the construction of a new church.

The Pastor, Rev. A. Peralta, has done well to devote a good deal of care to the work in the Oficinas Maria and Pinto within his circuit. In this Oficinas there are enthusiastic and intelligent members whose ambition is to see the work of the church well established all over the Pampas. The Manager of Oficina Pinto is an enthusiastic adherent to the Gospel and gives preference to Christian employees. In Oficina Maria we notice the same interest and enthusiasm. The Manager has already ordered the construction of a special hall which will be devoted to our services. This is very significant when we consider the difficult situation that the nitrate industry is facing. The believers have asked for a resident pastor which we hope will be possible, since the Oficina Pinto is offering a home for the Parsonage. This development is, of course, subject to the prosperity of the industry.

Antofagasta

The members have shown courage at all times and have maintained the activities of the church. Every Sunday the Gospel is preached to the people in the most popular streets. Attention and respect is always shown to our beliefs. The fruits of the Gospel in the redeemed souls give prestige to our work. The Sunday evening services attract many visitors. The Centenary program was given great attention by the pastor and the congregation. Special meetings were held with great profit. The number of intercessors in the church has increased and the spirit of the Centenary has been kept up without interruption. These activities have brought the members into a larger liberality and faith. In spite of the nitrate crisis and the inevitable changes in the material life this church has fulfilled her obligations; has increased self-support and all the benevolent collections. The Sunday School has given an average of \$45 a week for the last months of the year. The Ladies' society is also successful.

Work in the Port

During the past year five families, attracted by the facilities, changed their residence to this vicinity. The meetings in other sections of the city have also been successful.

The Central Pampas

This work is under the supervision of the pastor of Antofagasta. Through the efforts of many, converts have been won. The manager of the port has been very kind to give us a place exclusively for our meetings. It is encouraging to see the Gospel accepted generally in the Pampas and finding defenders everywhere.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,663 square miles. Includes ten provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,276,362.

Industry: Mining—the northern part was for years the leading copper producing region in the world. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits especially the Huasco Valley raisins. General agriculture in the southern part.

Organization: The present Central District was formed in 1910 by combining the former Center District and Santiago District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church, Southern Baptists, and Native Pentecostals (Holy Rollers).

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political, and social center of Chile. The most populous city on the Pacific coast, except San Francisco. On a fertile plain. Has fine buildings, a cathedral, fine churches, tree-lined streets, and parks. The residences of those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government, and many wealthy families. There are many Roman Catholic churches, few worshipers.

Population: 500,000. Much of the white population is Latinized Anglo-Saxon—differing from the Anglo-Saxons in language.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Paul Barnhart and Mrs. Barnhart, Rev. C. S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, Miss Grace Downs, Miss H. M. Miller, Miss G. J. Minear, Miss S. Norris, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Miss M. M. Robson, Mrs. M. F. Swaney, Miss A. E. Tullar, Rev. A. F. Zimmerman and Mrs. Zimmerman.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological School, Publishing House, Anglo-Chilean Home for girls, Dispensary.

Valparaiso

Location: Principal port on the Pacific coast south of San Francisco. The first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. It has a spacious but not a well protected harbor. Valparaiso was partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1906. Many improvements were made in re-building.

Population: 162,447. Large foreign population. English especially influential.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian Church in the United States.

MOESES TORRENGOSA, Superintendent

General

The year 1920 has been one of great political agitation all over the country. The attention of everybody has been drawn toward the presidential campaign, the national unrest, the social problems, and other workmen's difficulties. The church at large has also been interested in the Centenary. The presence of Rev. G. A. Miller among us has inspired us greatly. The work in the several circuits of the district during the year starting from the north is as follows:

Coquimbo

The flourishing congregation in Coquimbo city is under the Rev. G. F. Arms, and the work has had a remarkable growth. Besides this there are two other important places: Guayacan and Porvenir, in charge of Ismail Riveira and L. A. Navarro, respectively.

The Ladies' Society deserves especial mention for their activities during the present year under the direction of Mrs. Arms. With the money they collected, amounting to \$484.90, they have been able to instal electric light in the pastor's home and repair the church furniture. They have bought cloth for the men in prison and brought it to them with the light of the Gospel.

10,000 tracts have been given away. There are twenty-one subscribers to the "Heraldo Cristiano" and fifteen more copies are sold. The pastor is loved by the congregation and the town. Coquimbo has gained 10 probationers and 15 full members. We have a day school with a competent teacher and a registration of 29. The expenses have been \$1,080.50, \$600 of which was received from the Mission, the rest being raised locally.

Financially, the circuit of Coquimbo has had a prosperous year. We have raised \$5,747.40, and we are going into the new year with a hope of greater progress. There are 53 tithers.

La Serena

The Rev. J. L. Reeder and his wife have won the affection of all the members of this church. One result of this is greater activity in spreading the Gospel. The Ladies' Society, the Missionary Society, and the Epworth League have worked enthusiastically. The Ladies' Society raised \$194, which they turned for the help of the poor. The Missionary Society has opened a new place of preaching in the home of one of its leaders. The young men have worked well and have won many converts. They have acquired a library. 4 probationers and 12 full members have been added.

There are 11 subscribers to the "Heraldo Cristiano" and 44 tithers. All the expenses for the pastor and benevolences have been covered.

Ovalle

This town is situated in the midst of a mining and agricultural region with a great future. The circuit comprises eight preaching centers. The members being scattered in the country and the mines. The lack of water, and work has brought affliction and poverty to many families, but their enthusiasm has not waned. It is necessary for us to occupy a more strategic place in the city, erecting a building that will do honor to our Church. Combarbala holds a strategic position and it is urgent that we should occupy it and begin rescuing souls there. Its climate is the best. It has mineral and agricultural wealth. We have 9 members in full communion there and 7 probationers. There are many others who wish to see the work enlarged. A resident pastor could take charge of Cogoti, and another group of believers that are scattered in the farms. He could begin the work in Illapel. In Ovalle we have gained 9 probationers and 4 full members. This is a hard field. Illiteracy prevails.

Not far from Ovalle is Sotaqui, a superstitious town, visited by great throngs on the sixth of January every year, when the people are exploited, and drink for many days. Our brother, J. N. Heredia, a local preacher from Coquimbo, substituted for the pastor for four months satisfactorily. There are 10 tithers. The budget and benevolence collections have been covered. The members are exceedingly poor, but they have raised \$750 to help support the pastor; \$125 for benevolences, and covered other expenses. There is a sale of eighteen copies of the "Heraldo Cristiano."

San Felipe and Los Andes

These two cities, near our great mountain, have taken on great development during the last few years. The climate is very delightful. The valleys are fertile, watered by the River Aconcagua, making the country especially fruitful. The Trans-Andean railroad has given Los Andes a wonderful prosperity, and promises a sure future. We have in both cities good congregations. The Mission has purchased in Los Andes a piece of property a half block from the Plaza de Armas, and soon we hope to see upon this site a suitable church and parsonage. This circuit has gained 11 probationers and 16 full members. All expenses have been met. There are 25 tithers and the contributions to pastoral support have increased from \$21 to \$40 per month, or an increase of \$228 for the year. They subscribe for 11 Heralds.

Llay Llay

We have had, up to the last year, a poor building without ventilation, in an unfrequented street and without light. But since the beginning of 1920, thanks to the energy of the pastor and local brethren, it has been possible to rent a central location which is strategic for the preaching of the Gospel. The brethren have accomplished a heroic work. By great sacrifice they have succeeded in collecting \$50 a month for the rent of the building and rooms for the pastor.

Catemu is a mining center of much importance. Here we have twenty believers. There are 12 tithers and they take 7 copies of the Herald.

Quillota Circuit

This is one of the largest circuits of our conference. It runs from Quillota and Limache to Ligua and Cabildo. There are about 107,000 inhabitants according to the recent census. The pastor of this great circuit is Rev. J. F. Mardones, who has visited the six points that make up his work, sustaining the faith of the people, guiding them in their labors and keeping alive their zeal.

We have in Lalera a good location and a building which is day by day filled with those who are anxious to hear the Truth. Meetings are held in churches and also in homes of the members. There are 39 tithers. They have collected the support promised the pastor and to benevolences, have contributed to the rent of the preaching places, and have increased the self-support from \$30 to \$50 a month, a total increase of \$240 for the year.

Valparaiso

Our church in this city has enjoyed great prosperity in many ways under the direction of the pastor, Emeterio Baez. The attendance and the spiritual interest have increased notably. There are four preaching places. The finances of the Church have gone forward. There are 45 tithers. They have raised the support of the pastor and the full amount for the benevolences, and have collected a sufficient sum to repair the entrance hall to the church, to make repairs in the ceiling and to paint the whole building. They have also papered some of the rooms of the parsonage. The pledges for the maintenance of the pastor have been increased from \$50 to \$80 a month, or a total increase of \$360 for the year. There has been a net gain of 38 probationers and 9 full members. 55 copies of the Herald are taken.

Santiago

Here our responsibility is increased by the extent of this populous and important city. According to the recent census our capital has one half million inhabitants. In the presence of the dignity and magnitude of this city we must have buildings for our meetings which will give prestige to our work and which may be a medium of attraction and reverence. We believe that the forces of the Centenary in the United States and those of our own city working together will permit us to meet this necessity.

First Church has had a normal year notwithstanding the transfer of four families to the Fourth Church in order to help in its organization. They have opened a new place in the Street of Manipu, No. 743, the rent of which has been paid by the Epworth League. They hold preaching services there and have organized a Sunday School resulting in the salvation of several persons during the year. There has been a net gain of 20 probationers and 9 full members. They have dismissed by letter 14 members and they now have 152 probationers and 89 full members. There are 39 stewardship tithers and 15 subscribers to the Herald. They have raised \$920 for pastoral support and benevolences and have increased the pastor's salary from \$65 to \$80 a month. Everything promises a fine year for this church.

Second Church

By reason of its strategic location this church has had a year of blessing in every sense. All departments are in working order. The church building

here is too small, and thanks to the love and generosity of our brethren in North America, in a short time they will be in possession of a new site which has been offered for a modest price by one of our friends in the city. This church has already collected \$1,000 to assist in building the new church which they hope to see erected in a short time. They have collected all of their pledges as well as making repairs to the buildings. There are 41 tithers and 13 subscribers to the Herald. They have increased the pastoral support from \$56 to \$85 a month. Out of this church has grown a small congregation in the district of Montel which has been organized this year. They have a local preacher and regular preaching services, and have organized with 7 full members and 9 probationers. In addition to the work in Montel a new preaching place has been opened in Sandiego nearby, which they support. This has brought new life to the church, and in the present year has helped them meet all expenses. They have added 9 probationers and 1 full member to the church. There are 10 tithers and 13 subscribers to the Herald.

The Third Church

In 1919 the Second Church doubled its membership. This year the Third Church has doubled its members, thanks to the activities of a seminary student, Ermigio Riquelme. For years this church has had a preaching place in O'Higgins street, poorly ventilated and with two great pillars in the middle of the room. Today the Third Church has a new place in Escanilla Street, two blocks from the old location. There is great fervor and intense spiritual life in the church. There has been a gain of 39 probationers and 5 full members. There are 8 tithers and 20 subscribers to the Herald. The church has collected all of the pledges for pastor and benevolences. They have paid part of the rent of the new location and have built a new platform pulpit, supplied benches and other equipment.

The Fourth Church

The organization has been in charge of our local preacher, Rev. Manuel Blanco who has given himself with zeal to the work. This church has cared for the work at Bablacion and at Villa Sana. This last church was opened by the First Church and is now carried on by the Fourth. This point is a saver of souls. Lost people, depraved and vile with liquor, have been raised up by means of the work of grace to a life of learning, and clean, Christian love. 42 probationers and 2 full members have been received during the year. The people have responded with gladness, bringing their tithes to the store house. This has permitted them to repair the church building attractively, besides collecting \$300 for benevolences, the largest amount in the conference. There are 31 tithers. The Mission has assisted the Fourth Church for the past years up to 1920, when the church unanimously and enthusiastically made itself responsible for all its budget for 1921.

New Congregation

For years it has been thought possible to open work in Providencia, a suburb that has recently made great development. In the middle of the year a young student of our Seminary, Santiago Saldias, commenced work in this

section of the city. He commenced doing personal work among the neighbors telling them of Christ and sowing in their hearts the seed of life by means of tracts and Bible portions. Later he rented a building and continued the work of salvation by collecting a small flock which he has conducted to the feet of Christ. Many people have commenced to give proof of their conversion. Old and young go promptly on meeting nights and fill the church to the doors, and even the sidewalks. Brother Saldías, helped by the Rev. C. S. Braden, has organized a Sunday School with an attendance of 67 children and 34 adults.

Dispensary

During the year there have been 3,527 consultations, 493 of which have been men, 2,386 women, 251 boys and 397 girls. For several months there has been in charge of a splendid laboratory service, Mr. Nacianceno Romero, who is now on the medical staff of the Institution, and Dr. Hector Orrego. They have had at the laboratory sick people of whom 31 had the Wasserman reaction in the blood. They have made 1,470 injections. The pharmacy has prepared 2,308 prescriptions.

The Directors have not neglected the spiritual part of this important work. They have been doing personal work, have given out tracts, and by all means possible have tried to show souls to Christ. As a result some have been converted and have joined our churches.

The total receipts for the year have been \$5,705. Of this amount \$5,390 have come from gifts and the balance from fees. We have paid for rent, medicines and other expenses and have in the Treasury \$1,161. Dr. G. Morales, chief of the medical staff, Brothers E. A. Robinson as Treasurer and Luis Olivos, Secretary, have rendered valuable services.

Summary

There has been a net gain of 117 probationers, 54 full members, 243 subscribers for *El Heraldo Christianos*, 386 tithers, and the increase for pastoral support for 1921 is in the district \$3,601.80.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 74,161 square miles. Includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta.

Location: In northern Chile. A desert region. Water is brought from the mountains, and food supplies by ship.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals. Here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax, silver, and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and American Presbyterian Church.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good streets, stores, and banks.

Population: 40,171.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Miss C. Alger, Rev. G. F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Miss Ruth Beyer, Miss A. Brown, Mr. C. L. Clugston and Mrs. Clugston, Mr. B. L. Dexter (on furlough), Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, Miss A. Skinner, Mr. A. J. Walter and Mrs. Walter.

Institutions: Iquique English College.

Tacna and Arica (port)

Location: In desert, but irrigation has produced one of most fertile spots in South America.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Tacna is an important military center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson.

Institutions: Day School (Tacna).

G. F. ARMS, Superintendent

The Field

The territory occupied by this district extends from Pintados and Pica, in the south, to the boundary line with Peru, in the north, and from the foot of the mountains to the coast, some two hundred and fifty miles long by more than two hundred miles wide. The population is more or less two hundred thousand. Considering its importance even by its mineral wealth and especially by its inexhaustible nitrate layers, this district deserves a good share of our attention and sympathy.

The great importance of Iquique and the Pampas can be easily measured by the importance of the public works such as the Longitudinal Railroad, the potable water, the streets' pavement, the city drainage, the improvements in the port; about which the new administration has manifested great interest. Nitrate constitutes the main resource of this northern region.

Tacna and Arica

The work here has developed in every respect. The people have filled the chapels on several occasions and there has been a growth in membership and collections.

In Tacna, from the resident soldiers and the conscripts we have added a good number of probationers and new converts. In this circuit, the benevolent collections have increased considerably. These soldier converts have gone home to the central and southern sections of the country, but they have carried with them the news of salvation and many of them will join the churches in other places. Large groups of soldiers are always seen in our meetings particularly on Sundays, listening to the message respectfully and some of them taking an active part in the work.

In Arica a large number of our old members have died or moved to Peru but a good number of new members have taken their places.

There are five local preachers in this district and several of them have been recommended for admission to the Theological Seminary.

Iquique

A close cooperation between the school and the church has brought about the most satisfactory results. In the school we have reaped abundant fruit through frequent revival meetings and sessions for experience and testimony among the students. The religious spirit has permeated the body of students, especially in the school for boys. The church is self-supporting and having done this for three years is holding the banner in our conference. The work in Pisagua and Huara is going successfully. The attendance at the meetings and the collections in general have been very satisfactory.

Esquina'

Away in the interior, an important work among the Indians is developing. A Catholic chapel that was built many years ago, has been dedicated to evangelical worship.

Other Cities

There are many cities and towns in this territory that must be occupied. In Pica are several Christians who have offered facilities to begin work there as soon as we can supply the workers.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 2,407 square miles. Includes seven provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,018,622. The hardy Araucanian Indians live in the southern part of the district. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and established themselves throughout South America, these Indians maintained their freedom. Some years ago their lands were opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part.

Industry: Farming, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. Fruits, wheat, oats, and pota are the principal farm products.

Angol

Location: Between coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 5,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Mr. J. W. Bogert, Rev. F. Crouse and Mrs. Crouse, Mr. E. E. Reed.

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute.

Concepcion

Location: Centrally located in the district, seven miles from Bio-Bio river. Capital of Concepcion province, and Roman Catholic episcopal see. Founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. The stronghold of the liberal party in the country.

Population: 70,000.

Industry: Commercial center. Business is in the hands of the foreign element. Principal coal mines of the west coast are near Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. J. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Miss Ruth Davis, Miss F. A. Depew, Mr. W. H. Dugan, Miss E. G. Dukehart, Mrs. M. M. Grose, Miss E. Hagar (on furlough), Mr. J. C. F. Harrington (contract, on furlough) and Mrs. Harrington (contract), Miss M. Harrington, Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Miss H. Humble, Mrs. G. F. Kennedy (contract), Misses I. M. Meyer, H. D. Moore (contract), Ada L. Porter, Anna L. Porter, M. Preyer (contract) Mr. W. A. Shelley and Mrs. Shelley, Misses L. K. Singer, J. M. Smith, M. L. Snider.

Institutions: American College (boys), Concepcion College (girls).

Punta Arenas

Location: In the extreme southern part of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. A port of call for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Busy shipping center.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first resident missionary arrived in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. S. P. Hauser (on furlough) and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. J. L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder (on furlough).

EZRA BAUMAN, Superintendent

Temuco

In this circuit the work has had a creditable increase. In Vilcun, the work has continued under difficulties because many of the families there have gone to other towns. In General Lopen, there is a good congregation which gathers faithfully in the fields. In San Patricio, we dedicated a new chapel which the brethren of that village built with heroic efforts. In Temuco, the pastor has attracted a number of young people who promise to help in the work. 50 probationers and 15 full members have been received in the circuit during the year.

Concepcion

Although this charge was without the direction of its pastor for a long time, owing to his journey to the General Conference as ministerial delegate, nevertheless the work prospered under the direction of Frederico de C. Nunoz, from Talcahuano.

Talcahuano

The attendance at all meetings has increased and the Sunday School is going on nicely. As a result there have been added to the church 25 probationers and 11 full members. Talcahuano has suffered on account of strikes and disturbances among the working class but Brother Nunoz has understood how to handle the situation in such a way that the Church has not suffered seriously. He has funds in hand for building a chapel and parsonage.

Lota

The work here has been difficult owing to the strikes, but the church has prospered and has ended the year without a deficit and with three probationers.

Los Angeles

Our meeting place in this city is very small and in rented quarters. There is a great necessity for having our own edifice. The Sunday School attendance, the prayer meeting and the preaching services have all increased in attendance. \$175 are in hand and there are subscriptions for \$350 additional with which to buy land and start to build a chapel and parsonage.

Collipulli

This town with Mulchen forms a part of the circuit of Los Angeles. Here the work has progressed in such a way that they are asking for their own pastor who can form a new circuit. The pastor of the Los Angeles circuit reports 49 probationers and 4 full members.

Angol

The membership here has increased, the Sunday School has had the largest attendance in its history, and the congregation has built an ample and pleasant

parsonage costing \$2,750. They also have in hand \$500 towards the church which they ought to erect in the coming year.

El Vergel

This city has suffered somewhat because of the difficulty in transporting the products to market. Under the administration of Dr. Leazenby and his fellow-workers, Brothers Crouse and Bauman, the Bunster farm has produced well and if it had been possible to transport the crops there would have been a fine profit. This year the congregation has been formally organized and holds regular meetings in one of the farm buildings. Brother Bauman was named pastor, and from the beginning there has been a good attendance. There are 11 probationers, 11 full members and 60 adherents.

The school of agriculture has been opened with 25 students. The boys study theory and do practical work on the farm. The attendance could have been doubled but there was no place or support for more.

Coronel

There is a good attendance in the Sunday School and at all of the preaching services. The support of the pastor and all expenses have been met and there has been a gain of 8 new members in full connection and 49 probationers.

Victoria

This church has had a good year with considerable progress. \$300 have been spent in repairing the chapel and in purchasing furniture for the parsonage. The year ends with 12 new members and 30 probationers.

Cura-Cautin

The pastor has had a difficult year but has added some new members, and by means of the Centenary campaign has reanimated the church so as to complete his year with success.

Nueva Imperial

The pastor has had a very difficult year on account of the political fight which reigned in the city, but the work has been divinely guided in the midst of these difficulties, capturing the sympathy of the people in such a way that the municipal authorities chose our church in which to celebrate the anniversary of independence. The school has been organized in Almagro for Indians under the direction of Miss Qunitramil with 40 students. The congregation in Puerto Saavedra has been collecting a fund to build a new church.

Loncoche

This is a large circuit and all meetings are well attended. The members are building a Day School, which is greatly helping the work of the church. The Ladies Aid Society have helped greatly in the raising of funds. The church in Pitrufulquen has been reconstructed and in a short time will be dedicated. Several local preachers aid the pastor in caring for this four point circuit.

Punta Arenas

This circuit is at the extremity of the continent. There are 5 preaching points and Brother Hauser reports a successful work. He has a good class of

tithers who follow the Bible plan. The people in Punta Arenas are making strenuous efforts to complete the construction of the church begun many years ago.

Colegio Americano, Concepcion

The attendance has increased over last year, and with the repairs made on the school building we have a very convenient and attractive building. All the activities of the school have gone forward with success. This school has had a very prosperous year. The music department has much attention and is a drawing factor of the College. In all departments, however, there is a large attendance and there is urgent necessity for a new building in order to accommodate the large number of students. The students attend and aid in all religious meetings of the Concepcion Church but they have their own Sunday School in the College.

Summary

The stewardship campaign has been held with success. 400 persons have signed the cards, and although self-support has not been greatly increased this year, so far as salaries are concerned, the members have contributed more than ever before for the repairs on chapels and parsonages and also for new buildings. There are 79 members and 434 probationers.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 sq. mi.), and Uruguay (72,200 sq. mi.) the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industry: Stock-raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864 when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. First annual meeting was held in 1882, and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Bahia Blanca

Location: Principal seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Aires. Also the principal naval base.

Population: 75,000.

Industry: Thousands of tons of cereals are shipped annually from Bahia Blanca to Europe and other parts of the world.

Missionaries:

Institutions: Sarmiento Institute.

H. C. BALLOCH, Superintendent

Bahia Blanca Church

The pastor here is the Rev. Henry Balloch, who is also district superintendent. Here may be found a flourishing Spanish church with a true missionary spirit, for it supports different mission centers. Valuable properties have been acquired in different parts of the city where services are now being held. The pastor, a young Uruguayan, holds English services every Sunday. Bahia Blanca is connected with two other ports—Ingeniero White and Galvan—where work was started and is flourishing. The pastor is fortunate in having secured the services of some valuable lay workers.

Dolores Church

The Rev. A. de Benedetti, pastor, has had a prosperous year with this church. The Centenary teams have visited this important center on different occasions and the congregation is inspired with new life. The church building and parsonage are entirely inadequate for aggressive work and plans have been formulated to erect new ones on a more prominent location.

Balcarce Church

The Rev. José Labbe is the pastor. The property has been improved to the extent of eight thousand dollars (8,000) Argentine currency.

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Area: Covers the Federal capital, Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and about one-half the state of Buenos Aires—about 20,000 square miles.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,650,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. F. Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. C. W. Drees and Mrs. Drees, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. H. A. Holmes (on furlough) and Mrs. Holmes (on furlough), Rev. O. Liebner and Mrs. Liebner, Mr. S. P. Maddock and Mrs. Maddock, Rev. Paul Penzotti (on furlough) and Mrs. Penzotti (on furlough), Mr. McKinley Warren and Mrs. Warren.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work. *W. F. M. S.:* Rivadavia Lyceum.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern Railway Electric Street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott.

Institutions: Lomas Day Schools, boys and girls.

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 80,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 42,000.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Missionaries: Rev. M. L. Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

C. W. DREES, Superintendent

First Church

The Rev. W. P. McLaughlin, who died, was pastor of this large and influential church for twenty-nine years. This was the first church in world Methodism to raise its Centenary quota—\$200,000 Argentine currency. They propose to build the Methodist headquarters for this conference in the church. They have voted \$50,000 Argentine money for the Mercedes orphanage, and the same amount for the Boca Mission.

Second Church

The Rev. Paul Penzotti, pastor. This is the largest Spanish-speaking church in the city. They have had a Centenary drive, and the members have loyally supported their pastor, subscribing \$100,000 Argentine currency for this cause. This church has contributed \$125,000 (Argentine currency) in five years, for self-support. It supports two mission centers, one in Martinez and the other in Villa Ballester, has a splendid playground with a tennis court, shower baths for the youngsters, as well as a free medical dispensary for the poor of any of the evangelical churches in the city. The church supports all these institutions from funds raised locally.

Third Church

The Rev. Gabino Rodriguez, pastor. This church has 138 members. Its pastor, educated in the States, has led them during the year with marked success. The young people found here are a great asset to our work. They contemplate moving to a better location nearby.

Fourth Church

The Rev. Ildefonso Guzman, pastor, is a young convert from Romanism. He came to Pastor Penzotti, a few years ago, as a priest in one of the city churches, and manifested his desire to leave his church. He was admitted into Second Church on probation and "made good." As a pastor he is loved by his people and is making an enviable record. Fourth Church has had a most successful year under his leadership.

Fifth Church

The Rev. John De Bohun, pastor. This church is situated in the slums of Buenos Aires. Our pastor has done a noble work among the poor, feeding, clothing, and giving medical aid to thousands, without receiving one cent from the mission treasury. He raises money among his many friends and admirers. It is our plan to put up a modern church with all the conveniences for this kind of work.

Flores Church

The Rev. F. A. Barroetavena, pastor. This church is situated in the residence district of this great capital and has a fine opportunity for work. The present building, although enlarged lately, is not suitable for our work, but Centenary plans promise them a building worthy of their location and aspirations.

Lomas De Zamora Church

The resident pastor is the Rev. E. M. Foster, who has charge of the Eng-

lish-speaking work as well as an excellent English school for boys and girls, which is patronized by the English, American and native element. This work is entirely self-supporting.

The Spanish work in this city is under the leadership of two of our noble laymen, Messrs. Shepherd and Burton, who give their time gratis to this work. This is one of our most aggressive and spiritual churches.

La Plata Church

The Rev. Daniel Hall, pastor. This city has two native congregations, and English services are held every two weeks. During the year, with the aid of the Centenary funds, the pastor was able to build a beautiful new church in the city, as well as an attractive chapel in the suburbs.

Mercedes Church

The Rev. Otto Gossweiler, pastor. We have in Mercedes a building large enough for our needs, but the pastor has not been able to give enough time to this work on account of having to devote most of his time to our orphanage, which is located near the church in our property.

The Rev. and Mrs. Gossweiler have done noble work during the year in connection with our orphanage. We have today in this institution over 40 orphans who are supported by the different churches.

Our agricultural school is also located in Mercedes. The Rev. M. L. Wolcott has been placed in charge of this important institution. It is our plan to send our orphans to this institution as soon as they have graduated from our local school.

Chacabuco Church

The Rev. Claudio Celada, pastor. Our church is centrally located, facing the main plaza. This congregation is composed mostly of Italian farmers, who are very generous with their church. The Centenary drive took place during the year and over 14,000 pesos were subscribed for improving the present building and the erection of a new parsonage.

Chivilcoy Church

The Rev. Roes C. Castles, pastor. The church has one hundred members and a Sunday school of 70. They own a church building valued at 15,000 pesos. It is not a self-supporting church, but under the inspiration of the Centenary great progress is being made toward self-support.

Junin Church

The Rev. Ernest N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, missionaries. This city has two Methodist churches and two Sunday schools, as well as a day school.

MENDOZA DISTRICT

Mendoza

Location: At foot of Andes mountains; one of the most beautiful cities in Argentina. Terminal of the broad gauge of the International railway connecting Argentina with Chile.

Population: 125,000.

Industry: Vineyards and orchards.

J. P. HOWARD, Superintendent

Mendoza Church

Our work in this city is in charge of the Rev. S. M. Barcala, pastor of a large and lively church, who is also doing mission work. The present building has been damaged by earthquakes, and plans are being prepared to build a new one.

San Juan Church

Four hours by train to the North and there is an important center. The Rev. Juan Robles, one of our pioneers, is in charge. Our property in this city ought to be destroyed at once and a new building put up. The congregation is small, but the possibilities are large, since this is a very important center. San Juan is the capital of the province of the same name.

Villa Mercedes

The Rev. Esteban Fernandez, pastor. This church is situated at the heart of the province of San Luis. Great progress has been made in this church, Sunday school and day school under the leadership of the present pastor. The church edifice was enlarged during the year, but the congregation and the schools have grown so rapidly that it was decided to build a new church in the corner lot. This work has become self-supporting from its day school.

Centenary

Under the inspiring leadership of Dr. G. A. Miller, the Centenary forces have done much to awaken our people in every way. All the principal centers have been visited during the year by Dr. Miller, accompanied by the Rev. J. P. Howard, the local secretary. Over 1,000 of our members have signed the stewardship cards, and everywhere we hear of plans for entire self-support in the near future.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Largest district in the Conference, and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, and half of Entre Rios and small area in northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: 2,072,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana river, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentina city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 300,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. F. H. Hammon and Mrs. Hammon, Miss Bessie Howland, Rev. C. L. Yoder and Mrs. Yoder (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Caroline Rubright (on furlough), Ruth Warner, Miriam Whiteley.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* North American Academy.

Santa Fé

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 65,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 100,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tucuman

Location: At foot of the Aconquija mountains in northern Argentina. Capital of province of Tucuman.

Population: About 80,000.

Industry: Agriculture. This is called "Argentina's garden." Sugar is a principal product.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1918.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river. Capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 35,000, strongly agnostic.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Advent.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires Province.

Population: About 30,000.

Industry: Cattle-raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

A. G. TALLON, Superintendent

Rosario City

Progressive, "up to date" in every sense of modern comfort. It is in importance the first city in the Santa Fé province, as well as in our district.

Five congregations with a total membership of 500; 8 Sunday schools with 900 pupils; one day school entirely on self-support, leaders and teachers being native, with 90 scholars in it; these represent Methodist activity here.

There are Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools here, doing excellent work. One has a beautiful school building. The other, in not so good a building, is doing a blessed work among the poor lassies of a corner of the city.

Our Anglo-American congregation has a most important school work. "Barrio Sur" (a native congregation) has also a poor school for boys and girls with 80 in the roll. Our Central church (native) is self-supporting, and is planning in connection with the Centenary for a new church and parsonage up to \$40,000 (Argentine currency).

Santa Fé

We have a good faithful congregation here. There are 30 full members. The Sunday school can show an attendance of above 60. For a church building more than \$1,200 gold raised in a year and a half. This is the second if not the first stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church in Argentina.

Venado Tuerto

This church has from its beginning been self-supporting. There is a fine church building; a school building (day and boarding) and a good parsonage. The people are raising \$80,000 (gold) towards a new church, being almost "over the top" in this effort. The membership is 100. Work has been extended to San Eduardo, where we have a day and boarding school and where our work is also flourishing. One single member of the Venado Tuerto church has contributed this year, towards the different branches of the work, more than \$4,000 (gold).

Canada de Gomez

With a fairly good congregation and Sunday school, and a day school this church is going good service.

Arroyo Seco

This is a recently incorporated congregation though for many years it has been in connection with our work. The people are spiritual. There is a large congregation and fine Sunday school.

Alejandra

This is an out-station, near Chaco frontier, six miles from any railway station. Eight of the pioneers of this colony were killed by the Indians. Our church floor covers their graves. One of them was a brother of the present pastor. Our religious and social work has been highly commended by Government officials who have visited it.

Cordoba

There are two congregations, three Sunday schools, and parsonage. 200 children attend our Sunday schools. Five local preachers of the highest type work with the pastor here. Socially it is our first native congregation in the district. Recently self-support up to \$200 (gold) monthly was reached. A new church building is being planned for the city proper. Towards this end the congregation will raise \$6,000 (gold), the total amount to be used being \$40,000 (gold).

Lack of men and of money make it impossible to begin work in other important cities in this vast district.

Tucuman

One of the great battles of independence was fought and won here. Superstition, vice in all its forms, and gross idolatry are its daily food now. We are here to give the people our Lord's best gifts, spiritual freedom through Jesus Christ. We have 20 full members and a very promising Sunday school.

Our pastor is a professor in the University. He gets about half of his salary thus, and exercises a strong influence on the future leaders of the country. Lack of men and money make it impossible to begin work in other important centers in the province of Tucuman.

Paraná

We have a good congregation with an ever growing circuit and an interesting Sunday school. A most attractive church building and a fair parsonage, were both built mainly by local money. Our worker is the only resident pastor in the city. Education is the greatest ambition of the people and evangelistic work has been very difficult.

Rosario Tala

A number of Waldensian farmers and their families settled here in the heart of Entre Rios province about forty years ago. They had no pastor. At their request we took care of them. It is now a Methodist church. What 130 families of the evangelical faith may do for Entre Rios only God knows! Four church buildings built by local money mainly and a parsonage show the

material side of things. A big circuit with six different places of worship and four Sunday schools show what the spiritual work is. We have also a fine young people's society from which we hope many of our future pastors will come.

San Pedro Circuit, Buenos Aires, Province

Ramallo and La Violeta are now Argentine cowboy congregations. Many of them are tithers. Ramallo, a large village, has a fine church building. The congregation, though large, is very poor. They are doing their best to pay off the debt on the property they have purchased.

La Violeta has built its own small church, the bricks themselves being manufactured by our cowboys. A stranger to our work, the station master, said: "All the village is in favor of the evangelical work."

San Pedro is a city of about 30,000. We began work in San Pedro in 1919. We have now a small congregation and an interesting Sunday school. For a church they have raised \$300.

General

Conversions have been general over all the district. Most churches have surpassed the goal fixed by the Centenary committee. Self-support, including the support of the district superintendent, is on the rise everywhere. We have steady congregations, and their influence is gradually permeating society at large. Our work and our ministry are highly respected by the people. The Centenary has been a precious blessing to the district both spiritually as well as materially.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 300,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. F. J. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson, Dr. Estella Long (on furlough), Miss Olive Munn, Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Mr. E. P. Walters and Mrs. Walters, Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Mr. Glenn Barr. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen Gilliland, Gertrude Wheeler and Jennie Reid.

Institutions: North American Academy, Instituto Pan-Americano. *W. F. M. S.:* Crandon Institute.

J. E. GOTTINONI, Superintendent

General

This district embraces a whole republic which though small, in many respects marches at the head of the South American republics. In legislation and social advance we are on a level with the greatest nations of the world. This implies that the task of the workers in this district is a heavy one, and they need to be able to meet the distinct problems which are presented in the philosophical, religious and social realms. The marked tendency to be fanatical,

religious or atheistic is without doubt a difficulty which requires of our workers much tact, splendid preparation, and much of the Spirit of God in order to be able to meet the needs of the work.

Workers

In the whole district we have 9 ordained preachers and 16 local preachers. With this personnel we care for 21 places of worship. This limited number of workers makes it necessary to load them down with an excess of work. Many important cities are calling us, like the man from Macedonia, but because of shortage of workers we are unable to answer their calls.

Church Property

We own 11 churches and chapels with a total approximate value of \$183,400, American gold. We shall soon dedicate another chapel in Sayago the value of which is \$10,000. We have five parsonages at an estimated value of \$23,274.

Membership

We now have on our church registers 1,100 members in full connection, and 700 probationers. Self-support has reached a total of \$7,331. We feel certain that after the Centenary campaign with its response to the stewardship standards, this phase of our church activities in Uruguay will be trebled.

Central Church

In this church alone, in a week's revival services 220 new probationers were received. This church is the only one which completed its Centenary financial campaign ahead of time, its members having subscribed \$21,000, of which it now has in the bank \$13,000. Towards the end of this year the work of construction of new rooms for the Sunday school will be commenced.

Day Schools

Our day schools have had a year of notable success, and were only limited in the number of students by lack of space. The reports surpass those of previous years.

Villa del Cerro

In the Villa del Cerro the first institutional work of our church in Uruguay is being tested. Judging from the results of this year, it promises to be a work of large dimensions and practical value not only in the Villa del Cerro but in the whole city as well. We have a man in charge who knows what the work of such an undertaking really means, and for that reason it is having splendid results.

Sunday Schools

Our Sunday schools have 2,200 members enrolled, with 170 teachers.

Temperance

All our churches are engaged in the fight against alcoholism, and are uniting with the "National League Against Alcoholism." They expect to have in force, like our brothers of the North, a dry law for the year 1925, the glorious date which will mark the centenary of Uruguay's independence.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA SECTION

COPENHAGEN AREA

- DENMARK CONFERENCE
- FINLAND CONFERENCE
- NORWAY CONFERENCE
- SWEDEN CONFERENCE

PARIS AREA

- BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE
- FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE
- ITALY CONFERENCE
- JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE
- NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE, INCLUDING WORK IN
MADEIRA ISLANDS
- SPAIN MISSION

ZURICH AREA

- AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE
- BALTIC MISSION
- GERMANY, NORTH, CONFERENCE
- GERMANY, SOUTH, CONFERENCE
- HUNGARY MISSION
- RUSSIA MISSION
- SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

By action of the General Conference of 1920, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

COPENHAGEN AREA—BISHOP BAST

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853.

PARIS AREA—BISHOP BLAKE

Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Jugo-Slavia Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920; Spain Mission established by General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919 by taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia.

ZURICH AREA—BISHOP NUELSEN

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Baltic Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and includes our work in the Baltic Provinces; North Germany and South Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Russia Mission, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons in 1907, under appointment by Bishop Burt; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

COPENHAGEN AREA



Distributing Relief from the Jerusalem Church, Copenhagen, Denmark, the Great Center of Evangelistic and Social Ministry Founded by Bishop Bast

THE COPENHAGEN AREA

BISHOP ANTON BAST

When the General Conference, in Des Moines, 1920, elected me a Bishop, and the northern European area was assigned me for episcopal supervision and administration, I immediately began to pray for guidance and blessing in the great and important work, and under my prayers and meditations the following took form as:

My Area Program

That we may be penetrated by Scriptural holiness.

That we, more than ever before, may be Bible-Christians.

That our churches may obtain more Christian-conscience, more feeling of responsibility and more influence.

That the gifts of grace may flourish, so that all our abilities and power may be mobilized in evangelistic work.

That our work, especially in the conference, may be more democratic, so far as the constitution of our church permits.

That our staff of preachers may be enlarged and be more efficient than ever before.

That there may be the best possible cooperation between the Methodists of Northern Europe.

That we soon may succeed in being self-supporting.

That the mother-church may be strongly represented in our area by American Bishops and representatives from the different societies of the church calling on us.

That we, in all our work, may go forward, aggressively, unto perfection.

The Work

The Copenhagen Area has a surface measure of 361,500 square miles. In this territory we have 244 Methodist Episcopal congregations with more than 30,000 members; 4 theological schools and 1 high school, besides several short courses of studies and literary conventions for Sunday school and other lay-workers. In our 374 Sunday schools, 2,700 teachers give religious education to more than 41,500 children.

In our four annual conferences, with 13 districts, we have 275 traveling preachers and about 600 exhorters and other assistants in Gospel work. We have more than 1,000 preaching places besides our 209 churches and chapels. Our Epworth Leagues have more than 13,000 Senior members and 10,000 Junior members.

Social Work

We have very strong and constantly prospering social work in all of our conferences. As the work in Denmark was given a good report in the annual report of 1919, I will only add, that the work in Central Mission is going forward and several new institutions have been established. In Copenhagen Central Mission we have enlarged one of our children's homes, so that it now can

accommodate 70 children. Next to this home there was a splendid farm, which, for years, we had wanted very much to add to the institution; this we did, last summer, and the whole estate is now run on a very ideal plan. The farm provides the children's home with food of different kinds and all the necessary fuel, and is of great educational value for the children.

At Hellerup near Copenhagen we have bought a beautiful and very valuable property, which, this spring, has been opened as a very much needed institution for homeless and helpless young mothers and their babies. The daily press and the municipal authorities pay this branch of our work great attention for its great work.

Near Odense on a fine estate, a castle, formerly occupied by a baronet, was secured last year for a children's home, instead of the two small homes we had there, and was opened this spring.

In Frederikshavn a very suitable house was bought, where a home for orphans will be opened in the near future.

In the other Scandinavian countries and in Finland a strong and good social work is conducted. Central Missions, like the one in Copenhagen, have been started in Stockholm, Gothenborg and Malm. In Finland three children's homes, besides "Grankulla" near Helsingfors, have been opened for poor children. In Sweden we have opened two new children's homes and in Norway the old home for children in Kristiania has been enlarged and two more homes are planned.

For social work we expended 1,750,000 Kr. (\$103,000 U. S. gold) in the whole area.

Deaconess Work

The deaconess work is going on in all our conferences. Our good sisters are called on to do work both in hospitals and in private homes and are a great blessing to many.

First Step

When I look back at the conference in Stockholm, in November, 1919, called by our Swedish brethren, I see the first step taken for a Northern European Area. When, as a Bishop for nearly one year, I have traveled through this territory, I am astonished to find how much work my predecessors have had to do, as they had to care for the whole European Episcopal Methodism, and I strongly realize that, if we should come up to all our duties and possibilities, it would be necessary to have a General Superintendent for each of these four countries. As this is impossible, I immediately saw that the only way was to organize the administration of the area in the most modern and effective way. Therefore, I proposed to the conferences to elect men for a joint area council, in continuation of the committee, which held a meeting in Stockholm preceding the General Conference, and from which the request came to have Scandinavia and Finland organized as a special area.

Cooperation Committee

At the annual conference of 1920, a Scandinavian cooperative Committee was elected, consisting of five delegates from Sweden and three from each of the

other countries. This committee had its first meeting in Kristiania September 23-26, 1920. We spent three days in earnest prayer and consultation in the presence of God, discussing important questions and propositions, concerning the whole field. Part of these resolutions were sent to the Board of Foreign Missions in New York. They were discussed again in the meeting at Copenhagen in the spring of 1921 and will be brought before the conference this summer. In full harmony, and with no dissenting voice it was resolved to work with our strength for a joint Scandinavian Theological Seminary in which our young preachers from the whole area may get the highest possible theological training.

Sunday School Work

Dr. E. L. Mills from Paris was with us and lectured about the Sunday School work. With the Bishop's approval and recommendation, a resolution was adopted recommending to our Scandinavian annual conferences to support a Sunday School missionary for Austria under the supervision of the Bishop for the Central European area.

Iceland

It was resolved as soon as possible to take up Methodist work in Iceland. The way in which this question was brought before the meeting and the hour in which it was decided will never be forgotten. A good collection was taken for this work and our annual conferences are recommended to assist in this work. Iceland is the fifth of the northern European countries. A Danish local preacher now deceased, opened work there. We still have a few friends in Iceland, who were converted through the testimony of our deceased brother.

Good Tidings

The reports from nearly all places in the area bring good tidings of spiritual progress and strong development of the whole work. Sinners have been saved and in some places there have been strong revivals.

Finland

In Finland a peculiar revival is going on near the Russian border. Three or four villages have asked for a Methodist preacher and the people there are building a church. There is no church of any denomination nearer than forty-five miles. The Lutherans were unable to send them a preacher and the Greek Catholic priest from the Russian period had left them. Their leading men then went to Helsingfors where the Methodist pastors prayed with them, and they were converted there at a Methodist altar. One of the pastors went to their villages, and now, nearly 300 men and women have asked for membership and for a preacher to stay with them. Shall we be able to grant them their request? I earnestly hope so.

Centenary

In the whole area, the Centenary has a strong grip both on our own people, and on those outside our church. In spite of hard times and high prices we have been able to carry through our program in most places and increase it

in many. Our superintendents, pastors, faithful co-workers and members, are devoted and have worked together there to such effect, that there have been revivals and spiritual uplift, practically on the whole area—in some places in a wonderful way. I have been doing evangelistic and administrative work most of the time since returning from General Conference, and I am happy to be able to report that I have seen wonders of grace, and wholehearted service almost everywhere.

Future

This report is based partly on the records from the conference of 1920 and partly on our work in this conference year. In order to be brief in this first report I send from the area, I am happy to say as a closing word: After having travelled over the whole field I am fully convinced, that the whole work, being based on a solid evangelical and Methodistical ground, has not only a yesterday and today, but God will give us a glorious tomorrow, which we are planning for and expect, according to His promises, who said: "For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith Jehovah, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you hope in your latter end." Jeremiah 29. 11.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Denmark.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been preaching in Norway. The work was first designated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900. In 1911 it became an Annual Conference.

Institutions: Copenhagen; Methodist Book Concern, Theological Seminary.

EASTERN DISTRICT

S. N. GAARDE, Superintendent

P. O. Copenhagen, Denmark

NORTHERN DISTRICT

HERMAN SAERMARK, Superintendent

P. O. Aarhus, Denmark

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

CHRISTIAN NIELSEN, Superintendent

P. O. Vejle, Denmark

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work in Finland among the Finns and Swedes.

Population: 3,140,100. Eighty-six per cent are Finns, thirteen per cent Swedes, and one per cent Russians.

Organization: The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally established. Mission work was begun in Finland by two young sailors, Wilhelm and Gustaf Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, later returning to their home in Kristinestad. The work was carried on by local preachers from Sweden. K. J. Lindborg established Methodist societies in various places. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1883 to 1892, when the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russia Mission.

Institution: Helsingfors Methodist Theological Seminary. Under the support of the Conference: Deaconess home and Home for Destitute Children, Helsingfors.

FINNISH DISTRICT

Area: Includes work among Finns in all parts of Finland.

Population: About 2,500,000.

Climate: In northern part severe; winter is long and cold.

K. F. HOLMSTROM, Superintendent

P. O. Helsingfors

HELSINGFORS DISTRICT

Area: From Wiborg, in the east and not far from the Russian border, to the southern and western coast, including Helsingfors, capital city and several large rural circuits.

Population: The work of this district is among the Swedish-speaking people.

N. J. ROSEN, Superintendent

P. O. Wiborg

WASA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the parts of northern Finland called Osterbotten.

Population: The work of this district is among a large Swedish-speaking population.

FRITZ LARSON, Superintendent

P. O. Wasa

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: Our field in Norway is 2,100 miles long and 180 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coast line of 14,000 miles, and is divided into three districts—Northern, Trondhjem; Western, Bergen; and Eastern, Kristiania.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

Institution: Kristiania; Theological School.

BERGEN DISTRICT

J. P. LIE, Superintendent

P. O. Bergen, Norway

KRISTIANIA DISTRICT

EDWARD SANDBERG, Superintendent

P. O. Kristiania, Norway

TRONDHJEM DISTRICT

C. L. THOLANDER, Superintendent

P. O. Bergen, Norway

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Methodist work in Sweden, and is divided into four districts—Novoa, Soddra, Vastra, and Ostra.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

Institutions: Stockholm; Methodist Book Concern, Theological School.

EASTERN DISTRICT

GUSTAF WAGNSSON, Superintendent

P. O. Stockholm, Sweden

NORTHERN DISTRICT

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent

P. O. Brunna, Sweden

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

ALBERT LOFGREN, Superintendent

P. O. LUND, Sweden

WESTERN DISTRICT

AXEL AUGSTROM, Superintendent

P. O. Stocksund, Sweden

CONFERENCE REPORT BY GUSTAF WAGNSSON

Educational Work

Our work in the Theological School at Upsala grows steadily year by year, and at the beginning of September, 1920 we had thirty-one splendid young students.

New Church Buildings

In Morgongava I dedicated a new church building in June, 1920, and the Superintendent of the Northern district also dedicated a new church building in Torsang this year.

Young People's Work

In several places we have held Bible Schools, making a total of 120 students. These take part in religious work in Sunday schools and Epworth League meetings and Junior League chapters.

Evangelistic Work

There is progress at many points—spiritual and financial. On preparatory membership we took in our churches 1,300 persons and collected kr. 1,434,040 during the year.

Social Work

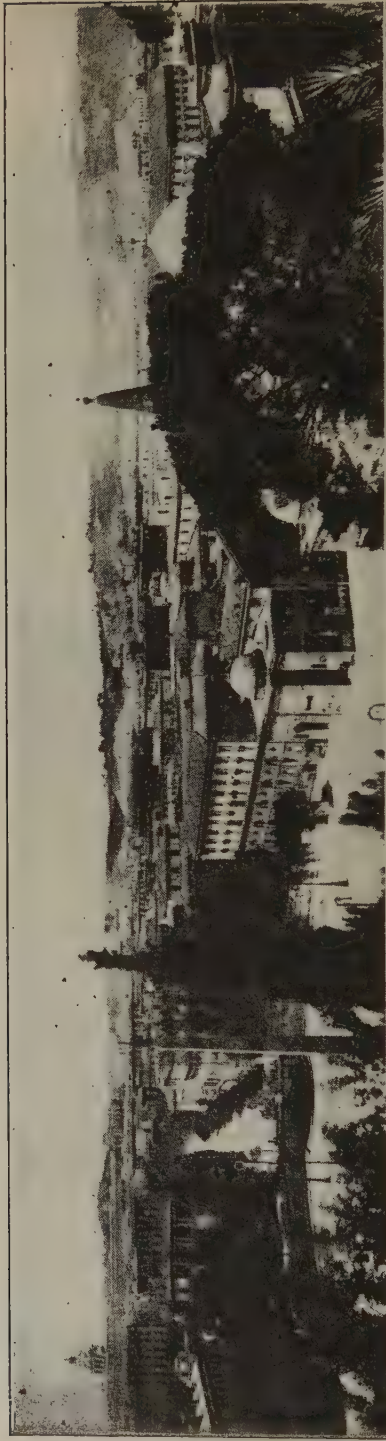
For many years we have been active in Social work. In Stockholm, Guthenburg, Malmo and Ostersund the work is permanent, and in Norrkaping and Borås, there are new homes for orphans which will soon become overcrowded. In Neglinge, a few miles from Stockholm, it was my privilege to dedicate a new home last spring for the sick mothers' children. We have there 22 children. Members and friends of our church are supporting this home.

Centenary

Something has been done in connection with the Centenary. We began the campaign of securing subscriptions for the Centenary which was carefully presented and prepared for, a year ago. Each charge was assigned its quota and pastors and committees went to their tasks with great enthusiasm. The financial results during last two years have been far better than was anticipated. For our Theological School at Upsala we have collected kr. 200,000; for new church buildings, kr. 250,000; for Home Missions, kr. 150,000; for Social Work, kr. 625,000; for Conference Claimants, kr. 110,000.

Deaconess Work

The Deaconess work in Stockholm and Gothenburg has 18 sisters and two homes, and a hospital, "Yakobsdal," in Gothenburg with a value of 120,000 kroner.



THE FAMOUS SLOPE ON MONTE MARIO, OVERLOOKING ROME

The skyline shows that part of the Janiculum Hill called Monte Mario. The 45 acres purchased as a site for the Methodist College lie in the right-center (beyond the pointed tower shown in the foreground). The dome of Saint Peter's is at the extreme left.

PARIS AREA



Methodist Church and Congregation at Scicli, Italy. The Pastor of the Church is Mayor of the City, a city of 30,000 population

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the principality of Bulgaria north of the Balkan mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857. First annual meeting was held in April, 1876. The Mission Conference was organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and American Board. Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans, with headquarters at Sofia.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count, *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Kate Blackburn and Dora Davis.

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent

War Tired Nation

Bulgaria is not the country of pre-war days. It is well to understand the difference to get a view of her moral and religious needs. If the same is true of other nations, it is more strikingly true of those in the Balkans. Others have had a four years' war. Some have had less. But that of most of the nations in the Balkans began back in the year 1912. Every year since then, to the signing of the armistice, has been marred by the blood stains of brutal war.

There is a difference too here in the Balkans. The neighbors of Bulgaria came through the world war on the victorious side. She alone is compelled to feel the chagrin of defeat. Though that is keen indeed, keener still is the feeling that she was misrepresented as to her motive and misunderstood as to her purposes. A crafty ruler plays with her ideals and hurls her into an unparalleled war and on a side of it with which the vast majority of her people were unsympathetic.

Today the Bulgarian is a war-tired person. He is depressed and discouraged. He feels that he is a victim of misplaced confidence. He trusted King and ministers. They betrayed him. His national ideal of a united Bulgarian race was held before him. He saw this will-o'-the-wisp as he marched into battle. It was an alluring mirage. Again he was deceived. He trusted the great Central Powers to help him realize his ideal. They promised him sympathy and aid. He soon discovered their sympathy went no farther than their selfish interests. They were virtually left to fight their battles alone. Then the Teuton cleared out after sapping the country of material supplies and economic strength.

Ideals

During all this time the Bulgarian was conscious, whether rightly or not—dispute as you may, that he held the key to the war situation. We will not discuss the question. We are simply trying to show the mentality of the Bulgarian people since the war. To evangelize him we must know him as he is today after wars and again wars. For three years he held tenaciously to his ideal as he held the fastnesses of the mountains and defied ejection.

Then there dropped from the clouds, as it were, pamphlets in his native speech. They told him of a great republic and a great president. They were a people of high ideals. They held in principle his ideals. The president of

this great republic of high ideals had declared them in *fourteen points*. They spoke of the rights of small nations. The right of self-determination was theirs. The boundaries determining a nation's territory should be fixed according to racial distinctions. These circulars proclaiming these principles fell by the thousands from the airplanes into their lines and trenches. They said that these principles had been accepted by the Entente and would govern the rulings of the coming Peace Conference. They asked the Bulgarian soldier on mounting guard, or in the heat of battle, what more he wished. They exhorted him to lay down his arms and come out of the war. He had but one answer. He wanted no more.

The pamphlets had their desired effect. The soldiers rose up in mass. They demanded of their officers the privilege of laying down their arms and going home. What they had been fighting for had been conceded. The people of a great republic and its great president had said so. They could trust them both. It would be done. The rank and file of the officers agreed. They saw the force of the argument. There was no need of fighting longer. It would be fighting the battles of the Central Powers. In them they were not particularly interested. They had not entered the war to save them. They therefore need not stay in.

War-weary, without reason to continue to fight, they served notice on the Central Government at Sofia that it must conclude peace with the Entente by the date that marked the third anniversary of their entrance into the war or they at the front would open their lines to the enemy and march home. The disaffection spread throughout the army. The date arrived. Preachers have told me that they knew six months before what was going to happen on that date. The ministry, watched by the Germans, failed to meet the request of the army. The army was true to its word. They began on that date to march northward to their homes. The few German troops left in the Balkans tried to force them back to the trenches. They did at their peril. A brief skirmish between the two forces told the Germans that the Bulgarian was a determined man. The flag of truce appeared before the lines of the Entente. The disintegration of the forces of the Central Powers began. This is the story the Bulgarian tells you today. Englishmen who were there at the time have corroborated the story in various ways.

Questions

The Bulgarian is asking today, where are the *fourteen points* of a great president of a great republic? They have been asking the question while large slices of purely Bulgarian territory have been passed over to other peoples. They say they saw them in the pamphlets in the trenches when the airplanes dropped them from the skies. Was that their only use—to get them to use the key to set the Central Powers a-crumbling! Why were they not at the green table of the Peace Conference? Was the great president of a great republic sincere? Was he used to hoodwink the Bulgarian to get him out of the war? Did he play his part well and at the instigation of the Entente?

These questions are uncomfortable to answer. They are embarrassing ones to the American missionary who believes in the honest intention of the President of his native land. They show the mentality of the Bulgarian as he

muses upon his unfortunate situation. They show the musings of the best educated and most liberal minded man of the Balkans. He is answering some of these questions himself.

America and Bulgaria

One of the delegates to the Peace Conference, on his return home addressed his compatriots at a large mass meeting. He said in substance, "As to America's relation to our present unfortunate troubles, nothing should be said against her. She has been fighting in the Peace Conference for the justice of our cause. She has done all she could to help us. She had but one voice. Although that voice was strong and influential still it was only one. She was helpless to do more. America has been our friend." Said the King to me in an interview, "We believe in the high ideals of the American republic and can trust her for justice for the small nations."

While the opinion expressed above is pleasant for an American to hear, there is a large section of the people who believe that America could and should have done a great deal more. They believe that her sins of omission are far greater than her sins of commission. We must have patience with them. They are in the position of a despairing man looking for help. They seem to see but one nation in trouble and that their own.

Crowded Churches

The effect of this national situation is to bring on two diverse tendencies. The one drives the dejected Bulgarian towards God. Man has failed him. His confidence in others has been shaken. With a humble spirit he has been forced to his knees in his appeal to a just God. He is more amenable to the persuasive influence of the Gospel. I have been listening to encouraging signs of this in various parts of our field. With one or two exceptions the services in the churches have been attended as not in previous years. Many of them are crowded beyond their capacity. One brother writes me that he has just taken into membership 12 new candidates. Another writes of his crowded conditions and on the same Sunday as the other brother had taken 18 into the church. Another says his church is over full. He has a Sunday school of 180. The session of his school has to be conducted in two sections. One of our pastors started out on an evangelistic tour to help the other pastors. He had crowded houses every night. The church yard too became filled with eager listeners, as his voice went out through the open windows. In one or two places the town hall was passed over to the evangelist free of charge. That is seldom done in evangelical communities in some parts of the world. It means much here when the state religion is that of the Greek Catholic faith.

Irreligion

But the other tendency growing out of the war is a swing off into an avowed irreligion. It comes from two causes. One from the associations of army life on the field of battle and the questioning of divine justice that would let a cruel war go on and bring gross injustice to a suffering people. They are asking is there any God? If there is where is He? Does He care? If He

doesn't why should we? And so a self-abandonment has come over a large mass of the people. Thus a cleavage is being made between a large section of the people who are strengthening their faith and gripping God with greater ardor and a class breaking away from all religious restraint are flouting religious belief as a worthless piece of inanity.

Respect for Evangelicals

This is the situation we are meeting here. The state church does not seem to be doing anything to meet it. The active religious force in this land is the evangelical. There is a very noticeable lessening of prejudice even to the turning point of a warm respect for them in their work for the good of the country. They are being understood as never before. The present ministry does daring things. One of them was to command the faculty of the theological school of the established religion of the state to remove their school from their buildings built for their purpose just at the edge of the city, to an ancient convent some fifty miles away. The religious machinery of the state church was put to work to prevent it. The holy synod and the faculty of the institution sent their protest to the Prime Minister. Their arguments were forceful for remaining in the city. His reply is reported to be, "What have you done for the benefit of Bulgaria in comparison with the good the evangelicals have done and are doing?" He was obdurate. The school was removed to the monastery. It is one of the symptoms of the religious life of the nation. Such a thing was unthinkable before the war.

Property Donated

A further sign of the swing of a sympathetic attitude toward the evangelical cause on the part of the government since the close of the war is the donation of a large section of territory to an evangelical mission for the purpose of a school for the young men and women of Bulgaria. In the discussion before the parliament while the subject of this gift was before the house for action the Prime Minister said, "It cannot be denied that the American missionaries have been a benefit to Bulgaria." Contrast that statement with the fact that just before this long series of wars a bill was prepared by the ministry and about to be introduced to the parliament that would have choked the very life out of the evangelical cause.

Revival Signs

It is to be regretted that during the last few years the war and social unrest have prevented the visitation of individuals and commissions that had Bulgaria on their list as an object of their sympathetic inquiry. No less than five different attempts have been made and failed to reach their objective. This international and local condition has made it impossible to have more than one session of our Conference since 1914. While it is true the war conditions here have crippled and disorganized our work, it is likewise true that our workers and members have come through those trying times with a hope, courage and faith that augurs well for the evangelical cause in Bulgaria. If faith and signs of the times fail us not we are on the threshold of a revival that will be remarkable for its power and effect on the life of the nation. While

I am writing there comes to my notice a wave of revival power in a section of Bulgaria that my informant says can hardly be described in terms short of pentecostal. It is strange that many of the spiritual phenomena that are described in the early apostolic days are being manifested here today.

New Workers

In the past one of the serious impediments to a successful pushing of the work in our mission here has been a lack of well trained workers. And more discouraging still the lack of candidates for the ministry. So striking was the dearth of these that a single individual presenting himself during the year was greeted with a cordiality altogether out of proportion to the quality of the applicant. Now I have the names of some eighteen who are looking forward to the day when they might be in God's cause as active workers. The quality of these men is the very best that the nation can produce and that is as fine as the average student of the high schools of America. So out of the dark days of Bulgarian history of the immediate past an encouraging light is shining and, while living in its glimmer, like Paul of old, we thank God and take courage.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes that part of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean Sea and Italy.

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our church has work in twenty-three pastoral charges, including Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Chateau Thierry, Trevoux, Albertville and Grasse.

Missionaries:

Paris: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe, Rev. Roy A. Welker and Mrs. Welker.

Charvieu: Mr. Alfred Halstead and Mrs. Halstead.

Grenoble: *W. F. M. S.*: Misses Grace Currier and Julia Stevenson.

Special Workers:

Paris: Mr. F. E. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mr. A. E. Chapman, Miss M. E. Bracken.

Chateau Thierry: Rev. Julian S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth.

Charvieu: Rev. E. L. Nixon and Mrs. Nixon.

Institutions: Rest Home, Cannes; Farm School and Orphanage, boys, Charvieu; Orphanage, girls, Ecully. *W. F. M. S.*: Orphanage, Grenoble.

Our work in France, in outline, is as follows:

Bordeaux

Here we have a good property and have entered upon a social program.

Cannes

In this city a Rest Home has been opened. We have church buildings and a program for evangelistic and social work.

Charvieu

The Farm School at Charvieu is one of the most significant Centenary enterprises in France. The farm consists of 250 acres, and is about twenty miles from Lyons. There are at present 100 boys in the school. The agricultural training of the boys and the management of the farm are under the direction of Mr. A. T. Halstead, a graduate from the Michigan School of Agriculture. Modern American machinery is in use—tractor, plows, truck, manure spreader, and other labor saving devices. When the tractor arrived all the peasant farmers of the neighborhood came in a body to see it, and were openly skeptical as to its effectiveness. The tractor is now a community pride. Four thousand fruit trees were planted on the farm in the spring, and there are clover and alfalfa fields, 100 acres of wheat, American corn, and a large truck garden.

The literary curriculum of the school is conducted by national teachers, and adheres to the educational standard set by the French government. The older boys are given scientific agricultural training, and the younger boys work on the farm in some capacity.

Other branches of industry will be added as the need arises. Arrangements will be made for university courses for those boys who wish to continue their literary work after finishing at the farm school. French officials expect the Centenary farm school to play a great part in improving farm conditions in France.

Chateau Thierry

One hundred yards from the Marne, and one-half block from the bridge across the Marne, which was destroyed by and defended by the United States Marines, and on the main street, Place of the United States, is our Memorial Building. It is used as a social center, and includes a kindergarten and work with young people and their parents.

Ecully

An old, gray chateau, before the war the home of an artist, is now a Methodist Home, where about 100 little girls are finding health and happiness, after years of hardship. Most of these children are utterly alone in the world and nothing is known of them, although every effort has been made to trace their history. The property has been repaired during the year, and a heating plant installed. A new gymnasium has been erected. The Ecully estate consists of thirteen and one-third acres of land.

When the Methodist system of home-schools in France is completely organized, the Ecully property will serve as the elementary school for both boys and girls. As they complete the grades there, the boys will be sent to Charvieu for advanced work, and industrial training, and the girls will go to Grenoble where they will receive commercial training and study domestic science.

Paris

Here we have rendered assistance to Rev. Paul Doumergue, to the American Church, to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in its social work, to the French Protestant United Committee, and have obtained property for a new student center near the University. In Gennevilliers, a suburb of Paris, we have entered upon a religious and social program of work.

Grenoble

Here is the splendid orphanage under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A program of religious and social activity is also in operation.

Lille

Assistance has been given to the new Hospital and Nurses' Training School at Lille. This is to be a large inter-Protestant institution for the scientific and moral development of the profession of nursing in France.

Lyons

Property has been secured here for the development of evangelistic and social work.

Marseilles

In this city a four-story social center building has been purchased. It has assembly rooms, a nursery, kindergarten, court yard for a playground, and a hotel for working girls.

Monneaux

Here the Board has pledged assistance for the reconstruction of the Reformed Church.

St. Albans

Church property has been secured here and evangelistic and social work undertaken.

Toulon

A social program has recently been organized in a new five-story building in Toulon, the Hotel de la Paix. Many working girls have found a home in this hotel, where rooms are rented and a restaurant is in operation.

Chambery

We have secured property for our church here and have entered upon an evangelistic and social program.

Amiens

Relief work is being done here.

Strasburg

In this city we have a church and are carrying forward evangelistic work.

Colmar

Church work is being developed in this city.

ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary J. Eaton and Ellen Stoy, Mrs. Artele Reese.

FLORENCE DISTRICT

Institution: Girls' Professional School.

LUIGI LALA, Superintendent

MILAN DISTRICT

VITTORIO BANI, Superintendent

NAPLES DISTRICT

Institution: Casa Materna.

C. M. FERRERI, Superintendent

ROME DISTRICT

Institutions: International College, Reeder Theological Seminary, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* International Institute for Girls (Crandon).

B. M. TIPPLE, Superintendent

VENICE AND REDEEMED LANDS DISTRICT

Institutions: Venice Industrial Institute; Trent, Institute Cesare Battisti.

V. C. NITTI, Superintendent

The following account of the work in Italy is from the reports of B. M. Tipple, Superintendent of Rome District, President of International College, Executive Secretary of the Centenary for Italy; Professor Vito Goretto of the Theological Seminary, and Egisto Spini, Director of the Venice Industrial Institute.

Centenary Centers

Genoa, Turin, Trent, Gorizia, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Pistoia, Rome Spinazzola, Bari, Scicli, Naples. In all these centers the Centenary has made it possible for the Board of Foreign Missions and the Italian Methodist Episcopal Church to secure notable and strategic properties.

In forty-two cities and villages of the Peninsula the Centenary has enabled the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish important social institutions such as Day Nurseries, Dopo Scuolas, Gymnasiums, Dispensaries and Work-rooms. Fifty-three new workers have been added to our forces and twenty-six thousand needy men, women and children have been aided directly with clothing, food and money.

The heroic sacrifices and labors of our American Methodism have enabled us to work these great works of mercy and truth and to fortify ourselves for the unprecedented tasks that now await us from the Alps to the Calabrian Sea.

Membership

The statistics show a marked increase in the membership of our churches and in the amount of self-support. For example: at Savona there has been a 40 per cent increase in the membership and 50 per cent increase in self-support. In Rome the pastor reports an increase of 56 per cent in the membership and something over 100 per cent in self-support.

Colporteurs

Bible colporteurs are moving along the highways and through the villages with renewed zeal. We have Bible depots in Syracuse, Reggio, Pozzuoli, Rome. This means that men are distributing the Word of God all along that route which Paul followed on his famous journey to Rome to preach the Gospel in the city of the Cæsars. Some of our Pastors and Laymen have renewed the battle with the Sword of the Spirit in the squares and at the street corners of our cities.

Schools

Today we are teaching the children of Italy in Pola, Trent, Florence, Pistoia, Pisa, Terni, Spinazzola, Naples and Rome. While all Italy was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of the temporal power and the occupation of Rome as the capital of modern Italy, Italian Methodism raised her banner on Monte Mario and announced to the youth of the peninsula, that within the great school that is rising on that hill-top should be nurtured and defended, love of God, love of country, and love of humanity. And on those two adjoining hill-tops, Monte Vaticano and Monte Mario, shall be tried out in this century the two age-old systems, the tyranny of form, and the liberty and democracy of love.

Sunday Schools

Italy knows little or nothing of the modern Sunday school as it exists in America and in England. We have Sunday schools and a few devoted Sunday-school workers. But there is fertile soil for it. There are many adults eager to be taught, there are thousands of Italian children ready at hand to be gathered in and shaped for superb service in Christ's cause.

Pisa

We have a church problem in Pisa that will be solved with vision, adequate means and devoted work. There must be a building of sufficient dimensions and equipment to house a growing congregation, together with the social and educational features we have in mind. A second and very considerable property should be purchased to establish the home that is so much needed for the young women attending the University. The year shows a fair advance in church membership and self-support but it is nothing like what could be done in larger and better quarters.

Sestri Ponente

Sestri Ponente presents an altogether different proposition from that of Pisa. Sestri is industrial. Its existence is dependent on the great factories that have been established there. Its streets are crowded with workmen and the families of workmen. Its night sky is lit up with the furnace fires.

Sestri is shot through and through with radicalism. On one visit there the red flags were flying above the industrial plants; workmen were in possession and were holding them against all comers. Everyone must be devoutly thankful that a way out was found in that dark and serious hour. Surely old things are passing and new things are coming, either with or without, the sympathetic cooperation of the church.

There should be in Sestri a Christian community uplift program commanding in equipment and scope. The workmen and their families would surely respond with genuine enthusiasm to such a movement. The courage and devotion of our pastor in Sestri, Brother Signorelli, and his wife are beyond praise. We have no property in Sestri. We are in rented quarters. And these rented quarters which consist of one fair-sized room and one small room are in wretched repair. They are damp and dingy, and yet in such a place as this they are caring for a congregation of half a hundred people, they are maintaining a small Sunday school, and conducting a little nursery and an evening work for young people. And just to show their good will and courage the congregation has within the past six months doubled its self-support.

Genoa

Our work here has been done in a little two-room church. Here there has been a singing-school conducted by Mrs. Verdesi, the wife of the pastor, a blessed and practical work carried on by the women of the church, a young men's circle, and a "popular university." The number and extent of the activities are amazing because of the very limited space at their disposal. Here again, the size of our work is conditioned by the size of our equipment. There might just as well be a *thousand* people actively interested in our Genoa Church and its social and educational features.

It is encouraging to know that Centenary funds have made it possible for us to own one of the most strategic corner lots in the city. On this new ground plans are forming to give these people a church building and an equipment worthy of their energies, their long cherished faith and the sizable opportunity that this great port city offers.

Savona

In his report to the Quarterly Conference, Brother Bazoli, the pastor, wrote as follows: "The one hour a week which the children of the Sunday school pass with us is not sufficient to exercise on their character the influence we feel should be exercised. This is all the more grievous because the parents in general are forced to allow their children to pass a considerable part of the day in play on the street where the influence is anything but wholesome.

"What great good we could do for our children and what splendid moral help we could give to their mothers if we had a property and an equipment for the opening of a school including recreation grounds. Our Sunday services

are always well attended. But the attendance could easily be increased three or four times the present number if we had the room."

Ours is the only evangelical church in the city. There are new and large elements of the population recently arrived to man the city's fast multiplying industries and other commercial activities. Particularly among these new elements the Gospel finds a ready hearing. The children are easily attracted to our school and other social features of the church. But our work is at a standstill because there is no space in which to expand. The pastor states that only once before has he seen in Italy an opportunity for the development of our work that equaled the opportunity now offered in Savona.

Rome

Rev. J. W. Maynard has been dealing successfully and most satisfactorily with our American church in Rome and also the American Church in Venice. During the war, of necessity, the American colonies fell away. But English and American travelers have begun to arrive again. In Rome the educational institutions that attract young men and women from America have reopened their courses of study. Dr. Maynard is able to serve both these Churches by reason of the fact that the season for Americans and English in Venice lies between June and October while the Rome season runs from November to May.

The Italian Church of Rome has never had a more prosperous year. This is saying a great deal when one recalls its long and conspicuous history. Signor Ferrerri and Brother Gualtieri and other assistant workers of the church have succeeded in building up a substantial morning congregation and at the same time keeping the interest in the evening services doubled and still further advance is promised for the coming year. Important sums of money have been raised for the activities inside and outside of the church. Under the leadership of Professor Fenili there has been good progress with the Sunday school. With the aid of Centenary funds a new pulpit has been set up, the church has been redecorated and a new social room added.

The total membership registered last year was 120. This year it is 191. During the year 38 have been received on probation. The social activities have included free and paid lectures, musical recitals, excursions to the Roman Campagna to study living conditions of the *contadini* and to distribute medicines and clothing, missionary journeys to Velletri and Veroli, regular visitations to the prisons and hospitals with flowers and fruits. A gymnasium was opened with Prof. Ferrauto in charge.

International Institute

To cover our enlarged quarters and multiplied courses on Monte Mario we have had to enlarge our name also, and hereafter you will receive news from the "Istituto Internazionale" instead of from the "Collegio Internazionale."

All the places in our elementary schools were soon filled and we had to turn away many applications for lack of room. This is why the plans for Monte Mario ought to be carried out as rapidly as possible and why we are so eagerly at work. Due to shortage of room on the hill about 60 of the older boys were quartered in the old Collegio apartments in Via Firenze and the higher classes are held there.

Some of the most prominent educators in Italy have visited the school and have been greatly impressed as the plans were unfolded. They have declared themselves not only willing, but glad and proud, to cooperate in any way for the furtherance of so magnificent an experiment, one which is of such immense value for the future of the country.

Theological School

In October, 1919, this school, in Rome, was reopened after the necessary dispersal of students and professors during the war. It was an opening not free from sadness. We began again with only four students (all had fought in the great war) and two professors. But we had courage. The little classroom was never occupied less than six hours a day and a hot flame of faith and love burned within it continually.

The scholastic year ended in June and the students went out to substitute for various pastors who had need of rest. One left for America to complete his studies in Drew Theological Seminary. The work of enrolling students for the coming year began. Then there came the proof that the tranquil studies carried on in the little classroom had been known and appreciated outside. Applications came from all parts of Italy, some from young men already furnished with high academic degrees. It was hard to choose among so many well-qualified young men; and then when the choice had been made it was hard to refuse some of the best because of our lack of means.

There are courses in Literary History of the Old and New Testaments, General Introduction to the Study of the Bible, Hebrew, Ecclesiastical History, Archeology, Comparative Symbolism, Dogmatics, Homiletics, and Practical Theology. Among the ten students some are from Sicily, some from Milan, one from Umbria, another from Sorrento, and two from the Redeemed Lands. It is significant that as soon as Trieste and Istria were returned to Italy these young men came to our school.

For the young men who wish to dedicate themselves to the ministry, but who have not had a sufficient classical preparation (provided they have done good work in mathematics and the natural and physical sciences) there has been opened in connection with the Seminary a preparatory school where Italian Literature, Latin Language and Literature, Greek Language and Literature, Universal History, and Philosophy are taught. A valuable work has undoubtedly been done in opening this preparatory course and through it we shall receive some of our most consecrated ministers.

The Venice Institute

The past year has been one of rapid development and already we are beginning to see gratifying results. Our quarters have been enlarged and repaired. A splendid new bath with hot and cold showers and an airy, sunlit infirmary have been added. Now, with the large new building that has been bought, it will be possible to care for a hundred and fifty orphans.

Classes have been started in quite a few subjects of which the most important are carpentry, French, English, hygiene, choral singing, wind and stringed instruments. Classes in printing and shoemaking are being organized, and eventually there will be one in tailoring. The Institute sheltered sixty orphans, including the workman's class which is made up of the oldest pupils.

At the close of the scholastic year of 1919-1920 we were able to point to two splendid achievements: Without exception our students passed the various government examinations which they took, carrying off prizes and congratulations; and the squad which the Institute sent to the national gymnastic competition won first place and brought home two silver medals and the laurel crown. The papers talked about it extensively and the Institute received the praises of many notable citizens.

With God's help, we shall reach the end we have had before us of a great body of young workmen who are Methodist Christians.

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work in Jugo-Slavia.

Organization: in 1908 this work became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, the first session of which was held April 21, 1921 in Novi Sad.

S. W. IRWIN, Superintendent

NOVI SAD DISTRICT

Area: This is the only district.

Appointments: Crvenka, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Stari Becej, Stari Ker, Veliki Becerek.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent

Brother Jacob writes as follows: "We live in really historical days and we must do everything possible to secure our position in Jugo-Slavia and by it in the Balkans. We are going ahead as never before.

We began work this conference year in three good towns, Sombor, Veliki Beckerek and Vrsac. If I could buy property in these places, we could have in all of them, in a year or two, a good congregation.

It would be of the greatest importance to have a preacher in Belgrade. I am sorry not to have the competence to do something in this direction. In April, 1919, we had 430 members and probationers and I hope to report this year (1921) 600. We now have preachers residing in Crvenka, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Stari Berej, and Stari Ker. If we can have preachers appointed in Sombor, Veliki Beckerek and Vrsac, work in several new places could be started from these centers."

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 1,039,600 square miles—coextensive with the Barbary States—from the Atlantic to Egypt, 2,400 miles. Arable belt 482,100 square miles.

Population: 17,000,000 including the population of the more accessible parts of the desert. Algeria population is largely French with Spaniards next in number. Tunis has a large Italian population. The Moslem population of North Africa west of Egypt is 15,500,000—descendants of the Berbers and Arabs. The Berbers are the backbone of the population in numbers, vigor, industry, and steadiness. The native population is Berber Arabic, not negro.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and was organized in 1909, into the American Mission of North Africa. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the work into the North Africa Mission Conference. It is grouped with Europe because its population is two-fifths European.

Algeria

Area: 1,120,000 square miles.

Population: 5,600,000.

Location: One of the Barbary States in North Africa. Governmentally a part of France, with three administrative departments—Algiers, Constantine, and Oran.

Algiers

Location: Capital of Algeria, on the Mediterranean. The foreign section of the city is modern; the Arab section, on the hill slope, has the usual marks of Orientalism.

Population: 590,000—French, Jews, Arabs, Berbers, and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. N. W. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Rev. J. D. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Anderson, Emily Smith, Dora Welch; Associate, Miss Miriam Richards. French workers are Rev. Gustave Lieure and Mrs. Lieure, Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon.

Institutions: Boys' Home. *W. M. F. S.:* Girls' Home.

Constantine

Location: Capital of Department of Constantine. Under French rule. The city has fine buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 65,000—chiefly Arabs and Berbers with 30,000 French, and a few Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. E. R. Loveless, Miss Nora Webb. French Worker: Rev. Emile Brieu.

Institutions: Boys' Home and Training School, Girls' Hostel, French and Arabic Churches, Mission Publishing Department.

Oran

Location: Capital of Department of Oran, the westernmost division of Algeria. On the sea, 266 miles by rail southwest from Algiers.

Population: 120,000, more than half of whom speak Spanish.

French and Spanish work: Rev. Christian Richard and Mrs. Richard.

Tunis

Location: Capital of Tunisia, under French rule. A growing city with fine residences and public buildings.

Population: 250,000—including 110,000 Arabs and Berbers; 55,000 Italians; 52,000 Jews; 20,000 French; 70,000 Maltese.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, Rev. J. L. Lochhead, Mr. C. G. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Misses Annie Hammon, Maud Tapp, M. Lochhead and F. E. Harnden.

Institutions: Boys' Home and Training School.

Fort National

Location: An important military station in the interior of Kabylia, a mountainous region, and center of the Berber population in Algeria.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore (on furlough).

Il Maten, Kabylia

French Workers: Rev. Emile Bres and Mrs. Bres, Misses Gaussen, Labarthe, and Vibah.

Sousse

Missionaries: Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey.

E. F. FREASE, Superintendent

Personal Mention

In March, 1920, Stephen L. and Mrs. Kiser arrived on the field, bringing with them the experience of several years in the pastorate. In April, we welcomed back J. L. Lochhead, with his daughter, Miss Margery, Mrs. Lochhead not being able then to come with them. Early in the year, Henry and Mrs. Rochedieu came from Switzerland to join the staff at Il Maten. In September, Mlle. Graizier, who volunteered as a mission worker, reached Algiers, and has been acting as Secretary and accountant in the Superintendent's office. Later Mlle. Behiels reached the field, and has been studying the Kabyle to take up work in Kabylia.

In November, Norman W. and Mrs. Lindsay reached Algiers, and at once took up the study of Kabyle. C. Guyer Kelly, who went to America during the summer, single, returned in the autumn more than doubled in the person of Mrs. Kelly. In December, Mlle. Parker, daughter of a pastor of the Evangelical French Methodist Church, who has had for years special interest in the Il Maten work, joined the staff at that station. In January last, Madame Reboul, widow of a French Pastor, took up work in Constantine among women and children in connection with our French Church there. We record with sorrow the sudden death of Mrs. Richard, who had already become greatly beloved by those who knew her.

Review of Outstanding Features of Work

With the exception of Brother Lochhead, none of the additions to the staff could take up much work during the year. Moreover, Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey left for furlough after settling at their new station of Sousse, so that their work there really commences from their return late in the year. Mr. and Mrs. Purdón also left Tunis, on furlough, immediately upon the arrival of J. L. Lochhead, thus leaving the latter in charge of all the Arab work, beside which, during the absence of C. G. Kelly, he helped Mons. Bardet in the European work. At Constantine, Percy Smith was obliged to carry all the departments of the Arab work. At Oran, the shattered health of Brother Richard brought the work there to a practical standstill. The long overdue furlough of Miss Smith and Miss Welch, left for months all the heavy Woman's Foreign Missionary Society work on the shoulders of Miss Anderson. That of Miss Webb left Miss Loveless alone in Constantine with heavy burdens.

Property Hindrances—The phenomenal improvement which is taking place as to properties will be noted later. The advantages of this will not be evidenced in our work until next year. But it has absorbed a considerable part of the time

and energies of the missionaries. Owing to the special laws, we have not been able to secure entire possession of most of the properties purchased; nor has it been possible to rent either dwellings or halls. At Sousse, the meetings have been held in the home of the missionaries. At Tunis, three families have had to occupy "La Nichee," and the multifarious activities of the Arab and European work have had to be carried on in the one hall. In Constantine, the work of both Girls' and Boys' Homes has been sadly handicapped because it has been impossible to secure full possession of properties purchased; and the missionaries have lived in considerable discomfort. Here too both Arab and European work have mostly been done in one hall, not large enough for either. At Il Maten, the workers and work are literally packed together until relief can come only in the development of the new property at Sidi Aich. At Fort National, the new mission house, erected under such adverse conditions, and so urgently needed, is only now approaching completion. In Algiers, Paul Villon has but recently been able to get possession and put in order part of the fine building purchased over a year ago for the Moslem City work. At Oran, pending the erection of buildings on the new site, all the work has to be done in an entirely inadequate little hall. A correct appreciation of the work of the year in all departments can only be reached if these facts are kept in mind.

European Work—At Sousse, the small hall in the Mission House is already overtaxed, and several have been received on probation.

In Tunis, the hall is filled at the Sunday evening services, and there have been a number of conversions, largely the result of a special series of meetings.

At Constantine, the French work, already on the up grade, has received a new impetus from the active work of Mrs. Reboul.

The congregations at Algiers have increased and there have been a number of accessions. The young people's work of the church, and that of Miss Anderson among young women and girls, is increasingly encouraging. In the poor quarter of Bab-el-Oued the evangelistic meetings of Pastor Lieure meet a difficult and noisy problem, but are growing in promise.

At Oran, in spite of the adverse conditions mentioned, there is an evident stir, and the outlook for the European work is distinctly hopeful.

French Sunday and Thursday School work is conducted at all the centers.

Social Service—The development of our large plans for social service have had to be postponed, both from lack of funds and of suitable premises—for such work necessarily requires a certain equipment. Small beginnings have, however, been made.

Arab and Kabyle Work

Church and Evangelistic Work—At Constantine the Arab Church has reached a stage in its development which warrants confident expectations for much larger things in the near future. The larger attendance of young men and of women is a striking feature. Such results in a hall distant from the Arab town, too small and with no provision for social service and practically none for medical work, indicated what may be expected with adequate equipment suitably lodged in a central location.

At Taourirth Abdallah in the Ouahdia Tribe, Fort National Circuit, is the second striking example of definite progress, this time among the Kabyles.

Here are some fifty probationers. With a new place of worship and the beginnings of an effort for social service and uplift, there appears to be little limit to what may be expected if the opening be followed up wisely and with Spirit-filled leadership. We have broken through. An entry has been driven into a great wide spread strata of Kabyle life, which now lies open for exploitation by the Gospel of the Son of Man.

At Il Maten another shaft has been driven into precious bearing ore, giving promise of wondrous yields in the days not far ahead. Perhaps because of the overcrowding of the little station; perhaps because of attempting to develop too many things with inadequate equipment and experience; or because of a consuming desire to produce fruit for the Master, and to do it quickly, some confusion may be detected by a critical eye. Nevertheless we are reaping, by reason, perhaps, of being able to put in more reapers better equipped for the task, the sowing of years of hard and faithful work. To revert to the former figure, the entry is driven, the ore is there, it can be, it actually is being reached. Fifteen adult baptisms within two months time in one small station would, but yesterday, have seemed a possibility so remote as to have no personal application in our time. Yet this has happened in Il Maten. .

Bible Depots and Social Service—At Sousse, Tunis, Constantine and at Algiers we have Bible Depots, where not only the Scriptures are sold and distributed, but heart to heart talks make deep impressions on many minds and hearts. At Tunis, evangelistic discussion and social meetings are regularly held, with the recent addition of a cinematograph. In Kabylia, Brother Blackmore has found a portable Kok cinema producing its own light, an *open sesame* to prejudiced and fanatical villagers. In Algiers, in the hall at last opened in our building in the Arab city, men flock to see the excellent new educational cinema. Recently, when Brother Villon asked what film they would like, the reply was, "Show us the Christ, we can see other films elsewhere." Thus, everywhere, bigotry and prejudice and fanaticism are crumbling, and men are ready to hear about the Christ.

Sunday and Thursday Schools—The best example of an organized Sunday school in the native church is at Constantine. At Algiers with a large number of children, lack of room makes class work difficult. Thursday and other week day classes are conducted at the various stations. The class work at Taourirth Abdallah is remarkable. In this branch also the results of the installation of a cinema in the Algiers Moslem Work Headquarter's Building have been extraordinary. Brother Villon reports that he found it necessary to receive the Native, Jewish and European children at different times to be able to accommodate the crowds. Moreover, to secure a ticket of admission to the cinema, the child must attend one of the regular classes, thus receiving instruction twice. Special arrangements are made for the girls. In a short time after the opening, as many as five hundred different children were present in one week. As other departments of social service are added, as planned, much more can be accomplished. It can never become trite to say that had the children of the last generation been taught of Christ the present generation would have been won for Him. To secure that result tomorrow, our supreme affair is with the children of today.

Woman's Work and Classes—Owing to the absence on furlough of Miss

Welch and Miss Smith from Algiers, Miss Webb from Constantine and Mrs. Purdon from Tunis, this most difficult branch of work has not had its usual attention the past year. Particularly at Algiers the demands of the Girls' Home has also interfered with the Woman's work. There are signs of promise at Constantine. At Il Maten the baptism of several women during the year shows what may be expected from consecrated, direct work in the rural communities.

Medical Work—At Il Maten the regularly weekly visit of a doctor has been a great blessing to many. Amid his many other duties, Brother Blackmore has continued to do what he could in medical help, and has also used his Kabyle preachers in simple medical aid.

Educational Work—Boys' and Girls' Home—At Sousse, six boys have already been received and the establishment of a Home there seems indicated. At Constantine, our inability to get possession of certain parts of our Boys' Home property has prevented our receiving a larger number of boys than thirty-five. This number Brother Smith is certain can be rapidly increased as soon as more accommodation becomes available. The same difficulty has affected the Girls' Home, under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The number of girls is now 18.

The Algiers Boys' Home has provision in the adapted existing building for forty boys. That number was passed months ago, and Brother Townsend refused many applications from Kabylia. But, after consultation, he has accepted 20 children rendered destitute by the drought, and is planning to lodge them in the best way possible until additional buildings are erected.

The Algiers Girls' Home, in spite of enlarged buildings and the removal of Miss Anderson to quarters down town, is in its accustomed state of "full to capacity," with thirty-two girls. It is a great grief to Miss Smith to be obliged to decline to receive other children.

We now have about twice as many boys as girls in our Homes. It is to be hoped that this great difference may somehow be lessened, for the numbers should be about the same. These two Homes at Algiers have doubtless enjoyed better opportunities and conditions than the others. Dr. Frease writes, "I know of no similar institutions, even in India, where the growth and development has been more rapid or satisfactory than in these two Homes in Algiers; and the same is almost equally true of those at Constantine."

In the Il Maten "Creche" there are ten little ones. Here again the growth is limited by the inadequate housing and equipment. It is a work which meets a real need.

At Oran, Brother Richard has felt obliged to receive one Arab orphan and two Spanish girls. Pending the developing of our plans for Oran, these children are to be placed elsewhere.

In connection with these six Homes and "Creche" there are now about 172 children, an increase of sixty-six children, or 62 per cent, over last year, in spite of our inability to receive all offered.

Mention should also be made of the Training Class at Constantine and of the older boys at Constantine and Algiers who are learning trades in the Carpet School at Il Maten, where they were operating under great difficulties, yet with considerable success.

Property

In nothing else, perhaps, has the tremendous impetus of the Centenary meant more to us than in our property problem. Two years ago the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society owned at Algiers "Les Aiglons" property. The Board of Foreign Missions held "La Nichee" property at Tunis; a site at Fort National and a small property at Agouni Bourar, near by, and a small property in a suburb of Oran. In 1919 the properties for the Boys' Home at Algiers and Constantine, the House for the Superintendent at Algiers, and a large addition to the site at Fort National were purchased for the Board of Foreign Missions and late in the year the building and land for the Constantine Girls' Home by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the latter after the last session of the Conference.

For 1920 and thus far 1921 the record is as follows: At Fort National, the house for the missionary on the splendid site was at last begun, and the excellent building is now about completed. At Agouni Bourar, the alterations were carried on and completed, and the place occupied by Said Abouadaou and his family, and work begun in the class room. At Taourirh Abdallah, the first section of the church, composed of the transept, with pastor's quarters beneath, on the slope of the hill, was dedicated in December, 1920. The location is magnificent on the brow of a mountain, and the building is visible from scores of villages. At Il Maten considerable repairs and alterations were made and additional plots purchased to extend the site.

The alterations in the house for the Superintendent at El Biar were completed and the house occupied. At Tunis extensive retaining walls were built and leveling done to improve the "La Nichee" property. At Constantine preliminary alterations were effected in the Boys' Home property.

In January, 1920, a large building at Michelet, occupied as the "gendarmerie" and admirably suited to our needs, was purchased at a very low price. In February, the fine four-six story building at 11 rue Marengo, the one street cut right through the heart of Algiers Native City was purchased for the headquarters of our city Moslem work. Admirably situated and finely adapted to our needs, it was an opportunity rarely met with.

In March, the beautiful property near the Belvedere, Tunis, faced by a charming palm-covered public garden, and which had been visited and approved by Secretary North and Bishop Anderson, was purchased for the Girl's Home, Woman's Work and other residence purposes. The building, located in an attractive garden, is a large double villa containing four apartments, three of which we are now occupying, the tenant of the fourth being protected by the present law. In the same month additional land was purchased for the Constantine Boys' Home property, bringing the total area to some twenty acres.

The end of April fifty acres of land, containing a long barrack building, were purchased at Sidi Aich for the development of the Il Maten project. They are situated in the strategic center of the great Soumman river valley, the outlet of which is Bougie, and which is the key to Little Kabylia, and the center of the most densely populated part of Kabylia, and close to the railway station of the administrative town of Sidi Aich.

In December, by a fortunate combination of circumstances, we were able to purchase at Sousse, from three different owners, an excellent house for the

missionary and two adjoining sites well located, giving sufficient area for the needs of the work for a long time to come.

At Oran, there was purchased in the heart of the city a site of over 1,100 square meters, considered by the committee after careful investigation, to be ideally located for our purposes. It is hoped that building may commence before long on the parts of immediate need.

In February, 1921, an addition to the Constantine Girls' Home property was purchased, giving the whole property of over 1,200 square meters long frontages on two streets. This property is in the best part of Constantine.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands. By action of the General Conference of 1920 it is a part of North Africa Mission Conference.

Funchal

Location: Principal city of the islands and a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, and Europe and South America, North America, and the Mediterranean.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, and its headquarters occupy a large building in which are missionaries' residence, day school, church, and sailors' rest and recreation rooms.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

Institutions: Sailors' Rest, Caroline Newton School.

Mount Faith (Sao Antonia Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles from Funchal.

Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Nind (on furlough) and Mrs. Nind (on furlough).

Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

W. G. SMART, Superintendent

ZURICH AREA



An Overflow Methodist Sunday School Session in the Streets of Vienna, Austria.

ZURICH AREA

The following brief statement is from a recent letter from Bishop Nuelsen:

General

We are not living in normal conditions over here. We are facing the most abnormal post-war conditions. Our churches are utterly inadequate to accommodate the crowds that desire to attend our services. Where we have no property of our own, our people are in danger of being turned out into the street. Our work has passed the experimental stages. We now reap the harvest of half a century of faithful work. We have the crowds. They are turning away from the cold formalism and from the rationalism of constitutional state churchism with all its ramifications in the old system of government. Our problem is not how to attract the crowds, it is how to accommodate them. We are here in the most critical period which Germany ever had in its history of more than a thousand years. God has opened the doors for us to render a service not only for Germany but for all of Central Europe. We simply cannot let this opportunity pass by without making the best of it.

Leipzig

The property we have here is very valuable. We could sell it today at a good profit. Because of lack of funds, instead of erecting a representative building with auditorium and social rooms, we shall build only a modest chapel which will accommodate, for the present, our growing congregation. We hope before long to be in a position to carry out the original plan.

Berlin

We have purchased a choice location here on Main Street opposite the city hall, in the section called Schöneberg, only fifteen minutes from the business center. Our congregation, the Fourth Church, has no church home. They worshiped in a rented hall which they vacated about three years ago. It was impossible to secure another hall. The city government granted them for nearly two years the use of the council chamber in the old city hall. When this room was required for offices, our society was given the use of a small dingy chapel in a former insane asylum. We might just as well quit as attempt to build up a church under those conditions. The property we now have with the property we have just purchased, is the only piece of property in that section of the city which has a garden. Every lot is covered with buildings. There is sufficient space to build a church and in course of time a hostel for students or for young men in general, and to carry on other forms of social work. The property faces two streets, Main Street and a residential street. The chapel we plan to build will face the residential street. We can make this our headquarters, housing the pastor, the district superintendent, and establish our central office and a depository of our Book Concern. During the summer months we can conduct open-air services in the garden.

Mannheim

In this, the largest industrial city of South Germany, our society faces the alternative of being out on the street or purchasing a church home. Through-

out Germany, owing to the scarcity of residences, many halls are turned into dwellings. The parties renting the halls are compelled to vacate. There is no redress. We have purchased here a most desirable building in a choice location in the center of the city. It contains a hall for church services and is completely equipped as a hostel. This will provide a place of worship for our flourishing congregation.

Arendswalde and Calmbach

In Calmbach we have repaired the chapel which was seriously damaged by a flood. In Arendswalde we faced a situation similar to that in the other cities. Unexpectedly and providentially, a man who owned the house in which the Lutheran Inner Mission Society worshiped, offered us the house which contained a well equipped hall. We reached a friendly understanding with that Society and are now adequately housed.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.

Population: 6,000,000, one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.

Religious Denominations: Protestants, 200,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 5,400,000.

Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesia.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1893. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Mission, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

HEINRICH BARMANN, Superintendent

Evangelization

Never before have there been in Austria such possibilities and opportunities. The Austrian people, enslaved by the Counter-Reformation for more than three hundred years, now have religious liberty, and no one of our church buildings and meeting-rooms is large enough for the multitudes, which long for the Gospel. Never has the Methodist Episcopal Church had such an hour in Austria. Our Church has availed herself of every opportunity to preach the Gospel of Christ and God has blessed the work.

Relief Work

The great distress in which the Austrian people have been living recently gave opportunity for the Methodist Episcopal Church to take her place in the great work of relief for the starving and dying. No Christian can stand aside in such times as we have had in Austria.

In 1918 Dr. Melle arranged our first relief work for children. Methodist families in South Hungary were willing to take care of undernourished children of Vienna, which enabled us to save a considerable number of children from hunger and sickness by our own means. When the war was over, the Board of Foreign Missions sent help for the distressed people of Vienna as speedily as possible, and the well-known Methodist Relief Mission was established at Vienna. Not only were many members of our Church in Austria saved from dreadful starvation by the gifts of the Relief Mission, but also many people of other churches and classes were helped. We brought relief to professors and students, to officers and invalid soldiers of the army, to hospitals, the patients in which had no food, to Homes of the blind, deaf and old people, and to poor families and hungry children. Many hundreds of pale and weak children of Vienna were brought to Switzerland and Denmark, where Methodist families refreshed them with milk and meat, clothes, and other good things, the children hadn't seen for a long time.

Social Work

In Tübnitz, near to Vienna, a fine sanatorium with 40 rooms was purchased and adapted to a beautiful home for rachitic children. Already 100 such children have found health and healing there. In a building adjoining the sanatorium

we were able to establish a home for old people, where the oldest members of our Church will find rest. In another part of the property we have arranged a home of recreation for overworked and undernourished mothers and fathers, and young people. The home has already done a blessed work.

A Deaconess Home with ten sisters carries blessing among the sick people of Vienna.

In Graz, the principal town of Styria, we purchased a property for our young church there. The hall in it has already become much too small for this rapidly growing community. We were also able to arrange a fruitful work of relief among the many working people in this town.

Sunday School Work

This branch of our work is growing rapidly. Formerly all because of the hostility of the government we were only able to establish a few schools. But last year we founded three new schools, with a membership of more than 1,000 children.

Bible and Literary Work

After the war, the London Bible Society gave up its good work in Austria. The little stock of Bibles was sold and the colporteurs were discharged. This step of the Society was really a pity for Austria. We are seeking some way to overcome this difficulty. We are now ready to open a Book-Concern in Vienna. Some books and tracts and a semi-monthly religious paper already are printed.

Religious Freedom

The Government has taken friendly notice of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and assisted in our relief work for children in every way. Recently a decree was issued declaring that the Methodist Episcopal Church henceforth has the same rights and privileges as any other Church in Austria.

BALTIC MISSION

Area: 35,614 square miles. Consists of the states along the Baltic Sea on the Russian side—Latvia (formerly Courland), Esthonia, and Lithuania.

Population: 2,687,400 (1911).

Organization: The Baltic Mission was organized in 1921.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons, Wiborg, Finland.

Work in Latvia

Of the establishing of Methodism in the new republic of Latvia, the Rev. George A. Simons, writes:

"Some ten years ago the Rev. Alfred Freiberg, the energetic pastor of an independent society of Lettish Protestants in Libau, began familiarizing himself with the history and literature of Methodism. Libau was formerly the chief western port of the old Russian Empire, but now belongs to the republic of Latvia. Through the Russia-America Line of steamers to New York, Libau was actually Russia's most immediate point of contact with the New World.

Pastor Freiberg and his people were all native Letts and were known as a detached Moravian Society or Brotherhood. Eventually he wrote to the superintendent of the Russian Mission at Saint Petersburg. He began reading the "Christiansky Pobornik" (Russian Christian Advocate), the Discipline, Wesley's Sermons and other Methodist literature. Then he became acquainted with our preacher at Riga, now the capital of Latvia, and it was not long before he discovered that he and his flock of Moravian believers were really Methodists!

Although not affiliated with our Church, he sent us three young candidates to be trained for the Methodist work among the Letts. They were but a brief time at the Seminary when the war frustrated that plan. Then followed a sad series of kaleidoscopic events in Russia and the Baltic Provinces.

The Methodist work that had been inaugurated in Riga was unfortunately suspended in 1914, and thus the Libau friends were for a long time cut off from all Methodist associations. In the meantime, however, the undaunted, resourceful Lett of Libau was laying foundations for Lettish Methodism, fully persuaded that the Methodist Episcopal Church was the one providentially called to satisfy the spiritual needs of thousands of Lettish believers who had already abandoned the petrified State Church.

"Strictly speaking, I was as yet no Methodist preacher," Mr. Freiberg recently confided to the writer, "but inasmuch as the war had interfered with certain cherished plans of mine, I set out to work for the Church of my heart's desire, and simply considered Dr. Nuelsen my bishop and Dr. Simons my superintendent."

Moravians Become Methodists

Soon after the armistice Mr. Freiberg was again able to communicate with the bishop and the writer. The Moravian Methodist courtship was not to go on indefinitely! Plans had been made to have the Bishop and myself perform the wedding ceremony, but as the Bishop could not come the joyous duty devolved upon the writer.

This consummation was announced for Sunday, April 17, 1921. It was a dreary, rainy day. The chapel, a hall that had been made by pulling down a

dozen partitions and putting in some strong pillars, was crowded with more than 300 devout listeners. There are 150 boys and girls in the Sunday school.

150 New Members

It was truly a thrilling scene when the writer received 125 Lettish believers into the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adapting the Ritual for this unique occasion. There should have been 150 persons in all, but some 25 members living outside of Libau were unable to come on account of the inclement weather. These absentees have since been received into the Methodist Church by the pastor. The ages of these Lettish Methodists range from twenty to fifty-five, fully half of them being men.

In administering the sacrament of the holy communion, the writer was assisted by the pastor and his colleague, Carl Beike, and Rev. H. Soote, our first three Lettish preachers. It was verily a pentecostal hour, never to be forgotten. After the service scores of Lettish Methodists grasped my hands and with tears in their eyes thanked the Methodist Church of America for heeding the Macedonian call for spiritual and material help.

Riga Headquarters

Last February the writer had the honor of calling on the Minister-President of the republic of Latvia, Mr. Ulmannis, and submitting to him the project of Methodism establishing headquarters in Riga. The President expressed sympathetic interest in the social, educational and religious program of our Church, stating how he himself had become well acquainted with our Church while a student and instructor in America, where he had spent six years.

We are now hoping to secure a suitable property in Riga, where we shall then carry on a work reasonably commensurate with our great opportunities. This happens to be the first objective of the Centenary program for the Baltic States and Russia.

Lettish Christian Community

Lettish Methodism—an outgrowth of the Russia Mission—already numbers four native preachers, four candidates for the ministry, three candidates for the deaconess work, twelve preaching places, three chapels, a constituency of over 300; seven Sunday schools with 500 scholars, and more than a score of places clamoring for a Methodist preacher! The "Lettish Christian Advocate" will soon appear, the Discipline and Wesley's Sermons are being translated into Lettish, also a number of suitable tracts, and last but not least steps are now being taken to have the Methodist Episcopal Church duly legalized in Latvia.

Bread Upon the Waters

As the writer moves about in the Baltic States, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, as well as Karelia and on the outskirts of Soviet Russia, his heart is continually overflowing with gladness and gratitude as he is privileged to pick up the threads of the work inaugurated under his supervision during a period of a dozen years in the old Russian Empire. And the "Methodist European Relief" has providentially enabled him and his loyal workers to give many friends in dire distress, scattered about in these new border states, substantial and timely assistance. Verily, Methodism casting her bread upon the waters, is now finding it here after not many days!"

HUNGARY MISSION

Area: Includes the work in Hungary, now about 67,000 squares miles.

Population: 8,000,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Croats and Servians.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Orthodox, Lutheran, Reformed (Calvinistic) Unitarian, Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Rev Robert Möller, Vienna, in 1899 made his first visits in Hungary (Bacska); Rev. F. H. Otto Melle was sent from the North German Conference as the first missionary in 1900 to southern Hungary and organized the congregations in the Bacska (now Jugo-Slavia). In 1906 he began the work in the present Hungary in Budapest. In 1907 the work in Austria became a district of the North German Conference; in 1911 Bishop Burt organized the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Austria Mission Conference, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference and Hungary Mission.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent

Budapest

Work was begun by Rev. F. H. Otto Melle in 1906 among Germans and Hungarians. We now have a German-speaking congregation of about 100 members; since 1911 Martin Funk has been Minister. In that year a home for young men was erected and in 1914 a similar one was built for young ladies, both without any help from the Board.

By a special gift of \$50,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions from Mrs. Fanny Gamble-Nast in 1915 a suitable property was secured in Budapest and a Hungarian congregation of about 50 now worships there. Dr. Arthur Szalos is the pastor. Sunday school work is flourishing.

Barauya and Tolua

We have here a small beginning. John Schmidt, an assistant pastor, is preaching in Hungarian and German with good success.

Nyiregyhasa

This is our youngest station. It is about 160 miles from Budapest, with a population of 70,000. A few brethren from a free Slovak Church came to our Superintendent and expressed the wish to join the Methodist Episcopal Church, because they had troubles in their unorganized work with state and church authorities. We have eighty probationers here, Slovaks and Hungarians.

Opportunity for Methodism

Hungary has a small but healthy life and a progressive Methodism in three languages: Hungarian, German and Slovak. Our country lies on the road from west to east and therefore it ought to be a strong center for evangelization work; a center for the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and for Methodism in awakening the Balkans. Hungary lost very much, nearly all, through the war, revolution and bolshevism, but it saved its qualification and ability to evangelize the Near East.

For a thousand years Hungary has been the guardian in the East against Mohammedanism and barbarism. How much Hungarian blood was shed in

those battles! Hungary is worthy to be esteemed by western civilization and Protestantism. Budapest is the place to erect a school for Bible Training and social work in the Balkans.

Relief Work

More than any free or established church has our beloved Methodist Church done for Hungary. In January, 1920, our Methodist Commission (Bishop William Burt, Bishop John L. Nuelsen, Bishop Shepard, Dr. A. J. Bucher and Mr. Hanford Crawford) came and saw our people's misery and with a gift of 300,000 crowns started the first relief activity, which under the leadership of Secretary Hussar, the Prime Minister, distributed more than 80,000,000 crowns. Our untiring Bishop John L. Nuelsen sent us also two carloads of food and clothes as a generous gift from our Church. What happiness for our Methodists here and for the poorest of the town! We received letters of thankfulness and appreciation from corporations and from the government; and who can count the words of blessing and the tears of thankfulness of individuals. Twice our Superintendent, Martin Funk, was invited by his Highness von Horthy, the governor of our country, for tea where he had opportunity to speak with this most prominent statesman of our work.

It is sure, Methodism has borne its share in saving Budapest and Hungary.

One of the letters of the government to our Superintendent and which was answered by additional supplies, says: "I am full with sincere joy and thankfulness about the generosity, with which the American Methodist Church works without a pause, to relieve misery and poverty in Budapest through food gifts. Lately again you gave for disposition by our people's welfare committee, milk and grease.

"In expressing my heartiest thankfulness to the Church for this sublime action of Christian charity I ask you further to grant such a generous relief work to the suffering people of our capital.

"With the expression of my excellent estimation,

"I am yours truly,

"(Signed) Count Peleky, Hungarian Royal Prime Minister."

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes North Germany and Danzig Free State.

Population: 35,000,000.

Industries: Hamburg and Bremen are the gates of the trans-Atlantic trade. Extensive docks and dock yards are there as also in Stettin, Danzig, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven. These, and other large cities are manufacturing centers. Coal mining and the iron industry flourish in Westphalen, Sachsen and Schlesien. In the Leipzig district the chief industries are the weaving of wool, cotton and silk, and the embroidering of linen and silk which was introduced in 1844. In the Erzgebirge the industries are varied. Many great factories make machines for steam and electricity, also automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and agricultural machines. Many families eke out a small income by making playthings, baskets, wood sculptures and brushes. In all parts of Germany, commerce and traffic are checked because this country lost more than nine-tenths of all her merchant-men through the war, and is paying part of her reparation costs in coal. A large shipbuilding wharf employs only a few workmen and the large harbors are empty. The price of raw material is very high because the value of the mark is very low.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, separated in 1911.

Institutions: Book Concern, Bremen.

Rev. B. Schroeder, Conference Treasurer, writes as follows:

State of Churches

Though we had great losses in all of our churches during the war, our work has, since 1914, developed wonderfully. The number of members has increased from 15,245 last year to 16,388, an increase of 1,143. The total contributions this year are 1,139,351 marks, an increase of 614,800 marks.

Cost of Living

The cost of living, already very high at the beginning of the year, has steadily risen. In the same measure, as the value of the mark sank, the expenses have risen. The prices are now from 1,000 per cent to 3,000 per cent higher than during the war. Though our members are in great distress by such high prices, they have paid for God's work more than double their subscriptions. But church expenses, especially for repairs of buildings, have become so high, that we cannot exist without help, and we are able to pay our most necessary expenses only by getting the appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes northeast Germany with the provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, East and West Prussia, the Danzig Free State.

Population: About 9,000,000. Includes the large cities of Berlin, Stettin, Danzig and Koenigsberg.

Industries: General manufacturing including furniture, bicycles, autos, bricks and cement.

BERNHARD KEIP, Superintendent

Self Support

During the conference year we received on the District marks 234,732, which is at the rate of 65½ marks per member. The churches have contributed

for the salary of their preachers, 75,000 marks more than last year. As the expenses for taxes, rents, lighting and heating are 300 per cent higher than last year, our churches are finding great difficulty in meeting these items and all repairs, even those that are necessary, have been postponed.

Progress

On the District there are 18 circuits, 58 stations, 19 active preachers, 3 helpers, 14 local preachers, 36 exhorters, and 3,500 members. In nearly all the churches revivals are reported. Through death and removal we lost last year 403 members, but even in spite of these losses, our records show an increase over last year of 177 members.

Opportunities

Our churches have not yet been incorporated as the laws of the country are not yet fixed. The State Church is not actively antagonistic as it was some years ago. In many ways they have asked our cooperation against the waves of unbelief and corruption. In Berlin, the State Church has founded a mission for the people and is working shoulder to shoulder with us. This is more than we could have hoped. Our Methodism is rapidly moving forward. There is a great mission field among the thousands of refugees who came from Poland. They live in bad conditions, but are longing for the preaching of Christ. We have already opened work for them in several places. Germany has many deep needs but we hope her great suffering will lead many people to Jesus Christ.

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes twenty appointments in northwest Germany with the cities of Bremen, Hamburg and Hanover.

Organization: In Bremen, in 1849, Rev. L. S. Jacoby began the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany.

M. STEMLER, Superintendent

The Work

We have in this District 20 circuits, 83 preaching places, 22 preachers, 5 local preachers, 33 exhorters, 2,630 members, 567 probationers, and 2,955 children in 49 Sunday schools.

Gratitude

After the dreadful years of the war, when many of our congregations were without a preacher, we had to begin anew with our evangelistic and pastoral work. We had much opportunity to dry tears and to heal wounds. Only with a deep feeling of gratitude can we think of the relief work, that has been done by the Board of Foreign Missions and our dear Bishop Nuelsen for our undernourished women and children. These gifts of brotherly love made a deep impression far beyond the borders of our own Church.

Revivals

The Lord has given us a successful year. We received 266 probationers and 183 members. There is a healthy forward movement to be seen in every branch of the work. In nearly all the circuits revival meetings are being held with

blessed results. There is an earnest desire after a revival of the whole work in all of our congregations. In six different places we held special Bible courses for all the members.

The Future

We look into the future with great expectations. Churches and halls, still sufficient a few years ago, have become too small. The Centenary helped us to secure a beautiful property in Kiel, where we now have room for 1,000 persons. The congregation there has an increase of 100 per cent. In Hamburg, two of our congregations need urgently a new home and expect some help in order to realize this hope. In this city, the largest after Berlin, Methodism has a great task. The congregation in Osnabrueck cannot longer work in the old church. In 1914 they planned to erect a new building, but the war prevented. The same is true in Hanover, Leer, Muenden and Vegesack. In the latter place the rules of the police allow 120 persons into our hall, but 200 are there at every meeting. At the same time new doors are open, and we should enter. In spite of urgent calls, we have no preacher for the large and beautiful city of Braunschweig and the important industrial center of Hamm. From many other places we hear the call: "Come over and help us."

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Eastern Saxony and Silesia.

Organization: In 1913 was set off as a district.

W. MATTHIES, Superintendent

The Work

Our Methodist work in Saxony has had to meet most violent opposition, but the growth is such that now there are two districts in the province, Dresden and Leipzig. There are nearly 5,000 members and probationers, the largest number on any district in the conference. We have 16 preachers, 17 circuits with 82 preaching places, and with the help of 71 local preachers, they have developed a blessed activity. In 57 Sunday schools, with 270 teachers, the word of God is being taught to about 5,000 children.

Flourishing Congregations

There is no part of Germany where large Methodist congregations are so close together as in the Erzgebirge. Aue, a manufacturing center, with 500 members, is surrounded by 4 large and nearby circuits: Schneeberg, Zschorlau, Lauter and Schwarzenberg.

Two miles further on, there is the large circuit of Schoenheide-Stuetzengruen, beyond which, a few hours' walking distance, is the large congregation of Eibenstock.

Near the Bohemian frontier, not far from the Fichtelgebirge, there are the circuits of Annaberg, 500 members, and Neudorf, 450 members. In Chemnitz, a city of 325,000, God has intrusted us with a most important task. Our congregation there numbers 500 members, possesses one of the finest churches in the conference and is a flourishing station of our Deaconess work. A few miles from Chemnitz, there are 2 country circuits, Burkhardsdorf and Zschopau, together including over 500 members and where there is a healthy spiritual life.

As for Dresden, the beautiful capital of Saxony, we do not have a large congregation yet (150 members), but it is developing steadily in a healthy and vigorous way. Here we ought to have a suitable church property. May God soon give it to us! The Dresden district extends far over Saxony, to the Polish frontier in the East, over the whole province of Silesia, including the pretty town of Cottbus, with a small but bright congregation of 90 members.

In Breslau, the capital of Silesia, we have, with the help of God, overcome one obstacle after another. Our congregation there has 120 members and enjoys its newly acquired pretty church with dwelling house. In the old fortress of Lower Silesia, Glogau, we preach the Gospel of the Cross in a former synagogue, and the church has become there a strength, unto the new Life. Our congregation in Liegnitz is comparatively small, 95 members only, but they are sure of victory and are looking forward in trustful expectation to further success.

Considering how visibly God has, in past years, been with the work of the Methodist Church in Saxony and Silesia, we see in it, at the same time, a promise that we shall continue to see the wonders of His grace.

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 12 circuits are in what, before the war, was the kingdom of Saxony, 4 circuits are in Thuringia and 2 are in the Prussian cities of Halle and Magdeburg. *Industries:* Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery were introduced in 1844 and in the upper Vogtland have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

E. H. ZEUNER, Superintendent

Distress

Many of the industrial branches of the District are now in a very sad condition. In order to form a conception of the indescribable distress which the continual lack of employment has brought upon a large portion of the population, consisting of men of simple good nature, very easily contented, we have only to realize that the greatest wealth of Saxony does not consist in riches under the earth, but in the diligent and stirring activity of its inhabitants, of whom almost 75 per cent toil in factories, workshops or home industry.

Spiritual Condition

Methodism rests on a firm foundation in this District. Everywhere we have big, vigorous churches, justifying the greatest expectations. 18 ministers, with the help of a capable staff of 13 local preachers and 75 exhorters, supply the needs of 81 preaching places. Ministers and members are filled with a spirit of glad hope. The Gospel of Jesus Christ proves itself gloriously a power of God to save all who believe in Him.

The attendance at the services is splendid everywhere. In many places our churches are too small to contain all the people who come. A pastor of the State Church, who only has a handful of people in his services, while we are unable to find room for the crowds thronging into our places of worship, said to one of our ministers a short time ago: "You have the masses and we have the empty churches."

Work Among the Youth

The task of supplying the needs of the youth entrusted to our care is serious. In 47 Sunday schools, 4,465 scholars are taught by 287 teachers. Our ministers have 600 scholars in their classes of religious instruction. There are 4 men's and young men's associations with 105 members; 8 young women's associations with 245 members, and 22 Epworth Leagues with about 800 members.

Social Relief Work

In 4 places in the District, we have splendid Deaconess stations. In Leipzig and Plauen the sisters belong to the Bethany Society of North Germany; in Magdeburg and Halle, to the Martha Maria Society. They serve the Lord in caring for the poor and the sick and the divine blessing rests on their work.

Our minister in Planitz is certainly doing a work well-pleasing unto God in attending to the wants of poor annuitants—old people, disabled or widows—among whom, it is not rare, for a couple of old, broken-down people, or a widow with a pair of destitute children, to be entirely dependent on a monthly income of 28 marks. Thanks to the energy of our minister we have been able to supply these poor fathers and mothers with considerable aid in the matter of food, clothes and money. For the poorest of the poor, who were not able to buy the expensive heating material, he had the church heated three times a week and gave them a simple dinner.

Church Property

The district contains 30 chapels and dwelling houses, representing a value of marks 270,000. These figures include the newly acquired property in Leipzig valued at marks 400,000, and the extremely low-priced premises, with chapel, in Treuen valued at marks 20,000.

Finances

Financially the District has surpassed all previous records in the last year. The contributions of the members amount to marks 358,427, which is marks 188,115, or 110 per cent more than in the previous year. On an average every member contributed marks 83. We were able to discharge marks 177,584 of the church debts, of which the churches contributed marks 85,000.

Numerical Success

No church was wholly unsuccessful last year. In no case was there a decrease of membership, nor were any deficits reported. In 3 churches the membership remained stationary, all others have an increase, several a very considerable one. 772 persons were admitted on trial and 653 members on trial were admitted into full connection. The district has now 1,539 members on trial and 3,193 members, so that the complete membership amounts to 4,732, the net increase amounts to 435, which is almost 100 per cent more than last year.

Outlook

We have never doubted that it was the hand of divine Providence which led our beloved Church to undertake work in our country. But at no time

were there such tremendous opportunities as now. Oh, that we might recognize them! For the more glorious the tasks confided to our charge, the greater is the responsibility resting upon us. Our poor nation is bleeding out of a thousand wounds, but the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, contains the healing powers of which it is in such dire need. It shall be our highest aim to devote our strength and time, in utter self-forgetfulness, in order to acquaint our nation with these glad tidings, and cause it to return to the fountain of true life. The right hand of the Lord is still on high: His is the victory even in our dark days. Praised be His Name for ever and ever!

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Southern Germany.

Population: About 12,000,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878 this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The Churches in Switzerland and France separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences.

CENTRAL RHINE DISTRICT

Population: About 5,000,000.

Chief Centers: Frankfurt, 448,000; Offenbach, 16,000; Wiesbaden, 109,000; Dusseldorf, 415,000; Heidelberg, 56,000; all of which are great trading cities. Mannheim, 225,000; Wurzburg, 90,000; machine manufacturing. Other centers of about 40,000 have varied industries such as mining, iron and steel goods. Only a few have chiefly agriculture.

Institution: Martin Mission Institute, Frankfurt.

W. KUDER, Superintendent

General Conditions

At our last yearly conference we reported 30 preachers, 104 local preachers and exhorters, 2,950 members, 1,022 members' children, 21,948 Sunday school children and 230 teachers.

The work is being carried on in 111 towns and villages. Our activity during the war has been greatly hampered by the lack of preachers, the loss of our most capable helpers in the Sunday school, Epworth League, and choir, lack of heating material and light.

But in spite of all, our churches have proved faithful, with wonderful constancy, through all these difficulties and have gained in spiritual power through this baptism of suffering. Even statistically we had a gain. From 1914 to 1920 we lost more than 400 members by death and yet the total of membership has increased this year by 300. Our members' contributions in 1914 amounted to marks 99,561; in 1920 to marks 250,900, an increase of marks 150,339. Since the end of the war work has begun with a new energy and a fresh hopefulness that justify the greatest expectations.

The State Church in Germany is disappearing and with it all the many prejudices and hindrances which caused the Free Churches untold pain. The way is now open to our obtaining corporate rights. With regard to the schools and religious instruction a great change has also taken place. Before the war, every child in Prussia was obliged to take part in the religious instruction of the official schools. Even that, as was very often the case, was a source of great conflict for Christian parents because it was directly anti-Christian. All this is altered now. In Frankfurt-on-Main, a society for promoting sound Biblical religious instruction in the schools has been formed, of which the Superintendent of this District is president. We have begun in three schools which the municipal authorities have placed at our disposal and we expect that this undertaking will prove a great blessing.

Our regular work is still being carried on in the true old Methodist spirit. It consists of evangelization, edification of the church, Sunday school and work for the young.

Evangelization

In our district there is no minister who does not conduct evangelistic meetings on all his stations. Some go on without stopping from November to March. In this way the hearts and consciences of our members are impressed with the truth of the old Methodist saying: "My vocation is to save souls."

Edification of the Church

In addition to the Sunday morning sermon, the Bible lesson and prayer meeting in the week, we have introduced so-called Bible courses, in order to teach our members how to master the Bible.

Sunday School

We are paying great attention to the Sunday school work. Our motto is: the young people for Christ. In several cases we have obtained the right to conduct Sunday schools in rooms belonging to public schools from the municipal school authorities, free of charge. We have instituted courses of instruction for Sunday school teachers for the purpose of training an efficient staff of helpers. Sunday school festivals are held. The whole town of Pirmasens was impressed when our three Sunday schools there, with over 1,000 children, went in a procession of 1,400 persons, young and old, with flags, a band and choirs, out through the town into the forest. Many of the town people joined the procession in order to enjoy the happy games and the singing of the children.

Epworth League

Whenever possible, we have an Epworth League in every circuit, and that not only in the chief station, but also in the out-stations. Bible talks, lectures, readings and consecration meetings take place in turn. Our choirs form part of the Epworth League and edify the congregation regularly in the Sunday morning service by their rendering of a hymn. We are trying more and more to convert our Epworth Leagues into bands of workers. We have seen by experience that those who do not in some way take active part in church work, suffer in their spiritual life and very often are lost to us. Epworth League conventions take place and also special evangelistic meetings for the young.

Self Support

We are thus seeking to hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God in various ways. Very encouraging is the self-sacrificing spirit of our members in financial matters. Our harvest thanksgiving festivals brought large sums, considering the fact that most of our members are poor; for example, the second church in Frankfurt with a membership of 246, contributed marks 14,200.

Unfortunately our money has only a tenth of its former value, prices have risen ten to twenty fold in comparison with pre-war times, so that in spite of the assistance of our mother church in America, we are still unable to make the necessary repairs to our church buildings, which require tremendous sums of money and yet cannot be postponed very much longer. But the faithful God who has been with us hitherto, will not leave us now. Praise be to His Name for everything.

MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE

F. H. OTTO MELLE, President

History

This Institute belongs to the Switzerland and to the North and South Germany Conferences, and is one of the oldest theological seminaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after Rev. L. S. Jacoby had begun work in Germany in 1844, he found it necessary to educate young Germans for the ministry, and he opened a seminary with three students, in Bremen, in the year 1858. Ten years later the seminary was removed to Frankfurt. A gift of \$25,000 by Mr. John T. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made it possible to erect a building on the Roederberg which was given the name of the donor. For more than thirty-five years a stream of blessing went out from this place. Men like Bishop Hurst, Dean W. F. Warren, Rev. N. W. Clark worked here as teachers: later Brothers Nippert, Achard, Mann, Junker, A. J. Bucher and Wobith. About 500 young men have been educated here who now serve or served the church as preachers, district superintendents, editors, secretaries, missionaries in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Scandinavia, America, Africa, China and the islands of the Sea.

New Building

But the house became too small. A new building was needed. The honored late President, Dr. P. G. Junker, deserves the gratitude of the whole church for accomplishing this work just in the right time. There it stands in the western part of Frankfurt (Ginnheim) not far from the new University of the city, with a view of the lovely Taunus mountains, a fine building, a monument of Methodism, a symbol of its future.

The dedication of the new building was fixed for the very Sunday in August, 1914, when the war broke out. Bishop J. W. Hamilton and President Murlin of Boston University, who were invited to make the dedication addresses, only reached France, and had to return from there to America. In Germany, nearly every man, including our theological students, was drafted into service in camp or trench. The empty, new building was soon used as a hospital for wounded soldiers. Many of the former students fell on the battlefield and the beloved President was called to the heavenly places.

Reopening

In 1917 the Institute was reopened with a few students from Switzerland. After the war the Germans could come again. A reopening festival was held August 15, 1920. Bishop Nuelsen and representatives of the church from all parts of Germany and Switzerland were present and the newly elected president, Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, gave his inauguration address. Twenty-four young men from Switzerland, Germany and one from Jugo-Slavia are here preparing for the ministry. We expect others from Hungary, Austria, Russia and Bulgaria. There is a good spirit among our boys, all are full of zeal and enthusiasm, ready not only to study but to work with self-denial for the kingdom of Christ. Of course, there are great difficulties. Without the help of the Board of Foreign

Missions and the Centenary, there would not have been a possibility for us to exist. There is no endowment fund and the expenses are fifteen to twenty times larger than in former years. Yet, we trust the Lord that He will help in the future as he has brought us through the terrible years of the past. There is no other part of our work in Central Europe of more importance than Martin Mission Institute. Here the men shall be educated, whom God may trust with the task of leading many nations to the Saviour, and of rebuilding, nay of new building Central Europe.

EAST DISTRICT

Population: About 5,000,000.

Chief Centers: Augsburg, 153,000, cotton mills. Ausbach, 24,000; Bayreuth, 35,000, varied industries. Munich, 640,000; Nuremberg, 360,000, machine manufacturing. Stuttgart, 348,000; Ulm, 60,000; varied industries. Many other places of less than 20,000 are largely employed in agriculture.

KARL ULRICH, Superintendent

General Conditions

This District with its 27 circuits, 44 ministers and 5,955 members is the largest of the three in the Conference and had to bear most of the burdens of the war and the revolution. Two-thirds of the ministers were at the front and the District Superintendent, himself, was one year and a half at the front managing a soldiers' home. The victims of the war among the ministers, and the victims of death among the ministers after the war, were only in this District. It was unspeakably hard sometimes to keep up the work. Breakdowns through overwork were numerous. Since the District is situated in the east of Württemberg and in Bavaria, the journeys were very troublesome, especially in the time of the revolution. A number of good plans could not be carried out.

Weak and insufficient was our service, but the Lord blessed it most abundantly, so that we can report a large number of new members and of contributions. One circuit has increased its membership by fifty per cent. Circuits, which have been stagnating many years, have been awakened wonderfully.

Bavaria

In this section we are doing scattered work. Only eight towns are occupied by us, and our work is with few exceptions stagnating. These towns are far one from another. We must begin afresh here and in a new manner. Large means should be at hand for evangelistic and pioneer work. At Augsburg we fortunately could go ahead. For at least twenty years we have looked for a home for the little congregation without result, but at the beginning of this year we found a hotel, "The Franziskaner," which we could buy, in expectation of the help from the Centenary funds. It is a solid and new building with 35 large rooms and a fine hall. The little congregation has started a dining room, which is frequented by 200 people daily.

Württemberg

This part of the District is of another type. There are large and strong congregations with many young people, one congregation as near the other as trees of the forest. Here we have the stronghold of our south German work.

It is most encouraging to do work in this section. Nearly all the congregations were self-supporting before the war. The public respects us more than at any time. The State Church, now the People's Church, is very glad to learn from Methodism what it has opposed before jealously: evangelism, Sunday school work, young people's work and self-support.

Lack of Ministers

A continued hindrance to our work is the lack of ministers and men for special service. We need a man for the Sunday school work and also one for the young people's work. We must have men for the evangelistic work. There are great opportunities now for this part of the work. In order to secure able men for our ministry we must be sure that we can offer them, at least, an ordinary living. At this time we are not able to do this, because we have not the means. For many years we have not had the opportunities to do work and to spread our influence as we have it now. This period should become a second great start of Methodism in Germany. May the Church take the opportunity! We are very thankful for all that the Church has done for us. It is engraved in our hearts forever. But more must be done spiritually.

Lack of Buildings

A great hindrance in the country is the lack of suitable buildings for the congregations. Most of them have their regular meetings in private houses, which are crowded now more than at any time before. What our hearers and ministers suffer during the meetings, when the air gets so foul and thick, that even the petroleum lamps refuse to give light, cannot be told. The need of buildings is so great, that some congregations have no home. At Hegnach, near Waiblingen, the young men's choir was so large, that it filled the whole room. The young girls and all the rest of the people had no room to come in. The people said: "We must build a chapel by all means." They collected marks 10,000. Some brought sand, bricks and other building material. Others worked on the building without wages. They said: "We might be sick for weeks, so it is better to work without pay on the church building." But these people are not able to build their chapel, because they need from the outside, marks 100,000.

At Kornwestheim, near Ludwigsburg, the Roman Catholic congregation was deprived of its service hall by a revolutionary magistrate. The bishop of the country advised the minister first, to ask the Methodist congregation, if they would not take them temporarily in their new and nice chapel. We thought that we could well afford to do this and both congregations worshiped in the same building for a time. Many Christian periodicals have most favorably commented upon this event.

Gratitude

Our dear Bishop Nuelsen is admired and thanked by all because of what he is doing for us in the great distress our people are now suffering. He is surely the man of Providence at this time, and what the Church is doing for us now takes us back to the days of the apostles.

WEST DISTRICT

Population: About 2,000,000.

Chief Centers: Karlsruhe, 143,000, general trade. Pforzheim, 80,000, jewelry. Many other places of less than 20,000 have chiefly mills, wood and home industries and agriculture.

RICHARD WOBITH, Superintendent

General Conditions

During the last years it has been difficult to do the work in this district, which includes not only the largest part of Württemberg, but also parts of Baden, the Palatinate and the Saar districts. All of these states suffered more or less by the retreat of the German troops and the following occupation by the French, English and American armies. More than half of our preachers and nearly all our local preachers and exhorters were in the army. It seemed as if our congregations must be left orphans. Looking back on those days it appears as a miracle of God, that in spite of all the hardships and difficulties our churches did not become weak, but grew in strength and in numbers day by day.

The few preachers that were left, most of them in older years, did the work of two and three men, traveling incessantly, *per pedes apostolorum*, by railroad or bicycle. Some preached four and five times every Sunday in different places. It is a wonder that not more of them broke down. A special word of acknowledgment is due our superannuated preachers. These heroes, who have deserved rest, undertook anew the full task of work, and their strength grew with the task. The same can be said of our local preachers.

On many circuits brave preachers' wives took the leadership in their hands; and, though the daily anxiety for the life of their husbands and the burden for the children weighed on their hearts, they still found time for visiting the poor, the sick, the bereaved ones in the church, and, very often, they held the meetings because there was no man left for this task.

Self Support

Financially we tried to do our best without outside help. One-fourth of our members were in the army: the rest made indescribable sacrifices in order to keep the churches self-supporting. Even our poorest brethren sent gifts from the trenches for their churches. And, what we never would have thought possible, happened: by this true cooperation of all, we became the first self-supporting district of the South Germany Conference. In the first place stands a small congregation, the church in Neuenburg, where the members are nearly all women. The gifts *per capita* here reached marks 160, and there is no rich one among these sisters.

Progress

This needful time revealed the fact that Methodism has done a thorough and good work in Germany. The congregations have a solid foundation. After the war, a new progress was to be seen everywhere, and the church increases day by day. It is the work of God. We see the grace of the Lord and thank him. He was with us in a very hard time. Methodism was from its beginning the most powerful evangelical organization in the world. Our desire is that

the spirit of the living God may fill it with new power, so that soon new life will blossom where death had such a dreadful harvest.

New Tasks

Great tasks are before us. First of all there is care for our young people. Physical and spiritual help is needed. Our children suffered very much and are sick in town and country. What we could do ourselves has been done. We hope that soon we shall have suitable places of recreation for them. We intend to organize our young men and women, to strengthen them against the dangers of the time, and to educate them for social and spiritual work. We are about to contribute an essential part of the evangelization of our nation, which is bleeding from many wounds that only the power of God can heal.

RUSSIA MISSION

Area: Includes all of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia. Russia has an area of 8,770,703 square miles.

Population: 180,000,000, including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Perhaps 150,000,000 of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Petrograd

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,908,000 (estimated).

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church began to hold regular services in 1907.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons, Wiborg, Finland.

G. A. SIMONS, Superintendent

EDITORIAL NOTE.—The last official report received concerning Russia Mission is that of the session held in Elkenas, Finland, August 6-10, 1919, Bishop Anderson, presiding. The appointments then made were in two districts, Russia and Karelia. On the Russia district, 8 places were filled by episcopal appointment including Arensburg circuit, Kovno, Marünsk circuit (Siberia), Petrograd, Reval, Taps, Witebsk and Wolosovo; 8 were left to be supplied including Handrovo, Kief, Lodz, Moscow, Petrograd (one), Riga, Sigolovo, Warsaw and Wirballen. On the Karelia district, there were three episcopal appointments made, all in Finland; Joensun, Kaekisalmi, Sortavala.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Aargu, Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie and Zurich.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including silk and machines; and agriculture.

Institution: Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

G. A. MARQUARDT, Superintendent

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture, manufacturing, especially watches.

J. G. SPORRI, Superintendent

Rev. R. Ernest Grob, Conference Treasurer, writes as follows concerning the work in the Conference:

After the War

War is over, peace has settled again. But, unhappily, we do not see great changes in the commercial, social and religious life. As a whole, war and its attendant conditions have proved to be of no salutary influence to our people. What we said at the beginning of the great war, we may repeat today: The love of pleasure, and even of vice, has not been diminished, but propagated by the war. The people of today are living without care, and forgetting, in the sweet intoxication of their passions and pleasures, the seriousness of the times. Indifference, indolence and carelessness are reigning everywhere. In addition to this the spirit of Bolshevik ideas has fascinated the working class and pushes them to open revolution.

On the other hand, living conditions have not become better but worse. Household expenses have increased 43 per cent since December, 1919, or 368 per cent since the outbreak of the war. Many people are lacking the most necessary food, and greatly increased poverty is the outstanding character of our country.

In some respects, the last two years have been the most trying ones for our work since its beginning. On account of the influenza epidemic, the public services, Sunday schools and other church meetings had to be suspended for months. "The Word of the Lord was precious in those days." Our people, and with them many others, learned again to appreciate the privilege of the communion with God's children. And on many of those Sundays, when no church bells invited the believers to the house of the Lord, was a more earnest

sermon than those preached from the pulpits. Many of our members died from the epidemic and almost all of our pastors fell ill.

When the epidemic passed away, another calamity came upon us. Owing to the lack of coal the Federal railways suspended the traffic on Sunday, and our pastors were compelled to go to their preaching places *per pedes apostolorum*, which meant three to five hours walking, or the suspension of the Sunday services.

However, the work of God stood not still. It seems that the manifold hindrances proved to be of a wholesome influence. On almost all of the preaching places revival meetings were held and many people were brought to the Saviour. Good tidings came from every circuit.

Membership

The statistical returns give a membership of 10,092 in full connection, and 880 on probation, a total increase of 95. During the year 778 were received on probation and 1,179 in full connection.

We have 53 circuits, 65 pastors in full connection, 6 on trial, 31 local preachers, 123 exhorters and 242 preaching places. We had 7 baptisms of adults and 209 of children.

The Epworth League has 10,767 members. The last year shows an increase of 1,590 members, which means fine progress in work among the young people.

Sunday Schools

We have 260 Sunday schools, 1,321 teachers, and 21,386 children. This is a decrease from last year of 700, but is chiefly due to the sharp competition of the State church which has opened everywhere Sunday schools. However, we are having a strong influence of the children, over sixty per cent of whom come from homes not otherwise connected with our work.

Temperance and Deaconess Work

More and more the significance of social problems and their solution from the Christian viewpoint is being appreciated. We have now 47 chapters with 1,712 members and a junior league with 64 chapters and 2,154 members. 728 meetings were held and 36,000 leaflets were distributed.

The Deaconess work continues to be of great help to the work. The "Bethany Institution" with the mother-house at Zurich, maintains branches at Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Lucerne, Basle and St. Gall. Several of our sisters are employed in homes for the poor which belong to the State.

At Zurich we opened a new school for deaconesses, where the sisters get a thorough training for special service in the church.

Book Concern

The year, like the preceding has been a year of difficulties. Since our book-market depends much on imports from Germany, we have been hampered in getting the books we needed. For a long time Bibles and New Testaments could not be had, and that at a time when the orders came in more frequently than usual.

We are glad to say that the circulation of our weekly "Schweizer Evangelist" has increased considerably over what it was a year ago. With the beginning of 1920 the former size of 16 pages was also restored. The Book Concern publishes 5 periodicals: Schweizer Evangelist, 7,330 copies; Schweizer Kinderfreund, 10,820; Friedensglocke, 22,000; Missionsbote, 7,250; and Sonntagsschulbote, 1,280 copies.

Finances and Self Support (All sums of money are in francs)

Notwithstanding the financial depression in our country, our people have contributed generously to current expenses and the benevolent collections. Including the gifts for the Relief work we realized frs. 1,150,931, or frs. 538,321 more than last year, or frs. 100 per capita. The total amount raised for pastoral support is frs. 148,804, for Sunday schools frs. 60,409, for current expenses frs. 249,199. For Relief work frs. 331,000 were raised, which shows clearly in which way the Swiss Methodists have helped the poor German, Austrian and Italian children who knocked at their doors.

The pastors of our church have been particularly active this year in all kinds of patriotic and helpful service for the suffering. They conducted or supervised the distribution of the gifts, and in nearly every church there are committees which are directing or helping in this work.

The question of self-support cannot be taken up again unless the mother church can help us in an efficient way.

At Zurich a large estate could be bought with the help of the Board which would become the center of our work at Zurich.

The Centenary has made a good start. 47,783 francs have already been received and we are doing our best in getting the 500,000 francs which we asked from our people.

General Outlook

However sad may be the times we are passing through, we are looking forward with great hopes. We need a new evangelistic spirit, a new vision of our task, the renewing power from on high. God is with us, and in His Name we go forward.

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

1920

Missionaries of the Board:

Men

Ordained..... 417

Unordained..... 104

Women

Wives..... 476

Single..... 136

Total..... 1,133

Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society..... 575

Other Foreign Workers..... 71

Total Foreign Workers..... 1,779

Ordained Native Preachers:

Members of Conference: In Full..... 1,248

On Trial..... 206

Local Preachers: Appointed..... 742

Not Appointed..... 563

Total..... 2,759

Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters:

Appointed..... 2,670

Not Appointed..... 3,618

Total..... 6,288

All Other Native Workers: Men..... 3,355

Women..... 4,023

Total..... 7,378

Total Native Workers..... 16,425

The Christian Community:

Church Members..... 251,727

Preparatory Members..... 289,557

Total..... 541,284

Baptized Children..... 156,152

Total Christian Community..... 697,436

Baptisms: Adults..... 31,685

Children..... 30,378

Total..... 62,063

Sunday Schools: Number..... 9,833

Scholars..... 452,047

Churches and Chapels: Number..... 2,752

Parsonages and Homes: Number..... 1,737

Missionary Residences (incomplete): Number..... 171

Estimated Value Churches and Chapels.....	\$10,254,779
Parsonages and Homes.....	3,387,560
Missionary Residences (incomplete).....	778,548
Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants.....	7,034,037
Total Estimated Value.....	21,454,924
Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property.....	4,403,656
Debt.....	2,870,493
Paid on debt, 1920.....	517,607
Contributions of Church on Foreign Field:	
Ministerial Support.....	2,176,410
Disciplinary Benevolences.....	86,053
Annual Conference Benevolences.....	489,252
New Buildings and Improvements.....	185,801
All Other Purposes.....	1,140,476
Total Contributions.....	\$4,077,492

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

1920

This summary includes only the statistics given on pages 602-614. It is incomplete in that many school reports were not received in time for tabulation. Presumably the missing reports would add not less than 20,000 pupils to the total under instruction. Until they are received and tabulated it would be improper to use the totals here given in comparison with figures given for other years.

The figures for elementary schools of the Board of Foreign Missions include the village or district day schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which are reported by districts with day schools of the Board. The figures for elementary schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society therefore include only such schools as are reported individually. It should also be noted that figures for pupils in union institutions generally refer to all pupils and not to Methodist pupils only. The figures for number of schools include schools whose pupils are not reported in the figures for pupils of the various grades.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

	Total Methodist Episcopal Work
Universities and Colleges (Board, 9; <i>Society</i> , 5).....	14
Medical Schools (Board, 2; <i>Society</i> , 1).....	3
Theological Schools, Board.....	15
Bible Training Schools (Board, 21; <i>Society</i> , 20).....	41
Secondary Schools (Board, 69; <i>Society</i> , 52).....	121
Elementary Schools—see above—(Board and <i>Society</i> , 2,459; <i>Society</i> , 47)..<	2,506
Other Schools (Board, 77; <i>Society</i> , 50).....	127
Total Number of Schools.....	2,827

NUMBER OF TEACHERS (In institutions reporting)

Universities and Colleges (Board, 325; <i>Society</i> , 97).....	422
Medical Schools, Board.....	4
Theological Schools, Board.....	58
Bible Training Schools (Board, 45; <i>Society</i> , 69).....	114
Secondary Schools (Board, 821; <i>Society</i> , 634).....	1,455
Elementary Schools—see above—(Board and <i>Society</i> , 3,327; <i>Society</i> , 355)..<	3,682
Other Schools (Board, 38; <i>Society</i> , 68).....	106
Total Number of Teachers.....	5,841

NUMBER OF PUPILS

(In institutions reporting)

Of University and College Grade (Board, 1,139; <i>Society</i> , 171).....	1,310
Of Secondary School Grade (Board, 7,989; <i>Society</i> , 3,724).....	11,713
Of Elementary School Grade—see above—(Board and <i>Society</i> , 69,608; <i>Society</i> , 8,893).....	78,501
Medical School Students, Board.....	14
Theological School Students, Board.....	560
Bible Training School Students (Board, 404; <i>Society</i> , 532).....	936
Other School Students (Board, 2,043; <i>Society</i> , 2,191).....	4,234
Total Under Instruction (see above).....	97,268

I. EASTERN ASIA

GENERAL STATISTICS

For Educational Statistics, see p. 10

FOOD

1. Foochow Area

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Binghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	13	10	1	24	24	20	797	602	1459	91
Bingtang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	21	..	23	13	49	1310	1772	3082	..
Foochow	9	9	15	4	37	15	1	17	5	10	17	13	30	93	52	1398	1018	2416	156
Futsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	11	3	13	12	19	1227	1550	2777	103
Kutien	2	2	2	1	4	3	..	10	1	12	29	12	42	40	87	1190	933	2123	..
Lungtien	1	1	1	1	2	5	..	11	2	7	25	..	29	23	37	1837	1409	3248	..
Mingau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	16	3	11	47	9	401	413	814	18
Mintsing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	20	26	13	57	50	43	1532	1871	3403	407
Nguka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	10	7	..	18	11	10	932	1179	2111	260
Total	12	9	18	4	43	29	1	73	16	91	162	45	247	313	332	10626	10807	21433	1035
Last Year	10	9	18	2	39	20	4	71	15	81	120	50	512	234	327	10178	11860	22038	2601

HING

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Binghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	17	13	2	24	14	20	821	630	1451	..
Hankong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	18	4	23	13	19	884	551	1435	..
Hinghwa	4	1	4	2	11	9	..	15	5	19	18	7	98	37	35	1262	1238	2500	..
Ng Sauh	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	2	20	7	10	25	27	25	740	778	1518	..
Sienyu, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	19	5	19	32	22	33	856	898	1754	..
Sienyu, West	1	..	1	..	2	7	..	8	2	8	5	7	14	17	31	1002	758	1760	..
Tatien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	9	13	30	12	..	454	293	747	..
Tehwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	3	11	47	9	401	413	814	18	..
Yungchun	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	12	7	16	15	3	469	414	883	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	7	36	33	3	345	443	788	..	..
Total	6	1	6	3	16	16	..	62	21	130	77	76	298	190	169	6833	6003	12836	..
Last year	6	..	6	3	15	13	..	60	17	117	79	61	291	151	144	6620	6627	13247	..

YENI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Changhufan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	7	5	6	35	20	16	1065	860	1925	..
Sahsien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	1	..	9	5	7	261	722	983	..
Shunchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	2	1	33	11	14	786	971	1757	..
Yenping	6	4	8	1	19	4	1	13	4	5	9	10	44	38	30	870	1051	1921	..
Yuki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	12	7	1	46	9	17	639	511	1150	..
Yungan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	2	17	12	3	179	304	483	..
Total	6	4	8	1	19	4	1	29	18	55	26	20	184	95	87	3800	4419	8219	..
Last Year	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	28	12	42	23	21	154	52	84	3236	4394	7630	..

2. Peking Area

NORTH CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents

Chingchao, North	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	10	3	5	3	13	3	400	259	659	46
Chingchao, South	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	10	3	2	4	17	3	752	588	1340	91
Lanhsien	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	20	12	7	27	20	9	2750	877	3627	664
Peking	5	6	9	2	22	11	6	18	2	12	18	4	11	59	12	3848	1076	4924	425
Shanhaikwan	1	2	4	..	7	5	1	9	4	18	17	3	17	25	4	1526	370	1896	232
Taianfu	2	2	4	..	8	5	..	7	6	17	4	9	4	30	3	1522	840	2362	176
Tientsin	1	1	2	..	4	10	1	7	..	10	2	2	6	15	14	1059	567	1626	308
Tsunhua	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	3	14	11	2	24	15	11	1229	517	1746	424
Yenchowfu	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	11	1	4	6	14	..	614	629	1243	72
Total	14	11	19	2	46	31	8	65	24	112	70	42	102	208	59	13700	5723	19423	2438
Last Year	23	..	21	..	..	28	4	68	24	93	59	42	88	..	..	12077	6200	18277	2201

ical Statistics, see page 618

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)											CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
											On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
20	19	1048	10	4830	7	3070	..	..	..	..	..	..	957	210	2	..	136	1305
150	27	1417	18	23300	14	8350	..	..	6000	..	..	..	559	407	77	..	3531	4574
62	27	3073	9	66330	6	8000	15	217500	278000	..	..	..	3096	610	234	..	1804	5744
103	13	870	12	35100	5	5400	1	10000	6000	..	..	..	890	606	105	..	1158	2759
44	23	1258	20	17480	6	2400	3	33000	60000	..	..	..	1643	23	90	13000	823	15579
277	33	1316	33	48050	10	7100	1	8000	33000	..	..	..	1148	1295	..	..	2922	5365
35	18	1212	14	13670	7	1430	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	255	41	..	385	1405
126	30	1861	15	12675	8	3500	1	7000	20000	..	..	..	1183	315	120	..	2260	3878
64	22	1139	21	26800	13	7350	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	689	54	..	901	2520
881	212	13194	152	248235	76	46600	21	275500	403000	390000	..	..	11076	4410	723	13000	13920	43129
652	252	11733	154	234710	80	47650	20	272500	326500	385000	..	..	9995	3695	620	3091	1496	18897

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

57	33	668	12	14620	5	5084	..	..	..	..	..	..	1225	11	538	..	..	..
57	34	767	30	37000	14	10720	..	..	..	..	..	..	2146	12	760	..	..	..
120	27	1968	20	74280	6	11500	3	18000	..	..	..	..	2015	16	906	..	..	..
61	27	1183	18	22980	3	3100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1810	8	785	..	..	..
83	34	1243	23	22700	15	10460	..	..	..	..	..	..	2022	9	971	..	..	..
58	26	1350	26	36100	6	6500	1	5000	..	..	..	..	1952	10	1106	..	..	..
21	35	922	40	56910	38	39120	..	..	..	..	..	..	1748	12	371	..	..	..
272	35	1151	27	46850	24	39620	..	..	..	..	..	..	2390	10	262	..	..	..
44	19	1356	18	37000	15	28750	1	5000	..	..	..	..	1394	9	367	..	..	..
773	270	10608	214	348440	126	154854	5	28000	153900	60214	..	..	16702	97	6066	11346	3666	37907
961	260	10223	196	340510	110	144024	5	28000	153900	60214	..	..	17851	102	7276	11346	3696	40271

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

111	16	919	9	14200	6	4750	..	..	..	..	..	..	2235	53	2200	1037	301	5826
19	2	183	4	8120	3	2300	..	..	..	..	..	..	767	60	122	2149	403	3501
62	16	925	12	16830	7	5350	..	..	..	..	..	..	2085	90	129	840	258	3402
37	28	1425	9	21900	12	10020	7	33000	31500	21000	..	..	2523	229	301	1900	392	5345
47	11	440	5	8350	2	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1937	64	100	60	172	2333
15	9	442	5	6050	2	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	867	51	76	154	459	1607
291	82	4334	44	75450	32	23620	7	33000	31500	21000	..	..	10414	547	2928	6140	1985	22014
273	76	4213	58	69900	31	24050	7	33000	31500	21000	..	..	9360	365	990	13432	1643	25790

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

8	6	246	10	10880	19	6800	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	120	144	265	112	924
23	16	686	10	14200	14	4373	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	236	215	310	119	1213
182	11	2208	20	30150	30	11670	..	..	..	..	..	..	1928	289	249	1842	554	4862
160	12	2380	6	61800	13	13900	10	..	..	..	..	..	3522	421	1805	4	874	6626
54	14	1299	17	51631	18	10560	3	..	..	..	..	..	1470	238	196	1066	398	3368
26	18	1115	19	22875	23	5960	3	..	..	..	..	..	883	125	63	646	131	1848
60	3	578	13	52800	13	18200	3	..	..	..	..	..	1533	213	272	318	731	3067
52	15	733	16	37800	17	11300	..	..	..	..	..	..	572	171	26	112	111	992
12	8	392	13	18188	17	4150	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	17	135	77	136	825
577	103	9637	124	300324	164	86913	19	313000	862112	557000	..	..	10984	1830	3105	4640	3166	23725
611	88	7793	107	257203	181	75897	..	313000	862112	557000	..	..	11330	1884	3352	2245	3016	21827

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 c

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					OF THE W. F. M. S.		ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE			LOCAL PREACHERS		Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll					Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19			
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Full Members	On Trial			Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed			Men	Women	17
										1	2					3	4			
Chengt'u.....	9	2	10	4	25	13	..	12	1	7	22	4	31	43	22	1220	1417	2637	26	
Chungking.....	3	..	3	..	6	6	1	6	2	8	12	2	13	53	36	764	697	1461	25	
Hochow.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	5	9	4	155	91	246	1
Suining.....	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	1	..	6	..	2	1	39	19	408	346	754	27	
Tzechow.....	1	..	1	..	2	7	..	5	..	6	9	6	50	61	25	1407	2086	3493	36	
Yungchow.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	1	3	11	28	8	684	958	1642	17
Total.....	15	2	16	4	37	31	1	29	7	36	44	17	111	233	114	4638	5595	10233	132	
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	24	17	..	19	9	31	26	10	85	183	102	3930	4045	7975	172

3. Shanghai Area

CENTRAL C

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 c

Chinkiang.....	1	..	1	..	2	6	..	2	..	7	1	..	1	12	25	150	30	180	..
Nanking.....	9	2	9	4	24	9	1	6	1	8	10	2	6	68	40	1169	493	1662	49
Ningkwofu.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	18	3	74	87	161	1
Wannan.....	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	5	..	..	51	16	67	8
Wuhu.....	1	2	3	2	8	5	..	5	..	3	3	..	1	10	20	332	193	525	22
Total.....	13	5	13	6	37	20	1	16	1	29	18	2	9	113	88	1776	819	2595	80
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	26	21	6	23	3	16	12	2	9	87	60	1555	723	2278	..

KIA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 c

Hwangmei.....	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	4	3	2	..	19	21	30	242	353	595	..
Kan River.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	6	10	105	113	218	..
Kienchang.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	9	17	8	141	318	459	..
Nanchang.....	4	1	5	..	10	9	2	7	1	2	..	3	32	37	31	282	593	..	..
North Kiangsi.....	3	2	5	..	10	9	2	6	3	2	3	7	10	54	63	513	240	753	..
Total.....	8	4	12	..	24	18	4	20	10	8	9	10	41	130	148	1312	1306	2618	..
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	21	24	..	24	11	14	9	4	38	100	188	1198	901	2099	..

4. Seoul Area

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAPAN METHO

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 c

East Conf.: Aichi.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	411	95	506	7
Hiroasaki.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	10	469	287	756	20
Hokkaido.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	5	1	3	1	2	6	1	6	793	334	1127	78
Sendai.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	433	251	684	..
Tokyo b.....	6	2	4	..	12	5	2	16	13	..	..	7	..	40	21	2531	437	2968	92
Yokohama.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	821	384	1205	158
West Conf.: Korea.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	15	703	112	815	79
Kyushu, North.....	2	1	3	..	6	12	1	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	25	722	566	1288	61
Kyushu, South.....	2	..	1	..	3	4	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	657	195	852	43
Loe Choo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	788	311	1099	225
Total.....	15	3	13	..	31	35	3	62	20	20	1	20	7	42	79	8328	2972	11300	763

a. These figures represent those Districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church
 b. As Tokyo is worked jointly by the Canadian Methodist and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and as there

KO

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 c

Chemulpo.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	7	..	7	..	45	..	70	..	1956	925	2881	787
Chunan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	9	..	12	..	273	141	414	87
Haiju.....	2	..	2	1	5	1	1	4	..	4	..	30	..	37	..	1130	411	1541	186
Kangnung.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	11	..	328	215	543	..
Kongju.....	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	4	..	4	..	39	..	34	..	716	629	1345	240
Pyeongyang.....	2	..	2	..	4	6	..	11	..	11	..	42	..	88	..	3614	1559	5173	577
Seoul.....	7	..	7	2	16	17	1	16	..	16	..	34	..	65	..	1607	727	2334	634
Suwon.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	12	..	12	..	46	..	64	..	1285	730	2015	406
Wonju.....	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	11	..	407	244	651	95
Yengbyeng.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	..	6	..	18	..	14	..	957	369	1326	259
Total.....	19	..	18	3	40	34	2	69	20	69	..	281	..	406	..	12273	5950	18223	3271
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	40	24	3	60	20	..	..	..	..	399	..	13144	5901	19045	3507

ERENCE

valents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

MS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)							
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Missy Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
26	26	1264	16	40500	5	2000	7	27000	104430	63500	.....	.....	364	34	461	5512	1488	7859
25	15	1287	10	6000	2	500	4	13000	61000	67900	14183	4821	431	143	1003	1451	428	3456		
1	6	590	4	3500	4	2000	1	7000	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	5	51	.....	64	217
27	16	1410	7	7800	7	5500	1	3500	2000	30739	3055	650	301	14	637	68	152	1172		
36	34	2603	12	9655	2	2200	2	4032	5140	51273	6848	.....	490	29	304	110	321	1254	
7	25	1345	21	17000	3	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	50	532	35	654	1750	733	3704
122	122	8490	70	84455	29	14700	15	54532	172570	213412	24666	5521	2215	260	3110	8891	3186	17662		
82	100	8100	64	59791	22	11870	12	50000	175000	162732	5000	.....	1478	92	2760	9846	1362	15538	

ERENCE

valents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

75	22	350	4	16000	1	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	7	88	6500	92	6884
35	22	1910	10	51500	9	8400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1060	50	571	12050	420	14151
...	4	220	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	6	103	.....	40	235
14	13	499	8	12000	7	7900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	5	19	.....	11	148
56	45	2979	24	79500	17	18100	13	66200	690230	220000	.....	.....	1935	80	1036	19550	712	23313
40	46	2992	21	74250	17	16000	7	40000	690230	149500	.....	.....	1489	62	1247	199	669	3666

ERENCE

valents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

29	12	648	7	13000	8	8900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	12	35	.....	86	379
7	6	368	4	7500	4	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	14	10	.....	64	190
24	7	472	6	15000	8	9700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	28	15	.....	172	360
13	12	922	6	37000	4	6000	4	28000	72600	.....	.....	.....	678	78	623	240	301	1920
21	20	1247	6	27000	6	6300	4	28000	143600	.....	.....	.....	687	826	225	.....	230	1968
94	57	3657	29	99500	30	36900	8	56000	216200	156000	.....	.....	1858	958	908	240	853	4817
65	55	3378	33	106100	28	32400	8	56000	216200	156000	.....	.....	1464	142	1271	200	698	3775

RCH a—EAST AND WEST CONFERENCES

valents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	16	1075	5	.....	5	7500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1366	479	269	84	1569	3767
17	24	1679	4	.....	5	4000	.....	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1594	403	355	224	3950
17	32	2484	8	.....	8	6000	.....	359000	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	4583	1158	890	338	10083
8	20	1247	6	.....	4	5000	.....	43000	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	1410	259	172	156	710
8	23	2337	15	.....	11	9	2560	811250	256000	.....	.....	.....	41	8847	2157	1024	370	4435
12	17	1285	7	.....	5	2	20000	.....	185000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2816	879	555	765	2583
10	14	851	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	4841	1162	608	904	4969
8	31	2112	7	.....	6	3	34300	614400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3525	957	567	412	2617
3	22	1426	.....	.....	.....	1	10000	67000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1731	670	499	156	1860
48	8	1029	.....	.....	.....	1	7500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1090	54	159	109	842
107	207	15525	52	.....	44	21	96860	811250	1624400	.....	.....	.....	983	31803	8268	5098	3518	23983

work. The other areas are Canadian Methodist and Methodist Episcopal, South, territory.
only the figures of the West District have been sent from Japan as the share of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ERENCE

valents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

80	45	1794	66	43366	12	1424	1	8000	27592	.....	.....	.....	2966	.....	.....	.....	.....	14482
9	21	661	17	3750	4	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	1089
21	47	2325	60	15631	11	4975	2	16000	25700	.....	.....	.....	2086	.....	.....	.....	.....	10568
8	14	534	16	3315	2	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	2634
60	61	2101	51	21820	11	4180	4	32000	15500	.....	.....	.....	1043	.....	.....	.....	.....	6354
137	103	8055	81	120558	25	9240	4	25000	143495	.....	.....	.....	10623	.....	.....	.....	.....	45130
53	40	2418	27	433810	19	17550	6	48000	1025750	.....	.....	.....	6583	.....	.....	.....	.....	18544
61	60	2125	90	31548	11	5220	.....	.....	14300	.....	.....	.....	3894	.....	.....	.....	.....	12418
12	17	769	19	19819	8	950	2	20000	15000	.....	.....	.....	794	.....	.....	.....	.....	5100
60	50	2008	38	21276	15	1850	2	15000	18530	.....	.....	.....	2130	.....	.....	.....	.....	7513
501	458	22790	465	714893	118	47849	21	164000	1285867	343230	.....	.....	31949	6557	43478	23570	19178	124732
418	466	23526	472	524321	115	138283	21	164000	296410	343230	2091	1131	28002	.....	36922	17014	12622	94560

II. SOUTHEASTERN AREA

1. Manila Area

PHILIPPINE IS

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not	
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cagayan.....	2	1	3	1	7	1	..	3	2	1	..	4	73	..	8	1848	2156	4002	..
Central.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	28	213	..	..	4979	8688	13667	..
Ilocos.....	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	3	1	4	..	8	87	..	13	180	1343	1523	..
Manila.....	7	..	6	..	13	9	2	9	1	3	2	4	89	4	8	4816	2217	7033	11
Pampanga.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	4	17	16	..	90	..	13	6021	7406	13427	16
Pangasinan.....	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	5	..	5	1	18	213	..	22	3639	5748	9387	..
Tarlac.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	164	..	..	1109	3848	4957	..
West.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	5	91	125	51	1541	586	2127	..
Total.....	14	1	13	2	30	16	2	32	9	32	20	77	1020	129	115	24131	31992	56123	40
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	28	17	..	32	9	32	20	77	1020	88	110	23913	30088	54001	..

2. Singapore Area

MA

Repeated

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, which equals 58 c

Federated Malay States...	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	36	..	..	1431	1107	2538	17
Penang.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	264	108	372	3
Sarawak.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	711	239	950	11
Singapore.....	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	722	256	978	4
Total.....	18	7	19	12	56	25	..	11	5	..	..	36	58	..	..	3128	1710	4838	35
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	39	29	1	11	5	..	..	22	69	3	9	2493	1231	3729	34

NETHERLANDS I

Repeated

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 c

Java.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	348	143	491	12
North Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	161	53	214	4
South Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	37	22	59	1
West Borneo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	157	175	332	2
Total.....	14	5	15	4	38	2	4	5	2	..	..	13	1	5	6	703	393	1096	19
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	32	2	4	5	2	..	..	10	2	5	6	628	371	999	15

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Bangalore Area

SOUTH

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

Bangalore.....	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	2	1	..	..	30	..	3	89	318	1136	1454	22
Belgaum.....	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	1	..	3	..	58	..	66	70	425	7152	7577	321
Bidar.....	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	3	..	2	..	18	..	17	47	474	3513	3987	175
English.....	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	2	335	46	381	7
Hyderabad.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	3	1	1	..	23	..	12	27	348	2735	3083	124
Madras.....	3	..	3	..	6	1	..	2	..	3	..	29	..	24	52	954	3123	4077	212
Raichur.....	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	32	..	39	91	897	2666	3563	130
Vikarabad.....	6	..	5	..	11	5	..	2	..	1	..	17	..	16	22	77	2592	2669	88
Total.....	21	..	20	..	41	22	..	15	3	20	..	258	..	262	495	6734	40496	47230	1653
Last Year.....	21	..	20	..	41	22	..	15	3	20	..	258	..	273	485	6222	38514	44736	1646

EN

Statistics for the English Mission ar

ERENCE

alents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
											On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
18	26	1791	13	22470	4	1730	2	13000	7600	5000	.....	.....	2604	74	197	1022	831	4728
53	66	7275	40	67825	14	6150	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	6687	74	415	1726	347	9249
41	35	2432	30	22150	1	5000	..	4000	..	..	.....	.....	4334	19	.....	2371	1187	7911
70	26	2975	22	227500	5	3850	5	90000	833500	306000	145000	37000	11230	.....	450	6950	5678	24308
86	43	5307	38	39630	8	5790	1	..	900	..	.....	.....	7292	.....	296	8371	2601	18560
36	68	5184	49	42408	7	2924	2	27000	..	18000	.....	.....	5374	.....	356	2314	656	8700
01	36	2181	21	8686	7	950	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	1961	18	223	1016	140	3358
30	23	1533	15	15400	3	1150	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	3147	.....	79	4750	1103	9079
35	323	28669	228	446069	49	27544	11	134000	842000	329000	145000	37000	42629	185	2016	28520	12543	85893	
19	325	29383	227	402709	47	15213	11	134000	842000	329000	.....	.....	30833	388	4402	15235	6464	57322

ERENCE

1919
alents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

12	31	1956	13	81000	9	27850	..	.....	304300	197000	5115	487	13014	239	4297	14444	4937	36631
28	7	674	2	28500	3	12000	..	.....	162700	83000	2831	.....	1320	88	1251	927	1478	5064
16	7	394	14	6900	6	10900	..	.....	..	..	.....	.....	2198	129	4962	1350	24	8663
55	13	1368	4	40300	2	7600	..	.....	263400	72500	63	422	3975	384	3380	9433	3690	20862
11	58	4339	33	156700	20	58350	..	.....	730400	352500	8009	909	20507	840	13890	26154	10129	71520
05	56	4253	32	150040	25	42770	..	.....	520175	239023	9741	1581	18546	583	7277	6600	6182	39188

ON CONFERENCE

Minutes
alents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

25	13	831	5	37200	2	3500	..	.....	169450	.....	33895	115	1483	1064	96	465	1420	4528
13	1	124	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	1144	162	.....	107	607	2020
10	1	89	1	22500	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	14000	15	262	275	156	19	449	1161
14	4	140	5	8250	2	750	..	.....	1110	.....	.....	.....	354	15	80	2273	114	2836
53	19	1184	11	67950	4	4250	..	.....	172560	.....	47895	130	3243	1516	332	2864	2590	10545
33	13	1091	10	63950	3	6000	..	.....	163960	.....	54260	22	2256	641	106	793	3274	7070

ERENCE

alents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

03	106	2328	6	12300	4	16525	2	16000	81605	106495	.....	.....	1241	114	.....	.....	72	1427
39	142	3688	7	6600	21	58025	4	49200	59145	38500	26247	.....	3055	1752	.....	.....	114	4921
10	75	1452	..	.....	2	10800	1	10500	24050	43400	9810	.....	2100	221	.....	.....	24	2345
7	8	464	6	93000	3	60000	3	60000	175000	100000	68500	.....	12072	3640	.....	1340	5965	23017
37	68	776	..	.....	9	17120	1	12500	7700	.....	5519	.....	774	89	.....	.....	260	1123
74	99	1990	..	.....	17	34910	3	33150	78170	77000	54500	.....	3404	158	.....	.....	14	3576
07	104	3520	34	48990	13	63080	2	50530	2215	110500	45400	.....	2974	810	.....	336	477	4597
11	56	690	..	.....	13	15057	1	12000	6360	885	9278	.....	716	53	.....	.....	2	771
12	276	7158	..	.....	39	113850	2	13000	50650	40000	7663	.....	3652	1537	.....	.....	37	5226
00	934	22066	53	160890	121	389367	19	256880	484895	516780	226917	.....	29988	8374	.....	1676	6965	47003
39	869	20713	48	152229	120	275251	19	256880	472959	225616	226917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ON

ences which have English work

2. Bombay Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD						W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY			
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ahmedabad	2	5	2	5	4	1	10	5	6	4	5	73	53	1	83	1926	5128	7054	3218
Baroda	5	5	5	5	10	7	5	5	6	5	5	53	53	20	79	962	4382	5344	2436
Bombay	4	4	4	4	10	10	3	3	1	1	1	24	24	2	18	656	285	941	280
Godhra	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	5	20	20	10	60	520	4667	5187	3389
Kathiawar	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	7	7	7	199	376	575	254	252
Poona	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	18	18	7	26	246	474	720	452
Sindh-Baluchistan	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	27	27	1	5	298	259	557	238
Total	14	14	14	14	28	23	25	12	17	17	222	194	41	278	4807	15571	20378	10247	9141
Last Year	13	10	10	10	23	13	27	25	25	25	194	46	297	4150	14652	18802	9141	9141	9141

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

Balaghat	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	20	4	21	172	156	328	142
Basim	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	33	10	40	192	137	329	93
Jubbulpore	2	2	4	5	6	6	6	35	12	48	628	637	1265	512
Khandwa	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	38	25	69	354	1759	2133	985
Nagpur	2	2	4	2	3	3	3	40	22	35	273	201	474	321
Raipur	2	2	1	5	3	3	3	37	44	69	368	1288	1656	1056
Sironcha	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	21	1	31	166	453	619	390
Total	9	9	1	19	18	19	19	224	118	313	2153	4631	6784	3499
Last Year	8	8	1	17	12	12	12	246	103	297	1905	4293	6198	2832

3. Calcutta Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

Asansol	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	7	22	265	332	597	581
Calcutta	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	10	1	21	273	30	303	251
Calcutta Vernacular	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	32	15	54	612	755	1367	619
Pakaur	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	19	15	48	327	516	843	350
Total	14	3	14	31	12	8	2	74	38	125	1477	1633	3110	1801
Last Year	13	1	13	27	12	8	2	74	38	149	1349	1541	2900	2053

BURMA MISC

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

Rurmese.....	5	5	10	6	3	1	...	...	18	...	1	6	224	247	471	56
Bangoon.....	3	2	5	7	1	1	1	...	14	...	...	2	540	240	780	267
Total.....	8	7	15	13	1	4	2	...	32	...	1	8	764	487	1251	323
Last Year.....	6	4	10	11	3	4	4	...	35	...	1	2	754	473	1227	269

4. Lucknow Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33½ c

Arrah	1	1	2	2	4	2	24	19	36	269	3939	4208	2490
Ballia	1	1	2	2	2	3	13	18	26	188	2484	2672	1423
Bareilly	5	4	9	7	18	17	88	68	110	6317	6099	12416	6815
Bijnor	1	1	2	3	5	11	16	10	65	1781	3691	5472	3014
Budaon	1	1	2	2	12	9	33	45	92	6339	6270	12609	6003
Eastern Kumaon	1	1	2	5	4	2	12	8	62	277	182	459	211
Garhwal	1	1	2	3	7	3	25	18	49	509	342	851	276
Gonda	1	1	2	1	4	9	6	10	26	343	620	963	412
Hardoi	1	1	3	4	9	9	7	12	39	651	806	1457	697
Kumaon	1	1	2	3	3	4	10	7	29	296	733	1029	523
Lucknow	8	8	16	1	14	11	20	14	78	1053	1806	2859	1511
Moradabad	2	2	4	3	10	6	35	73	99	5926	10144	16070	8250
Rae Bareli	1	1	2	2	4	7	10	10	21	228	643	871	184
Tirhoot	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	10	32	223	290	513	248
Total	24	23	47	37	93	93	305	322	764	24400	38049	62449	32063
Last Year	22	23	45	42	92	88	304	256	744	23011	38410	61421	31431

REFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

MS Children	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)											CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field		
											On Real Estate	Amount Paid								
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
555	237	7832	5	23750	7	32650	..	..	160317	30000	18912	...	7656	988	164	...	223	9031
537	173	5986	9	44250	6	40500	..	..	103200	160000	17590	...	4807	1924	847	...	...	7578
51	21	952	2	95000	..	..	..	..	50000	145500	69000	...	2120	58	...	...	153	2331
1144	175	4841	2	18000	11	29700	..	..	12000	69800	8745	...	3595	596	425	...	...	4616
67	31	929	..	..	2	650	..	..	..	..	..	...	513	22	...	...	...	535
41	55	1704	5	11000	2	12800	..	..	116200	122000	..	...	1299	1458	935	...	235	3927
50	10	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	19500	..	..	...	1088	220	125	...	...	1433
2445	702	22530	26	192000	22	116300	..	..	461217	527300	114247	...	21078	5266	2496	...	611	29451
1912	675	22780	34	431200	37	234700	..	..	520143	513300	169805	...	29803	2491	2774	12896	9412	57376

REFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

23	54	1390	4	12000	2	19000	..	..	14000	..	6000	..	428	..	624	100	6	1158
23	76	1780	1	3000	2	20000	..	..	14500	25000	3000	...	737	...	430	...	92	1259
97	135	4375	6	23300	7	28350	..	..	119200	75000	18500	...	1875	...	284	...	145	2304
108	96	2448	1	4000	6	22000	..	..	11800	32000	..	...	1238	...	448	126	365	2177
52	113	3291	3	21000	3	45750	..	..	20400	..	15260	...	1196	...	706	90	2010	4002
292	168	3345	2	15000	4	46800	..	..	27500	52000	12169	...	1191	...	263	...	125	1579
53	75	1376	1	600	1	3600	..	..	30830	45480	..	...	430	...	390	1305	10	2135
648	717	18005	18	78900	25	186100	..	..	238230	229480	54929	...	7095	...	3145	1621	2753	14614
510	639	17047	19	83898	25	176865	..	..	186744	229480	46929	...	7122	...	3587	1203	1851	13763

REFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

54	14	415	4	9550	4	42500	..	..	22450	40000	9000	..	2274	13	68	659	2505	5519
19	2	445	2	175000	2	100000	..	..	1775000	220000	84500	8000	19300	5388	22955	1000	206758	255401
70	50	2097	7	21752	6	4750	..	..	740500	17000	18543	...	1411	80	85	...	26327	27903
66	49	1301	5	15400	10	28500	..	..	30100	48100	500	...	431	135	726	...	8227	9519
209	115	4258	18	221702	22	175750	..	..	2568050	325100	112543	8000	23416	5616	23834	1659	243817	298342
156	97	3955	19	224027	21	115760	..	..	1280412	..	..	115	16509	4383	6966	180	231281	259319

REFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

9	35	1927	2	24000	3	2650	4	30000	477500	139624	67271	...	2047	828	1204	119	193	4391
7	11	546	3	190000	3	12720	..	...	365750	245000	136544	9397	6610	1008	2721	3470	3803	17612
16	46	2473	5	214000	6	15370	4	30000	843250	384624	203815	9397	8657	1836	3925	3589	3996	22003
50	47	2489	5	214000	6	15370	4	30000	843250	384624	263847	3699	7322	394	1834	12404	7263	29217

REFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

475	69	1973	..	..	8	35950	..	..	..	..	..	..	1232	165	583	140	28	2148
73	41	942	2	1850	8	18800	..	..	7400	..	..	..	716	132	587	...	19	1454
789	283	8598	26	63235	65	91190	..	..	59850	..	..	..	4153	788	66	400	365	5772
301	143	2520	6	9500	13	15650	..	..	55000	..	..	..	2088	438	454	...	223	3203
552	172	4465	14	25040	33	14680	..	..	66000	..	..	..	3446	219	291	...	35	3991
28	52	2093	7	9650	18	8128	..	..	46300	..	..	..	838	262	1141	72	190	2503
72	49	1263	7	7220	13	27830	..	..	32000	..	..	..	1309	471	330	50	220	2380
80	72	2315	6	4125	19	18000	..	..	40000	..	..	..	815	197	71	...	222	1305
109	65	3079	5	12500	7	5200	..	..	35000	..	..	..	685	163	59	...	534	1441
31	30	1574	6	68000	12	36600	..	..	206200	..	..	..	2797	860	413	551	350	4971
232	213	7399	10	48250	29	95450	..	..	402000	..	..	..	3409	690	665	171	107314	112249
911	302	7284	17	43025	81	54831	..	..	95000	..	..	..	3398	278	2444	367	38	6525
32	60	1687	5	2100	9	7350	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	49	19	...	76	621
31	33	960	2	3200	8	33200	..	..	60000	..	..	..	772	289	830	100	106	2097
716	1584	46152	113	297895	323	462859	..	..	1425489	1104750	121548	...	26135	5001	7953	1851	109720	150660
1831	1455	43090	104	288483	309	414225	..	..	1425489	1019949	121548	...	26544	4232	4243	...	3526	38545

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY			
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ajmere.....	39	..	..	..	1198	1639	2837	115
Aligarh.....	34	..	..	..	3177	7038	10215	671
Allahabad.....	17	..	..	..	133	114	247	11
Batala.....	8	..	..	..	980	4040	5020	303
Bikaner.....	12	..	..	..	186	648	834	36
Bulandshahr.....	35	..	..	..	4213	9697	13910	905
Cawnpore.....	35	..	..	..	669	2091	2760	117
Delhi.....	48	..	..	..	1399	14598	15997	854
Hissar.....	30	..	..	..	3988	6254	10242	723
Lahore.....	12	..	..	..	2590	8414	11004	765
Meerut.....	44	..	..	..	6701	12872	19573	1197
Muttra.....	28	..	..	..	2704	3384	6088	429
Roorhee.....	44	..	..	..	3240	10110	13350	635
Total.....	24	1	24	..	49	40	13	..	..	..	..	386	..	491	640	31178	80899	112077	8766
Last Year.....	43	40	13	..	..	..	..	646	..	491	640	30200	74950	105150	5719

IV. AFRICA

1. Capetown Area

ANGOLA MIS

Unit of currency

Loanda.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	50	..	8	4	305	215	520	145
Malanje.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	11	1	72	98	170	28
Quiongua.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	5	1	200	183	383	66
Total.....	7	3	6	3	19	4	..	..	..	21	..	64	..	24	6	577	496	1073	233
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	24	6	575	591	1166	84

CO

Repeated

Unit of currency

Total.....	9	3	9	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	161	36	197	..
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	19	8	92	229	321	44

RHODESIA MIS

Repeated

Unit of currency

Total.....	9	3	8	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	14	2429	1757	4186	900
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	9	2131	1665	3796	..

SOUTHEAST A

Unit of currency

Inhambane—Total.....	7	3	9	..	19	2	..	2	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	1943	4117	6060	..
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	2	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	1821	3686	5507	..

2. Monrovia Area

LIB

Unit of currency

Bassa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	695	56	751	45
Cape Palmas.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	2091	1353	3444	378
Monrovia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	999	90	1089	15
Saint Paul River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	506	44	550	6
Sinoe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	1024	407	2031	149
Total.....	7	1	11	5	24	..	..	40	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	5915	1950	7865	593
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	40	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	5922	1308	7230	771

REFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

ITEMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)											CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
122	100	1649	3	22347	4	43300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1683	..	..	732	159	2574
808	125	2926	3	15588	7	1154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2040	..	..	..	600	2640
33	48	973	2	1100	8	1251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	600	..	1050
334	74	2687	1	200	2	1500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1653	..	..	..	..	1653
42	52	1350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	..	..	..	3	381
1201	179	4555	4	4000	5	6789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3986	..	..	105	..	4091
188	143	3961	5	68900	13	23946	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1620	..	..	2643	1170	5433
1976	146	5701	1	2300	1	52000	..	..	..	..	..	44298	..	3198	..	..	99	..	3297
1786	234	13043	1	2700	1	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3996	..	..	..	135	4131
1201	221	5409	4	14800	6	19569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3603	..	..	..	..	3603
2871	259	10296	4	22197	15	73563	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3345	..	..	..	..	3345
501	144	7966	5	53025	3	30654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2205	..	..	..	..	2205
1477	228	6001	5	20194	9	29374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4290	..	..	495	255	5040
12540	1953	66517	38	227351	74	283600	..	..	..	180771	512416	44298	..	32447	..	..	4674	2322	39443
11925	1917	56612	42	303867	71	247107	..	..	..	136059	567438	44199	..	30870	..	..	10381	5619	46870

REFERENCE

States gold dollar.

18	10	1152	11	12000	6	25000	..	..	..	8000	10000	..	..	..	..	530	130	15	675
14	12	487	4	1200	4	3500	..	..	..	2250	4000	..	..	..	..	345	350	..	695
36	8	520	5	3000	6	5000	..	..	..	5700	..	4000	..	..	..	200	150	6	356
68	30	2159	20	16200	16	33500	..	..	..	15950	14000	4700	..	..	..	1075	630	21	1726
196	38	2304	17	18262	25	56142	..	..	..	15950	14000	4700	..	7	9	3	1925	116	2060

SION

for 1919

States gold dollar

13	5	347	7	6010	8	16000	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	950	..	1063
27	1	150	3	300	7	7000	..	..	..	10000	..	4000	4000	163	66	..	100	150	479

REFERENCE

for 1919

States gold dollar

235	60	5037	63	36400	70	29710	..	..	..	82525	19125	3500	..	1661	..	..	592	4421	6674
109	54	4803	56	30450	60	27115	..	..	..	80663	17165	4000	..	1331	..	..	1056	6476	8863

SION CONFERENCE

States gold dollar

162	68	3344	74	3278	10	11534	..	..	..	8300	6250	..	..	2033	..	..	..	318	2351
140	75	2937	74	3278	10	11534	..	..	..	8300	6250	..	..	2058	..	..	..	..	2058

REFERENCE

States gold dollar

100	16	681	12	22850	2	600	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	1212	48	..	974	818	3052
162	33	1792	23	28350	20	10275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1331	146	..	474	244	2195
28	13	1046	9	60990	2	3610	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2043	132	..	1080	496	3751
16	14	575	14	31800	1	87	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	1283	62	..	252	229	1826
399	20	1539	13	13135	5	14230	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	805	41	..	415	178	1439
705	96	5633	71	157125	30	28802	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	6674	429	..	3195	1965	12263
323	97	6602	68	208770	34	37708	..	..	..	..	..	232	..	4850	337	..	2702	1220	9109

V. LATIN AMERICA

1. Mexico City Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 c

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMM				
	MEN		WOMEN				MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols 17, 18, 19	
	Ordnained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central.....	3	1	3	..	7	9	1	8	..	..	..	9	..	10	16	938	981	1919	28
Eastern.....	2	..	2	..	4	3	1	6	..	..	..	5	..	13	13	419	345	764	8
Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	5	7	632	236	868	9
Northern.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	5	..	..	..	6	..	4	10	439	599	1038	11
Puebla.....	..	..	2	1	5	4	4	9	..	..	..	17	..	21	16	1652	1637	3289	14
Total.....	7	2	8	2	19	17	8	33	..	..	1	46	..	53	62	4080	3798	7878	71
Last Year.....	6	2	7	2	17	17	9	29	..	..	..	33	..	33	53	3346	3202	6548	69

CENTRAL AMERICA

Unit of currency

Total.....	6	2	7	4	19	..	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	5	263	150	413	6
Last Year.....	6	2	7	3	18	..	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	258	140	398	4

NORTH AMERICA

Unit of local currency is the sole, which equals 50 c

Central.....	1	2	3	1	7	..	..	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	58	117	175	3
Coast.....	2	5	5	8	20	5	..	4	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	192	259	451	6
Total.....	3	7	8	9	27	5	..	4	3	...	...	1	8	...	...	250	386	626	9
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	19	6	..	4	3	...	...	...	10	1	6	284	358	642	7

2. Buenos Aires Area

BOLIVIA MISSIONS

Repeated

Unit of currency

Total.....	3	7	9	9	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	50	42	92	..
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	55	39	94	..

Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 20 c

Antofagasta.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	182	409	591	..
Central.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	...	...	...	731	927	1658	3
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	...	...	185	289	474	..
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	...	...	...	838	1077	1915	..
Total.....	12	10	21	24	67	..	1	16	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1936	2702	4638	3
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	60	..	1	18	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	2153	2422	4575	3

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Unit of local currency is the Argentine paper dollar, which equals 50 c

Bahia Blanca.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	106	79	185	..
Buenos Aires.....	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	11	...	...	...	19	...	20	5	1987	650	2637	5
Mendoza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	162	89	251	..
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	...	...	...	23	...	19	10	1443	617	2060	11
Uruguay.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	...	...	12	...	10	...	1211	687	1898	7
Total.....	12	6	16	5	39	10	13	34	...	...	...	64	...	57	15	4909	2122	7031	24
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	30	10	..	32	...	...	...	48	...	42	23	4337	1672	6009	14

VI. EUROPE

1. Copenhagen Area

DENMARK MISSIONS

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals \$0

East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	...	...	1	23	27	64	2049	104	2153	71
North.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	...	...	1	7	17	1106	116	1222	50	..
South.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	1	18	7	18	710	96	806	34
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	...	...	...	3	48	44	99	3865	316	4181	156
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	3875	329	4204	..

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

MS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
23	66	12	1578	8	365200	5	93000	2	85000	53500	684000	9725	...	8137	316	750	125	5226	14554
44	16	569	7	68750	5	11600	2	17500	61000	50000	5510	...	...	4596	180	287	167	2639	7869
17	13	327	20	35400	5	11900	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	781	25	228	145	336	1515
30	15	759	8	32000	4	14000	1	12250	14000	50000	...	...	...	2251	200	1025	1002	981	5459
121	38	1485	22	65700	8	15500	1	18000	431600	136500	...	68620	...	3827	247	701	4270	1930	10975
278	94	4718	65	567050	27	146060	6	132750	686900	920500	...	83855	...	19592	968	2991	5709	11112	40372
371	83	4344	61	556450	25	135000	6	128800	660800	530000	...	...	...	15322	1047	2440	1920	7476	28205

ION CONFERENCE

States gold dollar

40	9	676	5	32950	2	5000	...	...	24500	...	15000	...	...	1315	194	225	100	...	1834
25	4	350	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	100	...	250	...	1150

ION CONFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

28	4	162	...	...	...	1	12000	48000	...	...	...	...	...	470	48	48	...	893	1459
20	3	494	1	9000	...	...	...	12000	...	1000	...	...	...	1746	144	98	158	2628	4774
48	7	656	1	9000	...	...	1	12000	60000	...	1000	...	...	2216	192	146	158	3521	6233
29	7	562	1	9000	...	...	...	16000	...	...	...	...	...	4622	102	176	...	...	4900

ERENCE

of 1916

States gold dollar

4	6	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	400
9	6	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

22	6	400	2	50000	1	35000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6344	...	...	1180	1638	9162
60	25	1662	11	345800	3	33000	...	...	...	...	...	734	...	12058	...	...	2345	6612	21015
13	8	472	4	67000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10007	...	...	832	1735	12574
108	31	2193	19	221800	9	43500	...	...	...	...	...	12000	...	19972	...	...	7132	4438	31542
203	70	4727	36	684600	13	111500	...	...	1350000	...	12734	...	48381	...	...	...	11489	14423	74293
206	68	4459	32	654800	14	113500	...	...	1350000	...	15200	3237	39916	...	...	...	10645	9716	60277

ERICA CONFERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

21	9	914	5	56000	4	52000	...	...	...	...	...	126	5632	113	...	...	300	1448	7493
149	31	3474	13	1193000	10	503000	...	...	160000	120000	21000	4800	44735	1517	...	...	6833	30042	83127
23	5	569	3	35500	2	19000	...	...	...	...	...	170	3559	195	...	...	2715	1450	7919
191	31	2429	13	178000	10	161000	...	...	2000	300000	8406	500	28346	1289	...	...	2133	12306	44074
113	28	2470	11	465400	6	79666	...	...	80000	130000	12417	67739	20967	1174	...	...	1357	31635	54863
497	104	9856	45	1937900	32	814666	...	...	242000	550000	41823	73335	102969	4288	...	...	13338	76881	197476
376	88	8501	39	1888200	27	683790	...	...	242000	550000	97182	32420	...	...	...	...	5378	45568	...

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

54	29	2126	15	1134530	9	164350	...	...	857000	...	775978	95370	25300	10484	1079388	...	40869	1156041
54	17	1510	11	298200	4	36800	...	...	382000	...	346938	92406	15046	5149	85904	...	19828	125927
21	10	940	5	208700	4	59000	...	...	105000	...	94142	11217	11051	3480	37162	...	30235	81928
129	56	4576	31	1641430	17	260150	...	...	1324000	...	1217058	198993	51297	19113	1202454	...	90932	1363896
108	59	5525	33	1301118	17	677056	...	...	...	...	856295	59983	36341	10233	1037082	22213	90981	1196850

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which equals \$0

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY			
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Finnish.....	12	1	2	10	..	..	..	..	485	182	667	..
Helsingfors; Swedish.....	11	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	651	57	708	..
Wasa; Swedish.....	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	264	33	297	..
Total.....	26	3	3	23	..	..	..	..	1400	272	1672	..
Last Year.....	22	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1333	280	1613	..

NO

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals \$0

Bergen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	2	30	..	..	..	2660	300	2960	33
Kristiania.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	1	..	42	1	..	..	2938	295	3233	43
Trondhjem.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	808	60	868	8
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	2	1	5	79	1	..	6406	655	7061	85
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	6163	615	6778	87

SW

Unit of local currency is the kroner, which equals \$0

Eastern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	..	1	3	135	..	..	4763	311	5073	51
Northern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	1	..	1	111	..	..	2205	172	2377	44
Southern.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	1	1	95	..	..	..	4476	307	4781	49
Western.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3	2	..	2	170	..	..	4573	288	4861	58
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	11	4	2	7	511	..	..	16017	1078	17092	203
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	15969	1040	17009	193

2. Paris Area

BULGARIA MISSION

Repeated

Unit of currency

Sofia.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	336	105	441	..
Trnovo.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	39	250	..
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	547	144	691	..
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	556	153	709	..

FRANCE MISSION

Repeated

Unit of currency

Total.....	2	1	3	..	6	2	..	9	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	518	232	750	..
Last Year (1915).....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	187	320	507	..

Repeated

Unit of local currency is the Italian lire, which equals \$0

Naples.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634	268	902	9
Rome.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	834	161	995	13
Turin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803	412	1215	8
Venice.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	437	115	552	8
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	26	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	2708	956	3664	40
Last Year.....	3	..	3	..	6	5	..	42	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	3190	942	4132	17

JUGO-SLAVIA

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 3 c

Novi Sad—Total.....	6	2	..	1	4	5	..	1	309	292	601	..
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This Mission is not yet

ERENCE

ents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)											CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
16	1211	8	834500	2	195000	..	..	..	..	98620	..	42358	2344	1995	..	92092	138780
13	1163	10	1248812	4	27000	..	..	..	..	27791	..	73687	15741	9441	..	465145	564014
12	969	5	228000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27085	4856	1324	..	74425	107999
41	3343	23	2311312	11	222000	..	..	..	..	126411	..	143130	22941	12760	..	631662	810493
33	3133	19	1072073	10	118600	..	..	..	..	339780	40078	90037	12907	358803	21487	122081	605315

ERENCE

ents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	4872	20	2012850	4	115000	..	..	..	..	720322	32686	98191	17980	7701	18266	91430	233568
28	5469	28	1136768	12	379000	..	..	..	..	271878	16431	92375	13209	16621	13925	71569	207699
11	2010	11	515420	..	..	..	..	..	..	79458	1456	29586	4109	3415	5792	36452	79354
56	12351	59	3665038	16	494000	..	..	..	..	1071658	50573	220152	35298	27737	37983	199451	520621
55	11530	59	3071560	8	249600	..	..	..	..	941533	50839	147585	19305	45705	89040	145353	446988

ERENCE

ents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

55	4899	51	1470362	11	276800	..	..	..	..	..	..	94178	41206	58306	43817	108500	346007
40	3614	31	810300	9	178050	..	..	..	..	..	..	63249	19782	40452	46010	85668	255161
61	7425	41	1041966	10	155800	..	..	..	..	..	..	95926	34597	31577	49893	111764	323757
65	5554	52	1117604	14	640000	..	..	120000	..	18293	..	105382	40779	66106	48406	150982	411655
221	21492	175	4440232	44	1250650	..	..	120000	..	18293	..	358735	136364	196441	188126	456914	1336580
211	21944	169	3737194	44	1187410	..	..	..	..	1746826	128509	299297	34951	231682	116595	248254	930779

ERENCE

1915

es gold dollar

12	513	5	9390	5	6620	..	..	..	7300	..	..	554	11	114	8	192	879
8	273	7	16600	8	23112	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	14	72	142	218	.901
20	786	12	25990	13	29732	..	..	..	7300	..	..	1009	25	186	150	410	1780
21	800	11	20820	10	24390	..	..	..	7300	..	..	1188	233	131	51	62	1655

ERENCE

1919

es gold dollar

18	517	1	2000	1	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	70	..	..	1071	1166
10	378	1	2000	1	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	551	566

ERENCE

1919

ents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

11	735	3	161500	1	230000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1494	384	80	..	937	2895
13	727	7	1032000	5	1162000	..	..	..	..	280000	..	8976	383	98	..	3558	13015
19	834	5	203000	6	227000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4710	445	5	600	2940	8700
9	231	4	29000	2	140000	..	..	..	..	..	..	4050	190	52	..	3088	7380
52	2527	19	1425500	14	1759000	..	..	800000	1190000	280000	..	19230	1402	235	600	10523	31990
51	2811	21	1268650	12	1674000	..	..	800000	1190000	6000	..	12305	..	..	6734	10728	29767

N CONFERENCE

ents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

14	980	6	190000	2	10000	300000	1230	279	1495	..	19831	22835
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onal Statistics for present work

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					OF THE W. F. M. S.		ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE			LOCAL PREACHERS											
	Ordned	Unordained	Wives	Single						Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5									
											Ordned			Unordained	Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Algiers:																			
French Ch. and Work...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	30	14	44	
Moslem Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	2	2	3	7	10	
Constantine:																			
French Ch. and Work...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	20	9	29	
Moslem & Jewish Work...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	1	...	12	13	25	
Kabylia (Fort National):																			
French Ch. & Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moslem Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	17	41	58	
Il-Maten:																			
French Ch. & Work....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	..	..	..
Moslem Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	8	53	61	
Sidi 'Aich.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oran:																			
French Ch. & Work....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Susa:																			
French Ch. & Work....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
Moslem Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunis:																			
French Ch. & Work....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	1	11	12	
Moslem Work.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	2	5	5	10	
Total.....	8	1	9	2	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	5	96	158	254	
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	6	5	88	110	198	
Madeira Islands (1918)...	3	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	3	81	114	195	

3. Zurich Area

AUSTRIA M

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals \$

Total.....	4	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	241	163	404	
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Recently orga

NORTH GE

Unit of local currency is the mark, which equals \$

Berlin.....	22	2	2	43	2749	594	3343	6
Bremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	2630	567	3197	10
Dresden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	3	68	..	..	3014	1883	4897	10
Leipzig.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	2	86	..	..	3193	1539	4732	10
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	3	..	..	7	240	..	..	11586	4583	16169	38
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	10243	4517	14760	8

SOUTH GE

Unit of local currency is the mark, which equals \$

Central Rhine.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	27	..	..	5	..	97	..	..	2950	743	3693	10
East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	64	..	221	..	..	4863	1092	5955	11
West.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	13	..	201	..	..	4145	741	4886	12
Total.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	92	2	..	82	..	519	..	..	11958	2576	14534	34
Last Year.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	73	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	11715	2290	14005	9

HU

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals \$

Total.....	1	1	1	3	100	123	223	
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ION CONFERENCE

States gold dollar

Children	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)						
	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benedictions Ordered by General Conference	Total Benedictions Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field	
											On Real Estate	Amount Paid							
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
3	2	106	2	100000	1	30000	..	..	35000	30000	32000	..	..	..	..	..	149	149
8	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20
..	1	104	1	70000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	52	3	14000	4	85000	..	..	13000	..	9000	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	120	4	4000	2	15600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	..	..	180	571
..	..	..	1	16000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	4000	..	3000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	8	..	..	1	32400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
..	2	21	..	..	2	66000	..	..	10940	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
12	25	827	11	204000	10	229000	..	..	62940	30000	44000	..	..	473	..	..	329	802
2	11	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	11230	20000	6000	4400	169	946	..	..	658	1604
8	4	140	1	1500	3	24500	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	3	150	32	201

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

1	4	435	2	255500	75500	..	6963	1115	4299	..	32678	45055
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ION

as yet received

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

78	32	2352	14	1694500	5	..	..	..	300000	..	990829	190891	70996	465	11698	25650	125923	234732
102	49	2955	25	1209341	9	..	..	..	..	..	748691	109878	98337	1081	11870	12916	140747	264951
106	57	4068	22	800557	8	..	..	..	..	..	363253	209847	107463	763	17600	18870	136500	281196
78	47	4460	21	850250	7	..	..	..	..	..	360504	177584	116970	1399	18671	40908	180524	358472
364	185	13835	82	4554648	29	..	..	..	300000	..	2463277	688200	393766	3708	59839	98344	583694	1139351
519	189	12494	79	4549876	30	..	..	..	..	..	3038764	20123	196046	..	..	35714	132005	363765

ERENCE

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

68	70	2948	32	1668210	4	400000	..	..	750000	..	860966	329330	103990	12	24430	..	226460	354892
76	112	6207	55	1800565	7	750000	..	..	..	..	379498	358841	140148	..	35546	..	390846	566540
108	103	6736	47	1142800	5	450000	..	..	..	..	170809	245557	122670	42	30436	..	347363	500511
252	285	15891	134	4611575	16	1600000	..	..	750000	..	1411273	933728	366803	54	90412	..	964669	1421943
283	342	16306	147	4143344	..	..	..	..	..	..	2190093	41457	188806	6320	6973	25328	90339	317766

ION

ivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

2	5	250	1	250000	18000	500	1200	..	7000	26700
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Unit of local currency is the ruble, which equals \$0.5

DISTRICTS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					OF THE W. F. M. S.		ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMU			
	MEN		WOMEN		MEMBERS OF CON-FERENCE			LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									11	12
	1	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members
Total.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	750	100	850	..
Last Year.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	500	125	625	50

SWITZERL

Unit of local currency is the Swiss franc, which equals \$0.1

East.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	15	..	86	1	..	6163	517	6680	132
West.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	1	16	..	37	..	..	3929	363	4292	77
Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	5	1	31	..	123	1	..	10092	880	10972	209
Last Year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	5	1	31	..	123	..	..	9950	927	10877	..

SION
 for 1919
 equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

MEMBERS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Children		Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
23		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	20	30	900	8	125000	6	125000	...	...	...	...	25000	...	...	1235	...	5000	3000	9235
...	22	825	8	125000	6	125000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REFERENCE
 equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

132	167	12220	53	2761225	27	943220	..	..	434000	..	2148929	..	94465	9682	20218	39606	698019	861990
77	93	21386	35	2156500	11	391000	..	..	..	..	1489118	..	54339	5914	11562	28069	399536	499420
209	260	33606	88	4917725	38	1334220	..	..	434000	..	3638047	..	148804	15596	31780	67675	1097555	1361410
106	265	22086	89	4918985	29	915920	..	..	..	..	3211727	31926	187696	9541	529195	41938	136778	905148

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD				OF THE W. F. M. S.				ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY			
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5				MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not Referred to Cols. 17, 18, 19
	Ordnained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total	Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
I. EASTERN ASIA																				
CHINA: Shanghai.....	1	3	2	7	13	27	6	23	...	16	12	...	9	85	72	1555	723	2278	...	
1. Central China.....	19	7	25	7	58	27	6	23	...	16	12	...	9	85	72	1555	723	2278	...	
2. Foochow.....	14	12	23	5	54	36	1	73	16	91	162	45	247	313	332	10626	10807	21433	103	
3. Hingwa.....	7	3	11	3	24	14	...	62	21	130	77	76	298	190	169	6833	6003	12836	...	
4. Kiangsi.....	12	4	14	...	30	24	4	20	10	8	9	10	41	130	148	1312	1306	2618	...	
5. North China.....	26	15	31	7	79	43	8	65	24	112	70	42	102	208	59	13700	5723	19423	243	
6. West China.....	16	2	16	3	37	31	1	29	7	36	44	17	111	233	114	4638	5595	10233	13	
7. Yenping.....	6	4	9	...	19	5	1	29	18	55	26	...	20	184	95	87	3800	4419	8219	...
Total for China.....	101	32	131	50	314	180	21	301	96	448	400	212	992	1254	981	42464	34576	77040	360	
8. Japan.....	15	3	15	1	34	56	3	62	20	20	1	20	7	42	79	8328	2972	11300	70	
9. Korea.....	16	2	17	4	39	38	2	69	20	69	...	281	...	406	...	12273	5950	18223	327	
Total for Eastern Asia...	132	37	163	55	387	274	26	432	136	537	401	513	999	1702	1060	63065	43498	106563	763	
II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA																				
1. Malaysia.....	21	9	21	12	63	25	...	11	5	...	...	36	58	...	...	3128	1710	4838	35
2. Netherlands Indies.....	14	5	15	4	38	2	4	5	2	...	...	13	1	5	6	703	393	1096	19
3. Philippine Islands.....	16	1	15	...	32	17	2	32	9	32	20	77	1020	129	115	24131	31992	56123	40	
Total for Southeast'n Asia	51	15	51	16	133	44	6	48	16	32	20	126	1079	134	121	27962	34095	62057	95	
III. SOUTHERN ASIA INDIA AND BURMA:																				
1. Bengal.....	14	3	14	...	31	13	...	8	...	2	...	74	...	38	125	1477	1633	3110	180	
2. Bombay.....	13	...	13	1	27	23	...	25	12	17	...	222	...	41	278	4807	15571	20378	1024	
3. Burma.....	10	1	9	...	20	13	1	4	2	...	...	32	...	1	8	764	487	1251	32
4. Central Provinces.....	16	...	15	...	31	21	...	19	...	10	...	224	...	118	313	2153	4631	6784	349	
5. North India.....	31	1	31	...	63	54	...	93	...	93	...	305	...	322	764	24400	38049	62449	3208	
6. Northwest India.....	24	1	24	...	49	40	13	...	...	...	...	386	...	491	640	31178	80890	112077	6766
7. South India.....	20	1	21	...	42	25	...	15	3	20	...	258	...	262	495	6734	40496	47230	1653	
Total for Southern Asia...	128	7	127	1	263	189	14	164	17	142	...	1501	...	1273	2623	71513	181766	253279	13213	
IV. AFRICA																				
1. Angola.....	7	3	6	3	19	4	...	...	...	21	...	64	...	24	6	577	496	1073	23
2. Congo.....	9	3	9	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	161	36	197	...
3. Liberia.....	7	1	11	5	24	...	...	40	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	5915	1950	7865	59
4. Rhodesia.....	9	3	8	2	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54	14	2429	1757	4186	90
5. Southeast Africa.....	7	3	9	...	19	2	...	2	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	1943	4117	6060	...
Total for Africa.....	39	13	43	13	108	13	...	42	...	21	...	281	...	78	20	11025	8356	19381	172	
V. LATIN AMERICA																				
1. Mexico.....	8	1	7	2	18	23	8	3	...	...	1	46	...	53	62	4080	3798	7878	71
2. Central America.....	8	...	8	2	18	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	5	263	150	413	6
SOUTH AMERICA: General.....	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bolivia.....	3	7	9	9	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	42	92	...
4. Chile.....	12	10	21	24	67	1	...	16	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	1936	2702	4638	3
5. Eastern South America.....	12	6	16	5	39	10	13	34	...	...	...	64	...	57	15	4909	2122	7031	24
6. North Andes.....	5	6	11	7	29	6	...	4	3	...	...	1	...	8	...	250	386	636	9
Total for South America...	34	29	59	45	167	16	14	54	3	...	...	105	8	57	15	7145	5252	12397	36
Total for Latin America...	50	30	74	49	203	39	24	58	4	...	1	156	8	112	82	11488	9200	20688	114	
VI. EUROPE AND NO. AFRICA																				
1. Austria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	241	163	404	3
2. Baltic (organized 1921).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	547	144	691	...
3. Bulgaria (1915).....	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	31	...	...	...	3	48	44	99	3865	316	4181	156
4. Denmark.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	3	23	...	...	...	...	1400	272	1672	...
5. Finland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	518	232	750	...
6. France (1919).....	2	1	3	...	6	4	...	81	3	...	...	7	240	...	...	11586	4583	16169	384
7. North Germany.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	2	...	82	...	519	...	...	11958	5702	14534	347
8. South Germany.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	100	123	223	...
9. Hungary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	2708	956	3664	40
10. Italy (1919).....	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	39	5	2	1	4	5	...	1	309	292	601	...	
11. Jugo-Slavia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	79	1	...	...	6406	655	7061	80
12. Norway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	100	850	...
13. Russia.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Spain (organized 1921).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	11	4	2	7	...	...	...	16017	1078	17095	203
15. Sweden.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5	1	31	...	123	...	...	10092	880	10972	20
16. Switzerland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. No. Africa, Madeira Is.....	11	1	12	2	26	5	18	8	8	177	272	449	7
Total—Europe & No. Africa.....	17	2	18	2	39	16	1	504	33	10	141	93	1532	56	117	66674	12642	79316	125	

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS																																										
MEMBERS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (UNITED STATES GOLD)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (UNITED STATES GOLD)										Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disc. Ben. Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41																								
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$																								
40	891	212	2992	20	47000	17	8000	13	33100	342115	110000	.....	.....	745	31	623	100	335	1834																					
773	270	5304	214	174220	126	77427	5	14000	76950	30107	.....	.....	.....	5538	2205	362	6500	6960	21505																				
94	57	3657	29	49750	30	18450	8	28000	108100	78000	.....	.....	.....	8351	49	3033	5673	1848	18954																				
577	103	9637	124	150162	164	43457	19	156500	431056	278500	.....	.....	.....	929	479	454	120	427	2409																				
122	122	8499	70	42228	29	7350	15	27266	86285	106706	12333	2765	.....	5492	915	1553	2320	1583	11863																						
291	82	4334	44	37725	32	11810	7	16500	15750	10500	.....	.....	.....	1108	130	1555	4446	1593	8832																				
											.....	.....	.....	5207	274	1404	3070	993	11008																				
2778	892	47617	653	625203	474	189794	88	413116	1261756	808813	12333	2765	27370	4083	9044	22229	13739	76465																								
107	207	15525	52	.....	44	.....	21	48430	405605	812200	.....	497	15902	4134	2549	1759	11992	36336																					
501	458	22790	465	357447	118	23925	21	82000	642934	171615	.....	.....	.....	15975	3279	21739	11785	9589	62367																				
3386	1557	85932	1170	982650	636	213719	130	543546	2310295	1792628	12333	3262	59247	11496	33332	35773	35320	175168																								
411	58	4389	33	90886	20	33843	.....	.....	423632	204450	4645	527	11894	487	8056	15169	5885	41491																						
53	19	1189	11	27180	4	1700	.....	.....	69024	.....	19158	52	1297	606	133	1146	1136	4318																					
1135	323	28669	228	223035	49	13772	11	67000	421000	164500	72500	18500	2132	93	1008	14260	6272	42948																								
1599	460	34247	272	341101	73	49315	11	67000	913656	368950	96303	19079	34506	1186	9197	30575	13293	88757																								
209	115	4258	18	73901	22	58583	.....	.....	856017	108700	37514	2667	7805	1872	7944	553	81172	99346																						
2445	702	2250	26	64000	28	38733	.....	.....	153772	175767	38082	.....	7026	1755	832	.....	204	9817																				
16	46	2473	5	71333	6	5123	4	10000	181083	128208	67938	3132	2886	1308	3308	1196	1332	10030																								
648	117	18905	18	26300	25	62033	.....	.....	79410	76493	18310	.....	2365	.....	1048	540	918	4871																				
3716	1584	46152	113	97298	323	151286	.....	.....	475163	368250	40516	.....	8712	1667	2651	617	36573	50220																					
12540	1953	66517	38	75784	74	94533	.....	.....	60290	170805	14766	.....	10816	.....	.....	1558	774	13148																			
2000	934	22066	53	53630	121	126456	19	85627	161632	172260	75639	.....	9996	2791	.....	559	2322	15668																						
21574	6051	182001	271	462246	599	539747	23	95627	1967367	1200483	292765	5799	49606	9393	15783	5023	123295	203100																								
68	30	2159	20	16200	16	33500	.....	.....	15950	14000	4700	.....	.....	.....	1075	630	21	1726																			
13	5	347	7	6010	8	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	950	.....	1063															
705	96	5633	71	157125	30	28802	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	.....	6674	429	.....	3195	1965	12263																		
235	60	5037	63	36400	70	29710	.....	.....	82525	19125	3500	.....	1671	.....	.....	592	4421	6674																			
162	68	3344	74	3278	10	11534	.....	.....	8300	6250	.....	.....	1661	.....	.....	.....	318	2351																	
1183	259	16520	235	219013	134	119546	.....	.....	106775	39375	8407	.....	10481	429	1075	5367	6725	24077																					
278	94	4718	65	283525	27	73030	6	66375	343450	460250	41928	.....	9796	484	1496	2855	5556	20187																							
40	9	676	5	32950	2	5000	.....	.....	24500	.....	15000	.....	1315	194	225	100	.....	1834																			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....																			
4	6	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400									
203	70	4727	36	136920	13	22300	.....	.....	270000	.....	2547	.....	9678	.....	2298	2885	14859	.....																							
497	104	9856	45	968950	32	407333	.....	.....	121000	275000	20912	36663	50589	2144	.....	6669	38441	97843																					
48	7	656	1	9000	.....	.....	1	6000	30000	.....	500	.....	1108	96	73	79	1761	3117																				
752	187	15497	82	1114870	45	429633	1	6000	421000	275000	23959	36663	61773	2240	73	9046	43087	116219																								
1070	290	20891	152	1431345	74	507663	7	72375	788950	735250	80887	36663	72884	2918	1794	12001	48643	138240																								
1	4	435	2	51100	15100	1393	223	859	6556	9031																							
44	20	786	12	25990	13	29372	.....	.....	.....	7300	.....	.....	1009	25	186	150	410	1780																			
129	56	4576	31	439901	17	69720	.....	.....	354832	.....	326170	53131	13766	5121	322257	.....	24369	365513																				
12	41	3343	23	446083	11	42846	.....	.....	.....	.....	24097	.....	27624	4418	2463	.....	121910	156415																		
16	18	517	1	2000	1	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	70	.....	.....	1071	1166																
364	185	13835	82	1084006	29	.....	.....	.....	71400	.....	586259	163792	927163	883	14242	23306	138919	1104513																				
252	285	15891	134	1097554	16	380800	.....	.....	178500	.....	335883	222327	87300	13	21518	.....	228791	1037622																				
2	5	250	.....	.....	1	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3600	100	240	.....	1400	5340															
90	52	2527	19	275122	14	339587	.....	.....	154400	229670	54040	.....	3701	271	45	116	1084	5217																					
9	14	980	6	5700	2	300	.....	.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	37	8	55	.....	695	695																		
291	56	12351	59	981990	16	132392	.....	.....	.....	.....	287204	13554	59001	9460	7423	10171	53453	139508																				
.....	30	900	8	64375	6	64375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....												
127	221	21492	175	1189982	44	335174	.....	.....	32160	.....	4902	.....	96341	36547	52646	50108	122453	358095																				
209	260	33606	88	949121	38	257504	.....	.....	83762	.....	702143	.....	28719	3010	6134	13061	211828	262762																				
20	29	967	12	205500	13	253500	.....	.....	62940	30000	44000	.....	.....	7	8	160	361	1003																				
1568	1278	12456	652	6818424	221	1657570	.....	.....	948904	266907	2370708	459804	1040888	40831	428071	67083	913900	2449350																						

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

DIVISIONS	MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD					S. F. M. S. Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. Other Foreign Workers	ORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS				UNORDAINED NATIVE PREACHERS AND EXHORTERS		ALL OTHER NATIVE WORKERS		THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY				
	MEN		WOMEN		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5		MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS		Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not Included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	
	Ordnained	Unordained	Wives	Single			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Eastern Asia	132	37	163	55	387	274	26	432	136	537	401	513	999	1702	1060	63065	43498	106563	763
II. Southeastern Asia	51	15	51	16	133	44	6	48	16	32	20	126	1079	134	121	27962	34095	62057	95
III. Southern Asia	128	7	127	1	263	189	14	164	17	142	...	1501	...	1273	2623	71513	181766	253279	13213
IV. Africa	39	13	43	13	108	13	...	42	...	21	...	281	...	78	20	11025	8356	19381	172
V. Latin America	50	30	74	49	203	39	24	58	4	...	1	156	8	112	82	11488	9200	20688	114
VI. Europe & No. Africa..	17	2	18	2	39	16	1	504	33	10	141	93	1532	56	117	66674	12642	79316	1255
Grand Total	417	104	476	136	1133	575	71	1248	206	742	563	2670	3618	3355	4023	251727	289557	541284	15615
Last Year* . . . . .	...	...	...	...	990	559	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	3010	3662	235530	269601	505131	13226
Increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	143	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	361	16197	19956	36153	2388
Decrease . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The groupings in columns 2-5, 9-14, 30-31 are new this year, hence no comparison is attempted. The figures for columns 17-20 are incomplete, some Conferences not reporting and others only in part. The total reported in Annual Report, 1919, for Ordained Native Preachers, is 1,559; Unordained Native Preachers, 6,199.

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS—Continued

MEMBERS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (UNITED STATES GOLD)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (UNITED STATES GOLD)						
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disc. Ben. Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
3386	1557	85932	1170	\$	982650	636	213719	130	543546	2310295	1792628	12333	3262	59247	11496	33332	35773	35320	175168
1599	400	34247	272		341101	73	49315	11	67000	913656	368950	96303	19079	34506	1186	9197	30575	13293	88757
1574	6051	182001	271		462246	599	539747	23	95627	1967367	1200483	292765	5799	49606	9393	15783	5023	123295	203100
1183	259	16520	235		219013	134	119546	..	....	106775	39375	8407	....	10481	429	1075	5367	6725	24077
1070	290	20891	152		1431345	74	507663	7	72375	788950	735250	80887	36663	72884	2918	1794	12001	48643	138240
4566	1276	112456	652		6818424	221	1957570	..	....	946994	266970	2379798	452804	1949686	60631	428071	97062	913200	3448650
3378	9833	452047	2752		10254779	1737	3387560	171	778548	7034037	4403656	2870493	517607	2176410	86053	489252	185801	1140476	4077992
3596	9267	405246	2628		9149362	1664	2724898	..	....	5127437	3547809	3593248	119963	505142	29079	592852	308688	413265	1849026
1782	566	46801	124		1105417	73	662662	..	....	1908600	895847	....	397644	1671268	56974	....	....	727211	2228966
...	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	722755	....	....	..	103600	122887	....	....

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The classification of some institutions is necessarily inaccurate because the educational system in the different foreign fields does not correspond with that in the United States and because some institutions are doing more than one type of work. This table was prepared by the Department of Education, Literature, and Sunday Schools on the Foreign Field.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Junior College, School of Education, and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Woman's College of South China, Foochow, Fukien.

Union Medical College, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches and the British Church Missionary Society.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

William Nast College, Kiukiang, Kiangsi.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yen Ching College, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

North China Union Medical College for Women, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and the Canadian

Methodist Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

EUROPE

ITALY CONFERENCE

International College (Colegio Monte Mario), Rome, Italy.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, India.

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, Japan.

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (British).

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Theological School of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the Canadian Methodist Church.

EUROPE**DENMARK CONFERENCE**

Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Theological School, Christiania, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Theological School, Upsala, Sweden

INDIA**BOMBAY CONFERENCE**

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly

JAPAN**JAPAN**

Philander Smith Biblical Institute (Aoyama Gakuin), Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA**KOREA CONFERENCE**

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

LATIN-AMERICA**EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE**

Theological School, Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHILI CONFERENCE

Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE**

Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)					
						Foreign	Native	Primary	Advanced Primary				
AFRICA													
Sinec River Industrial Sch., Jacktown	Liberia		Sinec	1									
Boys' Home, Algiers	North Africa		Algiers	1									
Orphanage, Algiers	North Africa		Algiers	1									
Boys' Home, Constantine	North Africa		Constantine	1									
Orphanage, Constantine	North Africa		Algiers	1									
District Elementary Schools	North Africa		Madeira Islands	1									
Night School	North Africa		Madeira Islands	1									
Caroline Newton School, Funchal	North Africa		Madeira Islands	1									
Boys' Home, Tunis	North Africa		Tunis	1									
Girls' Home, Tunis	North Africa		Tunis	1									
District Elementary School	Rhodesia			1									
Night Schools	Rhodesia			1									
Boarding School, Mrewa	Rhodesia			1									
Boarding School, Mutambara	Rhodesia			1									
Boarding School (Boys), Nyakatsapa	Rhodesia			1									
Boarding School (Girls), Nyakatsapa	Rhodesia			1									
Central Training School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia			1									
Fairfield Girls' School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia			1									
Family School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia			1									
Village Day Schools	Angola		Loanda	11	M F	15							
Loanda Graded School	Angola		Loanda	1									
Teacher Training School	Angola		Loanda	1									
District Elementary Schools	Angola		Lubolo	1									
Quiongua Boys' School	Angola		Lubolo	1									
Quiongua Girls' School	Angola		Lubolo	1									
Village Day Schools	Angola		Malanje	6	M F	6		90					
Quessua Girls' Boarding School	Angola		Malanje	1	F	3		42	3				
Quessua Boys' School	Angola		Malanje	1									
Taylor Institute	Angola		Malanje	1	M	7		65	10				
Village Day Schools	Angola		Quiongua	9	M F	17							
CHINA													
								Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College		
Kindergarten	Central China			12	M F		14	247					
Lower Primary Schools	Central China	Chinkiang		1	F	3	10						
Girls' Boarding School	Central China	Chinkiang		1	F								
Girls' Orphanage	Central China	Chinkiang		1	F								
Boys' Orphanage	Central China	Chinkiang		1	M								
Higher Primary Schools	Central China	Chinkiang		2			9		124				
Lower Primary Schools	Central China	Nanking		27	M F		46	966					
Methodist Girls' Boarding School	Central China	Nanking		1									
Conference Academy, Nanking	Central China	Nanking		1	M	2	8						
Middle School, Kiangtankini	Central China	Nanking		1	M		5			45			
Bible Teachers' Training School	Central China	Nanking		1	F	2	6						
Mary Hill Training School	Central China	Nanking		1	F	2	6						
School for Missionaries' Children	Central China	Nanking		1	M F								
Shanghai American School	Central China	Nanking		1	M F								
Lower Primary Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu		4	M F		8	149					
Higher Primary Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu		2	M		6		45				
Wannan Academy	Central China	Ningkwofu		1									
Middle School	Central China	Ningkwofu		1	M		9			77			
Lower Primary Schools	Central China	Wannan		3	M		5	111					
Lower Primary Schools	Central China	Wuhu		16			21	399					
Academy for Boys, Wuhu*	Central China	Wuhu		1	M								
Lower Primary Schools	Foochow	Binghu		31	M F		36	634					
Lower Primary Schools	Foochow	Bingtang		36	M F		40	560					
Boys' Boarding School	Foochow	Bingtang		1	M		2		15				
King's Herald's Girls' School, Haitau	Foochow	Bingtang		1	F	1	6		35				
Lower Primary Schools	Foochow	Foochow		37	M F		49	917					
Higher Primary and Boarding School	Foochow	Foochow		1	M	1	7	49	110				
Girls' Boarding School	Foochow	Foochow		1	F	4	21	78	138				
Siong Iu Dong School	Foochow	Foochow		1	M		8		76				
Vernacular Middle School*	Foochow	Foochow		1	M	1	6		48				

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Foreign No. of	Native TEACHERS	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)					Total Pupils
								Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College	Other	
CHINA													
Chinese College	Foochow	Foochow		1	M	12	22			470			470
In Dong Kindergarten	Foochow	Foochow		1									
ergartens	Foochow	Foochow		1									
y E. Crook Home	Foochow	Foochow		1									
n Kindergarten Training Sch.*	Foochow	Foochow		1									
al Training School	Foochow	Foochow		1									
Kirk Woman's Industrial Home	Foochow	Foochow		1	F		1					35	35
Industrial School	Foochow	Foochow		1									
au h Vocational School	Foochow	Foochow		1	F		5					25	25
Training School	Foochow	Foochow		1	F		2					10	10
es Training School	Foochow	Futsing		20	M F	23	438						438
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Kutien		51	M F	58	950						950
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	1	8						99
Boarding School	Foochow	Kutien		1	M	1	7		99				110
ll-Cooper Academy	Foochow	Kutien		1	F	1	6		110				54
Training School	Foochow	Kutien		1	M	1	10		82				54
ergarten and Model Day School	Foochow	Kutien		1		1	10		82				82
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Lungtien		32	M F	1	32	416					416
Boarding School	Foochow	Lungtien		1	F	1	7						
lynn Johnson Memorial Institute	Foochow	Lungtien		2	M	2	7	16	82				98
Training School	Foochow	Lungtien		1		1	4					30	30
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Mingau		43	M F	51	1185						1185
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Mintsing		47	M F	64	1219						1219
s' Higher Primary	Foochow	Mintsing		1	M	7			70				70
Boarding School, Lek-du	Foochow	Mintsing		1	F	1	6		64				64
e Training School, Lek-du	Foochow	Mintsing		1	F	1	3					18	18
er Primary Schools	Foochow	Nguka		14	M F	15	298						298
e Training School	Foochow	Nguka		1	F	2						12	12
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Binghai		10	M F	10	255						255
er Primary School, Haising	Hinghwa	Binghai		1	M	3		21					21
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Hankong		11	M F	12	282						282
er Primary School	Hinghwa	Hankong		1	M	2		40					40
ical Training School	Hinghwa	Hankong		1	M	1	8					68	68
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		10	M F	1	21	520					520
er Primary School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	M	1	9		114				114
ilton Girls' Boarding School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	F	1				28			28
hrie Memorial High School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	M	3	8		108				108
s' Boarding School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	F	1	6		78				78
mal School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa											
becca McCabe Orphanage	Hinghwa	Hinghwa											
et Turner Training School	Hinghwa	Hinghwa		1	F	1	5					75	75
ergarten	Hinghwa	Hinghwa											
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Ng Sauh		12	M F		18	311					311
er Primary and Orphanage	Hinghwa	Ng Sauh		1	M	1	9		45				45
ational School	Hinghwa	Ng Sauh											
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Sienyu East		25	M F		27	650					650
er Primary School, Handeng	Hinghwa	Sienyu East		1	M		3		30				30
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Sienyu West		19	M F		39	736					736
er Primary School, Sienyu City	Hinghwa	Sienyu West		1	M	1	6		70				70
da Knoeschel Mem'l Training Sch.	Hinghwa	Sienyu West		1	F	1	3					48	48
el Hart Girls' Boarding School	Hinghwa	Sienyu West		1	F	2	8		75				75
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Tatien		12	M F		12	236					236
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Tehwa		14	M F		16	282					282
er Primary Schools	Hinghwa	Yung Chun		18	M F		24	542					542
er Primary School	Hinghwa	Yung Chun		1	M F	1	5		50				50
ical Training School	Hinghwa	Yung Chun		1	M		3					19	19
dy Training School	Hinghwa	Yung Chun											
er Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Hwang Mei											
er Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Kan River											
er Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Kienchang											
er Primary School, Fuchow	Kiangsi	Kienchang											
er Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Nanchang		9	M		9	180					180
chang Academy	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	M	5	8		102	60	3		165
win Girls' School	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	F	4	7	82	39	39			220
Day Schools	Kiangsi	Nanchang			F				60				
ergarten	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1									
e Training School	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1	F								
er Primary Schools	Kiangsi	Nanchang		1									
ison Fish Memorial Sch., Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1									
	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		1	F	1	15						203

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
						Foreign	Native	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College	Other
CHINA												
Knowles Bible Training Sch., Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi		15	M F	15	292					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Chingchao North		16	M F	16	671					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Chingchao South		1	M F							
Bible Training School	North China	Chingchao South		31	M F	33	719					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Lanhsien		1	M F	4		140				
Higher Primary School	North China	Lanhsien		1	F							
Holt Boarding School	North China	Lanhsien		18	M F	24	733					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Peking		1	M	4		76				
Higher Primary School, Chuchik'ou	North China	Peking		1	M	5	12	346				
East City Primary School	North China	Peking		1	M	6		114				
Shunchihmen Higher Primary School	North China	Peking		1	M	9	35		562		185	55
Peking Academy	North China	Peking		1	F	4	13	80	99	78		
Mary Porter Gamewell Memorial Sch.	North China	Peking		1								
No. China American Sch., Tungehow	North China	Peking		1								
North China Union Nurses' Training School, Peking	North China	Peking		1	F							
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Shanhaikwan		21	M F	21	455					
Middle and Higher Primary School, Changli	North China	Shanhaikwan		1	M	2	6	31	114			
Alderman Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Changli	North China	Shanhaikwan		1	F	2	9	182				
Catherine Thompson Memorial School, Changli	North China	Shanhaikwan		1	F							
Higher Primary School, Shanhaikwan	North China	Shanhaikwan		1	M	2	5	69				
Middle School	North China	Shanhaikwan		1	M	2	9	84				
Primary Boarding Sch., Shanhaikwan	North China	Shanhaikwan				Reported in Lower Primary Schools						
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Taianfu		35	M F	36	360					
Higher Primary Schools	North China	Taianfu		6	M	9		116				
Middle and Higher Primary, Taian	North China	Taianfu		1	M	3	11	75	75			
Davis Girls' Boarding School, Taian	North China	Taianfu		1	F	2	6	166				
Edna Terry Training School, Taian	North China	Taianfu		1	F							
Bible Training School	North China	Taianfu		28	M F	33	440					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Tientsin		1	M	3	8	125	80			
Middle and Higher Primary School	North China	Tientsin		1	F	5	12	49	85			
Sarah L. Keen Memorial Anglo-Chinese School	North China	Tientsin		1	F							
Training School for Nurses	North China	Tientsin		16	M F	18	357					
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Tsunhwa		1	M	3		75				
Higher Primary School	North China	Tsunhwa		17	M F	18	289					
Girls' Boarding School	North China	Tsunhwa		2	M	3		25				
Lower Primary Schools	North China	Yenchoufu		1	M F	3						
Higher Primary Schools	North China	Yenchoufu		1	M F	3						
Kindergartens	West China	Chengtu		39	M F	53	1297					31
Kindergarten	West China	Chengtu		2	M	1	4	69				
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Chengtu		1	F	2	8	62				
Higher Primary Schools	West China	Chengtu		1	F							
Girls' High School	West China	Chungking		1								
Bible Training School	West China	Chungking		1	F	2	1					
Girls' Boarding School	West China	Chungking		1	M F	1	1					14
Union Middle School	West China	Chungking		20	M F	33	897					22
Union Normal School	West China	Chungking		5	M	12		162				
Kindergarten	West China	Chungking		2	F	1	7	85				
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Chungking		1					60			
Higher Primary Schools	West China	Chungking		1	M	2	8	113				
Shio Deh Boarding School	West China	Chungking		1	F	2	2					
High School	West China	Chungking		1	M	2	8					
Nurses' Training School	West China	Chungking		1	F	2	2					
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Hochow		7	M F	11	235					15
Higher Primary School	West China	Hochow		1	M	1		14				
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Suining		26	M F	35	973					
Higher Primary Schools	West China	Suining		3	M	5		67				
Higher Primatu Schools	West China	Suining		2	F	2	8	35				
Stevens Memorial Boarding School	West China	Suining		1	F	1	5	20	21			
Boys' Boarding School	West China	Suining		1	M	1	4	57				
Middle School	West China	Suining		1	M	2	4	29				
Lower Primary Schools	West China	Tzechow		41	M F	2	64	1448				
Higher Primary Schools	West China	Tzechow		3	M	6		124				
Caldwell Boarding School	West China	Tzechow		1	F	1	5	70				

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Total Pupils
						Foreign	Native	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	Junior College	Other		
CHINA														
de School		West China	Tzechow	1	M	1	4			24				24
ia De Witt Training School		West China	Tzechow	1	F	1	2						19	19
er Primary Schools		West China	Yuinchuan	18	M F	30	805							805
er Primary Schools		West China	Yuinchuan	2	M	4			24					24
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Changhuban	5	M F	14	266							266
er Primary School		Yenping	Changhuban	1	M	3			45					45
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Shahsien	8	M F	12	160							160
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Shuenchang	7	M F	14	259							259
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Yenping	7	M F	16	239							239
er Primary School		Yenping	Yenping											
er Middle and Higher Primary School		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	2	5	15	35	5				55
le and Higher Primary School		Yenping	Yenping	1	M	3	7		58	20				78
Training School		Yenping	Yenping	1	F	1	3					42	42	42
Training School		Yenping	Yenping	1	M	1	4					23	23	23
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Yuki	5	M F	7	109							109
er Primary School		Yenping	Yuki	1	M	3			11					11
er Primary Schools		Yenping	Yungan	4	M F	8	132							132
EUROPE														
								Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary					
Children's Home, Hango	Finland			1									11	11
ish Children's Home, Helsingfors	Finland			1				28	31					59
Children's Home, Epita	Finland			1	M F								11	11
Children's Home, Viborg	Finland			1									14	14
School for Boys, Charvieu	France													
e for Delicate Children, Mentone	France													
anage, Ecully	France													
anage, Grenoble	France													
Nurseries	Italy	Naples		2										
School, Naples	Italy	Naples		1										
Materna, Naples	Italy	Naples		1										
don Institute, Rome	Italy	Rome		1	F									
rio Americano, Rome	Italy	Rome		1	M									
Industrial Institute, Venice	Italy	Venice		1	M									
Children's House, Christiania	Norway				M F								22	22
ary School, Alicante	Spain													
ary School, Seville	Spain													
INDIA														
								Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Middle	High		
ary Schools	Bengal	Asansol		5	M F	2	9		223					223
o-Vernacular School	Bengal	Asansol		1	F									
ali Girls' Boarding School	Bengal	Asansol		1	F	1	10							112
ergarten	Bengal	Asansol												
ing School, Doyabaree	Bengal	Asansol												
School, Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta		1	M	4	11		85	44	34	23		186
as Hill Girls' High School	Bengal	Calcutta		1	F	4	12	30	59	27		20		136
atta Girls' High School	Bengal	Calcutta		1	F	3	14		142	56	39	30		267
erence Training School	Bengal	Calcutta												
ary Schools	Bengal	Calcutta Vernac'r		15	M F		26		706					706
ns Institute	Bengal	Calcutta Vernac'r		1	M	1	18		214		92	95		401
Memorial Girls' Boarding School	Bengal	Calcutta Vernac'r		1	F	3	13		103		76	14	23	216
Memorial Boys' Boarding School	Bengal	Calcutta Vernac'r		1	M	1	4		33		25	6		64

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Other
						Foreign	Native	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Middle	High		
INDIA														
Orphanage, Tamiluk	Bengal	Calcutta Vernacul		1										
Primary Schools	Bengal	Pakaur		8	M F		9		202					
Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School	Bengal	Pakaur		1	M		7		53	28	19			
Methodist Girls' Boarding School	Bengal	Pakaur		1	F		11		73		40			
Girls' Industrial School	Bengal	Pakaur												
Primary Schools	Bombay	Ahmedabad		78	M F		133		1694					
Boys' School, Ahmedabad	Bombay	Ahmedabad												
Boys' School, Kathiawar	Bombay	Ahmedabad												
Nadiad Industrial Institute	Bombay	Ahmedabad		1	M		9		153					53
Primary Schools	Bombay	Baroda		48	M F		47		996					
Boys' Primary Schools, Baroda Camp	Bombay	Baroda		2	M		8	156						
Boys' High School, Baroda Camp	Bombay	Baroda		1	M		11					102		
Hostel and Orphanage, Baroda Camp	Bombay	Baroda		1	M	1	3							163
Vernacular and Normal School	Bombay	Baroda		1										
Primary Schools	Bombay	Bombay												
Bible Training School	Bombay	Bombay		1										
Boys' Boarding School	Bombay	Bombay												
Girls' High School	Bombay	Bombay												
Boys' School, Karachi	Bombay	Bombay												
Primary Schools	Bombay	Gohdra		47	M F		47		827					
Boys' Boarding School	Bombay	Gohdra												
Girls' Boarding School	Bombay	Gohdra												
Girls' Schools	Bombay	Gohdra		2	F	2	18	100	100					32
Primary Schools	Bombay	Kathiawar		8	M F		8		136					
Primary Schools	Bombay	Poona		23	M F		25		765					
Orphanage and High School, Poona	Bombay	Poona		1	M		4		13	20	9			
Boys' School	Bombay	Poona		1	M		1		31					
Taylor High School and Anglo-Indian Home, Poona	Bombay	Poona		1	F	8			62		35	14		
Hillman Memorial School, Telegaon	Bombay	Poona		1	F	2	7		70	14	7			
Bible Training School	Bombay	Poona												
Primary Schools	Bombay	Sind-Baluchistan		7	M F		7		146					
Quetta Bible School	Bombay	Sind-Baluchistan		1	M	1	1							6
Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Twante	Burma	Burmese		1	M F		4		110					
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	M F		8		125		47			
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Syriam	Burma	Burmese		1	M F		7				147			
Methodist Girls' School, Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	F		1							
Harris Memorial Girls' Sch., Rangoon	Burma	Burmese		1	F		2		60					
Methodist Burmese Girls' High School, Rangoon	Burma	Burmese		1	M F	3	11		201		70	18		
Methodist Sch. of Theology, Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	M	1	1							4
Bible Training School, Thongwa	Burma	Burmese		1	F	1	1							13
Burmese Boys' High Sch., Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M	1	33		450		345	77		
Methodist Chinese Boys' School, Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M		6		87					
Methodist Chinese Boys' School, Pegu	Burma	Chinese		1	M F		4							
Methodist Chinese Girls' Sch., Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M F		5							
Methodist Chinese Night School, Rangoon	Burma	Chinese		1	M				31					
English Girls' High School, Rangoon	Burma	English		1	F		14		102		22			128
English Girls' School, Thandaung	Burma	English		1										
Methodist Tamil School, Rangoon	Burma	Indian		1	M F				19					
Methodist Tamil School, Pegu	Burma	Indian					1		40					
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Balaghat		4	M F		11		314					
Orphanage and Boarding School, Bihar	Central Provinces	Balaghat		3	M F	1	6	27	133					
Boys' Boarding School, Bihar	Central Provinces	Balaghat												
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Basim		4	M F		5		83					
Girls' Boarding School, Basim	Central Provinces	Basim		1	F	2	7		39		15			
Boys' Boarding School, Basim	Central Provinces	Basim		1	M		3		48					
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore		8	M F		12		199					
Boys' Boarding School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore												
Johnson Girls' School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore		3	F	2	13		140		65	20		15
Girls' Normal School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore		1	F	1	2							25
Hardwicke High School, Narsinghpur	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore		5	M	1	17		120		100	86		
Thoburn Biblical Inst., Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore		2	M F	2	6							32
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Khandwa		12	M F		12		135					

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Foreign No. of Teachers		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Total Pupils
						No. of Native	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Middle	High	Other		
INDIA														
a Day Schools.		Central Provinces	Khandwa	2	M F	2		23					23	
Vernacular Middle School,		Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	M	6		87	6				93	
ndwa.		Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	F	6		61	7				68	
School, Khandwa		Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	M	1						7	7	
School.		Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	M	1							2	
ry Schools		Central Provinces	Nagpur	14	M F	24		666					666	
Boarding School, Kamptee.		Central Provinces	Nagpur	1	M	1		55	10				55	
Boarding School, Gondia.		Central Provinces	Nagpur	1	F	1		54					54	
Shi Bible Training Sch., Nagpur		Central Provinces	Nagpur	1	M F	2		45					47	
ry Schools		Central Provinces	Nagpur	3	M F	6		144				27	27	
Boarding School		Central Provinces	Raipur	2	M	6		99	4				103	
Orphanage and Boarding School.		Central Provinces	Raipur	2	F	10		100	27				127	
ry School.		Central Provinces	Sironcha	4	M F	4		68					118	
Boarding Sch. and Orphanage.		Central Provinces	Sironcha	1	M	6		110					110	
Boarding School and Orphanage		Central Provinces	Sironcha	1	F	5		105					105	
ry Schools		North India	Arrah	10	M F	10		139					139	
Boarding School		North India	Arrah	1	M			54	5				59	
Boarding School		North India	Arrah	1	F	4		62					62	
ry School		North India	Ballia	1	M F	1		18					18	
Boarding School		North India	Ballia	1	M	2		26					26	
Training School.		North India	Ballia	1	M F	3						20	20	
ry Schools		North India	Bareilly	3	M	3		75					75	
Mission School, Bareilly		North India	Bareilly	1	M	15		61	144				205	
dist Girls' School.		North India	Bareilly	1	F	13	102	34	34	19			189	
Baghera School.		North India	Bareilly	1	M	6		60	25	13			98	
ry and Boarding Sch., Lodipur.		North India	Bareilly	1	M	1	5	10	50	15		7	92	
High School, Shahjahanpur.		North India	Bareilly	1	M	26		70	329	95			494	
ul Memorial Sch., Shahjahanpur		North India	Bareilly	1	F	1	10	84	26	10			120	
Training School.		North India	Bareilly											
ry Schools		North India	Bijnor	35	M F	41		437					437	
ee Parker Girls' School.		North India	Bijnor	1	F	2	6	93	7				100	
Boys' Boarding School.		North India	Bijnor	1	M	2		32					32	
ul Training School.		North India	Bijnor	1	F	1						7	7	
ry Schools		North India	Budaon	28	M F			414					414	
Girls' School.		North India	Budaon	1	F			86	30	16			132	
School, Budaon.		North India	Budaon	1	M			45	56	80			181	
ry Boarding School.		North India	Budaon	1	M			106					106	
Training School		North India	Budaon	1	M F							90	90	
ry Schools		North India	Garhwal	14	M F	21		378					378	
Girls' School.		North India	Garhwal	1	F	12		69	10			10	89	
ore High School		North India	Garhwal	1	M	17			62	71	83	47	263	
ry Schools.		North India	Gonda	4	M	22		281	200				481	
Boarding School.		North India	Gonda	1	M	10				187			187	
Vernacular Middle Boarding		North India	Gonda	1	F	1	7						83	
ol.		North India	Hardoi	1	M		2						57	
ry Schools		North India	Hardoi	1	M								57	
Boarding School.		North India	Hardoi	1	M								57	
dist Girls' School.		North India	Kumaon.	22	M F	44		576					576	
ry Schools		North India	Kumaon.	1										
Boarding School, Dwarahat.		North India	Kumaon.	1										
Boarding School, Dwarahat.		North India	Kumaon.	1										
Shree Memorial High School,		North India	Kumaon.	1	M	17							175	
ni Tal.		North India	Kumaon.	1	M	16							185	
der Smith College, Naini Tal.		North India	Kumaon.	1	F	14							138	
ey High School, Naini Tal.		North India	Kumaon.	3	M	5		61					61	
ry Schools.		North India	Lucknow	1	M F	2	12	89	38	43	111	22	303	
a Thoburn High Sch., Lucknow		North India	Lucknow	1	M	1	16		26	115	62		203	
ow Christian Collegiate School		North India	Lucknow	1	M	1	6						203	
ow Christian School of Com-		North India	Lucknow	1	M	1	6						203	
ce.		North India	Lucknow	1	M	1	6					209	209	
Boarding School, Sitapur.		North India	Lucknow	1	M	8		130					130	
Boarding School, Sitapur.		North India	Lucknow	1	F	8		80	38				118	
ry Schools.		North India	Moradabad.	150	M F	124		1541					1541	
Middle School.		North India	Moradabad.	1	F	2	8			157			157	
Branch Boarding School.		North India	Moradabad.	1	M	4		86					86	
Memorial High School.		North India	Moradabad.	1	M	18					274		274	
Normal School.		North India	Moradabad.	1	F	2						24	24	
ry Schools.		North India	Rae Bareli.	5	M F	6		117					117	
Hostel, Muzaffargarh		North India	Tirhoot	1	M F			26	4				30	

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Foreign No. of Teachers	Native	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)					
								Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle	High	Other
INDIA													
Girls' Boarding School, Muzaffarpur.		North India.	Tirhoot.	1	F	1	9		74		11		
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Ajmer.	19	M F		19		229				
Boys' Hostel.		Northwest India.	Ajmer.	1	M				31	30	13	3	
Girls' Boarding Middle School.		Northwest India.	Ajmer.	1	F	2	9		73	15	11		
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Aligarh.	79	M F		65		865				
Boys' Industrial and Anglo-Vernacular School.		Northwest India.	Aligarh.	1	M	1	13		72	43			
Louisa Soules Girls' School.		Northwest India.	Aligarh.	1	F	1	12		120	30	18		
Woman's Industrial Home.		Northwest India.	Aligarh.	1	F	2	9	12	40				
Primary School.		Northwest India.	Allahabad.	1	M F		2		31				
Boys' Boarding School.		Northwest India.	Allahabad.		M		8		90				
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Batala.	11	M F		15		114				
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Bikaner.	9	M F		9		80				
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Bulandshar.	42	M F		42		513				
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	37	M F		44		442				
Central Middle School, Cawnpore.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	1	M		13		54		55		
Hudson Memorial College, Cawnpore.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	1	F		9		73		64		
Girls' High School.		Northwest India.	Cawnpore.	1	F	2	11					132	
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Delhi.	86					896				
Boys' Boarding School, Sonapat.		Northwest India.	Delhi.	1	M		4		44				
Bible Training School.		Northwest India.	Delhi.	1	M F		3						2
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Hissar.	50	M F		50		720				
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Lahore.	3			3		60				
Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.		Northwest India.	Lahore.	1	M								
Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School (Girls).		Northwest India.	Lahore.	1	F								
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	30	M F		35		780				
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle Sch.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	1		1	12		55		118		
Plested Memorial Girls' High School.		Northwest India.	Meerut.	1	F	3	10		124		36	2	
Primary Schools.		Northwest India.	Muttra.	69	M F		69		1132				
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School, Kolar.		Northwest India.	Muttra.	1	M		12						
Blackstone Institute.		Northwest India.	Muttra.	2	F	2	19		12		124	79	
Primary Schools.		South India.	Bangalore.	16	M F		39		550				
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Boarding School.		South India.	Bangalore.	1	M F		7						
Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School, Kolar.		South India.	Bangalore.	1	F	3	14				147		
Bible Training School, Kolar.		South India.	Bangalore.										
Baldwin Boys' High Sch., Bangalore.		South India.	Bangalore.	1	M	2	11		52		34	21	
Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore		South India.	Bangalore.	1	F	1	12		72		17	4	
Normal Training and Industrial Institute, Kolar.		South India.	Bangalore.	1									
Primary Schools.		South India.	Belgaum.	104	M F		120		1989				
Beynon Smith High School.		South India.	Belgaum.	1	M F	2	24				315	180	
Boys' Hostel.		South India.	Belgaum.	1	M								6
Girls' Boarding School.		South India.	Belgaum.	1	F		6		80				
Training School.		South India.	Belgaum.	1			1						
Boys' School, Secunderabad.		South India.	Belgaum.	1									
Primary Schools.		South India.	Bidar.										
Boys' School.		South India.	Bidar.										
Girls' Boarding School.		South India.	Bidar.										
Bible Training School.		South India.	Bidar.	1	F		1						1
Primary Schools.		South India.	Gulbarga.	20	M F		20		140				
Boys' Boarding School.		South India.	Gulbarga.	1	M		3		39				
Bible Training School.		South India.	Gulbarga.	1	M		2						
Primary Schools.		South India.	Hyderabad.	64	M F		64		993				
Stanley Girls' High School, Hyderabad		South India.	Hyderabad.	1	M F	2	17		220	59	32	1	
Boys' Boarding School.		South India.	Hyderabad.	1	M		1		9				
William Taylor Bible Institute.		South India.	Hyderabad.	1	M F		1						1
Narsingpet Boarding School.		South India.	Hyderabad.	2	M F		2		30				
Training School, Yellandu.		South India.	Hyderabad.	1	M		1						
Boarding School, Yellandu.		South India.	Hyderabad.	1	M F		4		76				
Primary Schools.		South India.	Madras.										
Girls' Boarding School.		South India.	Madras.										
Boys' Boarding School.		South India.	Madras.										
Primary Schools.		South India.	Raichur.	39	M F		26		306				
Girls' Boarding School.		South India.	Raichur.	1	F	1	5		71				
Bible Training School.		South India.	Raichur.	1	M		2						

[illegible]

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	Foreign No. of Native TEACHERS	PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						Total Pupils
							Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Commercial	Other		
MALAYSIA													
Chinese Sch., Port Swettenham	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1		2		61					67
Chinese School, Seremban	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1	M	4		80	11				91
n Orphanage, Sitiaw	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States											
Chinese School, Sitiawan	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1		3		59	9				68
Boarding School, Taiping	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1	F	9		123	20				143
Chinese School, Tapah	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1	M	2		43					43
Chinese School, Telok Anson	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1	M	8		139	35				174
Chinese School, Tronoh	Malaysia	Fed. Malay States		1	M	2		36					36
ol, Ayer Etam	Malaysia	Penang		1									
Chinese Sch., Bukit Mertajam	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	5		104	18				122
Tamil School, Dato Kramat	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	7		152					152
Chinese School, Kulim	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	2		30					30
Chinese School, Nkong Tebal	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	7		124	21				145
odist English Sch., Parit Buntar	Malaysia	Penang											
Chinese School, Parit Buntar	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	7							
Chinese School, Penang	Malaysia	Penang		1	M	60		862	484	86			1432
Tamil School, Penang	Malaysia	Penang											
hell Home, Penang	Malaysia	Penang											
ay Girls' School, Penang	Malaysia	Penang		1	F	12		225	39	12			276
ese Vernacular Schools	Malaysia	Singapore											
y Vernacular Schools	Malaysia	Singapore											
ing School for Girls, Sarawak	Malaysia	Singapore											
odist Girls' School, Sihu	Malaysia	Singapore											
Chinese School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	M	58	1175	430	72	34			1711
Training School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore											
eld Girls' School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	F	12	330	18					348
Hamilton Training School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1		2			3				3
Home, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	F	3	65						65
Street Girls' School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	F	17	366	72	9				447
gon English School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	M	7	206						206
ng English School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	M	6	147						147
Lebar English School, Singapore	Malaysia	Singapore		1	M	2	59						59

NETHERLANDS INDIES

ict Day Schools	Netherla'ds Indies	Java	8	M	F	9	211					211
sh Boys' Boarding School, Buitenzorg	Netherla'ds Indies	Java	1	M	3	6	176	50	4			230
sh Girls' Boarding School, Buitenzorg	Netherla'ds Indies	Java	1	F	1	2	57	8				65
le School, Batavia	Netherla'ds Indies	Java										
chers Training School, Batavia	Netherla'ds Indies	Java										
Training School, Buitenzorg	Netherla'ds Indies	Java										
Day School, Buitenzorg	Netherla'ds Indies	Java										
y School, Buitenzorg	Netherla'ds Indies	Java										
ict Day Schools, Palembang	Netherla'ds Indies	North Sumatra	3	M	F	14	368	68				436
ish School, Medan	Netherla'ds Indies	North Sumatra										
ish School, Tebing Tinggi	Netherla'ds Indies	North Sumatra										
ish School, Palembang	Netherla'ds Indies	South Sumatra	1	M	F	2	83	27				110
ict Day Schools	Netherla'ds Indies	West Borneo										
ish School, Singkawang	Netherla'ds Indies	West Borneo										
y Boarding School, Singkawang	Netherla'ds Indies	West Borneo	1	F	1	2	17					17
Day School, Pok-miong Then	Netherla'ds Indies	West Borneo	1	M	F	1	25					26

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

CHINA

Methodist Publishing House, Shanghai. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, Churches. Methodist Publishing House, Foochow. (A branch of the Shanghai Publishing House.)

Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

MALAYSIA

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

INDIA

SOUTHERN ASIA

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.

Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA

AFRICA

The College of West Africa Press, Monrovia, Liberia.

Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.

Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.

Old Umtali Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.

Inhambane Mission Press, Kambini, Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.

MEXICO

LATIN-AMERICA

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., and the Valparaiso Tract Society.

DENMARK

EUROPE

Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY

Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY

Buchhandling und Verlag des Traktalhouses, Bremen.

ITALY

Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

SWEDEN

Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA

Publishing Department of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic* type, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

Central China

Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*

Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.

Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.

Foochow

Foochow City—*Liangau Hospital.*

Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*

Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.

Lungtien—*Lungtien Hospital.*

Mintsing—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*

Hinghwa

Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.

Hinghwa City—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.

Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*

Kiangsi

Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.

Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*

Nanchang—James W. Bashford Hospital.

Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*

North China

Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—Hopkins' Memorial Hospital.

Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*

Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.

Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.

Taianfu—*Priscilla Bennett Hospital.*

Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*

West China

Chengtú—Chengtú Hospital.

Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.

Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*

Tzechow—Dispensary.

Yenping

Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.

Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

KOREA

Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.

Pyeongyang—Hall Memorial Hospital.

Pyeongyang—*Woman's Hospital and Dispensary.*

Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital. Conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Canadian Methodist Churches.

Seoul—*William Harris Memorial Hospital*.
 Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Tjisaroea, Java—Tjisaroea Methodist Hospital.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Aparri—Dispensary.
 Dagupan—Dispensary.
 Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital*.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

Bengal
 Pakur—*Pakur Hospital*
 Bombay
 Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital*.
 Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

North India

Bareilly—*Zenana Hospital*.
 Brindaban—*Brindaban Hospital*.
 Pithoragarh—*Pithoragarh Hospital*.
 Shahjahanpur—Dispensary.

South India

Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.
 Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital*.
 Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

AFRICA

AFRICA

Congo
 Kapanga—Hospital.
 Southeast Africa
 Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.
 Kambini—Dispensary.

Rhodesia

Mrewa—Dispensary.
 Old Umtali—Old Umtali Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.
 Mexico City—Dispensary.
 Puebla—Union Hospital.

BOLIVIA

La Paz—Dispensary.

CHILE

Concepcion—Dispensary.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA

Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

STATISTICS, 1920

been received are reported here. All sums of money are in United States currency

PROPERTY				INCOME						EXPENSES								DEBT		
Number of Buildings	Estimated Value Land	Estimated Value Buildings	Estimated Value Equipment	From Patients	Sale of Drugs, Sundries, Etc.	Miscellaneous	Appropriation Board of Foreign Missions	OTHER SOURCES		Total Income	Salaries and Wages	Drugs and Supplies	General Up-Keep	Repairs	Extensions Land and Buildings	Other Expenses	Total Expenses	On Property	On Current Expenses	Total Debt
								From Foreigners	From Nationals											
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
12	\$ 5000	\$ 50000	\$ 7500	\$ 8275	\$ 1332	\$ 360	\$ 10150	\$ 383	\$	\$ 20500	\$ 8000	\$ 2250	\$ 1750	\$ 500	\$ 5500	\$ 2500	\$ 20500	\$	\$	\$
..	.....	.....	.....	5191	..	..	1500	1789	.....	8480	5895	2019	..	550	..	..	8463	..	..	..
3	2500	7500	1000	601	..	..	1120	..	761	2487	510	1000	100	125	..	750	2485	529	1628	2157
1	10000	4000	1250	1010	..	239	820	46	.....	3006	717	1625	..	118	..	308	2768	..	..	..
4	.....	.....	.....	1358	..	..	589	138	.....	2085	2143	..	31	53	..	..	2227	..	..	..
4	50000	47500	19000	11101	..	..	2500	..	.....	13601	3422	2448	2445	434	..	5000	13749	..	6325	6325
..	.....	.....	.....	93	..	..	467	262	284	2210	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
..	.....	.....	.....	741	..	..	450	20	.....	1211	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..
..	.....	.....	.....	300	..	..	300	5	.....	605	400	..	..	400	..	800	.....	..	..	..
7	250	8500	4000	2566	3737	250	2500	124	104	9281	2302	5209	1729	..	..	..	9240	..	596	596
3	102	7500	5000	5036	418	..	1442	1382	.....	8278	2369	3396	1350	115	..	978	8217	..	..	..
2	5000	20000	10000	7787	..	..	1750	300	.....	9837	3187	3640	2127	285	..	301	9540	..	..	..
1	250	7500	4000	2900	..	..	2500	..	.....	5400	2000	2250	750	50	..	356	5400	..	..	..
15	1600	60000	1600	2349	..	4716	.....	120	.....	7185	3760	439	1534	..	421	2937	9091	..	686	686
1	....	65000	1500	1717	..	19	3571	..	.....	5307	624	600	199	3695	..	5	5123	..	..	..
3	333	6667	.....	71	..	..	422	..	.....	493	160	338	..	..	..	..	493	..	..	3270
6	2100	14167	1433	386	486	283	1826	50	.....	3031	367	1985	433	127	1753	192	4857	..	867	867
1	10000	30000	22500	2488	752	..	3917	..	364	5033	3157	2149	..	..	2136	..	7442	1000	1000	1000
..	.....	.....	125	114	..	..	1000	306	81	1387	267	1816	..	..	..	..	2083	1441	1441	1441

cludes land.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1919, to October 31, 1920

RECEIPTS

1920

Conference Collections.....	\$251,003 17
Centenary Receipts.....	4,807,182 71
Undesignated Lapsed Annuities.....	21,559 59
Undesignated Legacies.....	48,855 73
Income Retired Missionaries Fund.....	8,398 17
Income Other Permanent Funds.....	6,323 03
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	10,745 89
Designated Receipts.....	1,012,921 46
Total.....	\$6,166,989 75
Increase this Year.....	814,016 59

Permanent Funds Receipts

Received this Year.....	\$80,571 54
-------------------------	-------------

Total Receipts

Regular.....	\$5,154,068 29
Designated.....	1,012,921 46
Permanent Funds.....	80,571 54
Total.....	\$6,247,561 29
Increase this Year.....	620,741 79

Summary of Regular Fund

Receipts.....	\$6,166,989 75
Disbursements.....	6,165,133 66
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements.....	\$1,856 09

Statement of Surplus

Balance in Treasury November 1, 1919.....	\$2,681,882 24
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements.....	1,856 09
Total.....	\$2,683,738 33

Applied as Authorized by the Board Meeting December 5, 1919, as follows:

Loss in Exchange.....	\$200,209 30
Foreign Board Centenary Expense.....	515,233 08
Joint Centenary Expenses.....	1,966,439 86
	\$2,681,882 24
Balance in Treasury October 31, 1920.....	\$1,856 09

Combined Receipts for Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$6,247,561 29
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	2,000,631 12
Total.....	\$8,248,192 41
Increase this Year.....	683,401 25

DISBURSEMENTS

Missions

Regular Disbursements to the Mission Fields.....\$5,816,400 73

General Expenses

	Appropriation	Disbursements
Foreign Department.....	\$35,477	\$33,614 88
Treasurer's Office.....	14,270	17,313 34
Accountant's Office (less \$5,000 Centenary Refund)...	27,400	27,321 08
Cashier's Office (less \$5,000 Centenary Refund).....	12,120	12,725 83
Designated Income Office.....	26,778	25,523 69
Cultivation Department.....	41,240	26,593 52
Legal Department.....	15,102	10,985 68
Survey Department.....	12,890	12,112 17
Purchasing, Shipping, and Storage (one fourth).....	6,300	6,083 54
Education and Literature on Foreign Field (three fifths)	4,536	4,151 18
Transportation Department.....	7,275	5,952 30
Stenographic Department.....	23,076	8,067 98
Filing Department.....	9,034	9,364 55
General Office.....	8,860	8,818 69
Salary Adjustments (Subject to Finance Committee)...	10,000	.....
Publications.....	10,000	6,093 10
Committee on Finance.....	18,000	9,480 57
Telegrams.....	1,200	1,890 11
Interest.....	50,000	45,119 74
Travel.....	2,500	1,873 12
Sundries.....	15,000	24,664 60
Corresponding Secretaries.....	12,000	12,833 32
Telephone.....	2,000	2,070 12
Supplies.....	10,000	7,764 19
Annual Meeting.....	10,000	9,438 02
Rent.....	25,000	11,404 33
Postage.....	3,000	3,354 10
Sundries.....	11,000	4,119 18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$424,058	\$348,732 93

Total Regular Disbursements.....\$6,165,133 66

DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE APPROPRIATION

	1919	1920
China		
Central China.....	\$47,880 37	\$132,112 24
China.....	20,653 77	107,666 16
China Cultivation.....	.....	25,000 00
China Promotional Budget.....	.....	1,239 42
Foochow.....	88,553 95	176,420 72
Hinghwa.....	48,656 37	85,830 96
Kiangsi.....	27,341 98	101,376 20
North China.....	145,410 35	251,520 02
West China.....	56,422 73	100,744 37
Yenping.....	25,559 53	52,389 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$460,479 05	\$1,034,299 23
Japan and Korea		
Japan.....	\$92,426 60	\$211,665 32
Korea.....	91,243 86	176,558 19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	183,670 46	388,223 15

Southern Asia

Bengal.....	\$30,806 64	\$70,805 99	
Bombay.....	88,813 59	105,941 07	
Burma.....	24,956 38	46,094 35	
Central Provinces.....	73,245 18	95,783 84	
India.....	29,497 88	68,528 85	
India Cultivation.....	.....	30,033 00	
North India.....	170,508 28	290,543 77	
Northwest India.....	148,652 63	183,396 53	
South India.....	103,063 95	118,664 17	
	<hr/> \$669,544 53	<hr/> \$1,009,791 57	

Southeastern Asia

Malaysia.....	\$26,277 49	\$126,965 69	
Netherlands Indies.....	25,514 00	51,712 64	
Philippines.....	64,273 65	104,670 62	
	<hr/> 116,065 14	<hr/> 283,348 95	

Latin America

Bolivia.....	\$23,521 63	\$108,058 76	
Chile.....	93,973 53	239,017 64	
Eastern South America.....	72,350 34	208,991 91	
Mexico.....	66,468 75	137,782 22	
North Andes.....	24,547 75	95,350 17	
Panama.....	21,604 31	57,534 58	
South America.....	22,574 11	11,263 28	
South America Cultivation.....	.....	15,000 00	
South America General.....	.....	8,086 67	
	<hr/> 325,040 42	<hr/> 881,085 23	

Africa

Africa.....	\$573 13	\$23,283 12	
Congo.....	25,657 31	44,605 83	
Inhambane.....	29,649 41	52,171 74	
Liberia.....	33,074 25	36,889 38	
Rhodesia.....	27,512 77	58,583 63	
West Central Africa.....	32,495 89	40,252 25	
	<hr/> 148,962 76	<hr/> 255,785 95	

Europe and North Africa

Austria-Hungary and Jugo-Slavia.....	\$.....	\$8,000 00	
Bulgaria.....	11,312 37	18,055 63	
Denmark.....	8,222 93	45,097 15	
Europe and North Africa.....	41,721 20	.....
Finland.....	7,857 05	48,240 00	
France.....	48,610 47	46,217 13	
Germany.....	.....	2,500 00	
Italy.....	70,934 03	162,728 75	
North Africa.....	25,378 05	133,883 90	
North Germany.....	.....	22,000 00	
Norway.....	13,065 00	40,552 50	
Russia.....	5,954 75	28,779 27	
South Germany.....	.....	22,010 03	
Spain.....	.....	24,519 00	
Sweden.....	18,592 52	29,904 26	
Switzerland.....	5,941 50	16,023 20	
	<hr/> 257,589 87	<hr/> 648,510 82	

War Emergency and Reconstruction..... 186,448 17 1,153,656 81

Loss in Exchange balance 1919..... \$15,464 00 15,464 00

Indirect Appropriations

Incidental Needs of the Mis-

sions.....	\$38,072 13	\$26,383 71	
Miscellaneous.....	38,568 32		
Cooperation Fund.....		20,589 70	
Purchasing and Shipping...		18,250 63	
Retired Missionaries.....	36,645 84	45,000 00	
Personnel.....		24,692 07	
Medical.....		11,318 55	
	<hr/> 113,286 29	<hr/>	\$146,234 66
	\$2,461,086 69		\$5,816,400 73

EMERGENCIES IN THE MISSIONS

1919

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their Families.....	\$7,735 10
Sundry Other Special Grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries (otherwise unprovided for), rent, etc.....	15,876 81
Sundry Special Grants to Missions	
Extra Expenses, Pyeng Yang School, Korea.....	\$100 00
Property Repairs.....	9,425 00
North China Losses on goods sustained through internment of "Ambria".....	355 00
Special Relief, Mexico re "Cincinnati Plan".....	494 00
Salary, Eduardo Zapata, Mexico.....	500 00
Special Relief, German Missions in India.....	1,000 00
Rangoon Chinese School.....	200 00
Queretaro Institute, Mexico.....	150 00
Safe for Sienyu, Hinghwa.....	151 36
To relieve conditions in Korea Hospitals.....	1,000 00
Relief to Korea Schools.....	500 00
Interest on Baldwin School Debt, South India.....	560 00
Sundry other Items.....	242 00
	<hr/> 14,677 36
Totals (all charged to the respective Missions).....	\$38,289 27

1920

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their Families.....	\$23,208 81
Sundry Other Special Grants to Missionaries and their Families for salaries (otherwise unprovided for), rent, etc.....	32,812 41
Sundry Special Grants to Missions	
Property Repairs.....	\$4,823 50
Tientsin Flood Relief (North China).....	5,000 00
Destruction of Church Property (Korea).....	400 00
Relief of North China Mission for Peking University..	1,000 00
Special Relief for Congo Mission.....	2,000 00
Sundry Other Items.....	777 15
	<hr/> 14,000 65
	\$70,021 87

INCIDENTAL NEEDS OF THE MISSIONS

1919

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families.....	\$5,003 40
Sundry Special Allowances for Missionaries and their families.....	25,782 67
Sundry Special Grants for the Missions	

Property Repairs.....	\$3,225 00	
Pyeng Yang School, Korea.....	800 00	
Cochabamba School, Bolivia.....	352 10	
Middle School, Chengtu, West China.....	416 67	
For lost goods, Malaysia.....	321 55	
Supplies, College West Africa.....	444 45	
Liberia Press.....	200 00	
Peking University Trustees Expenses.....	106 30	
Furniture, House, Syriam, Burma.....	300 00	
Taxes, Hogar Property, Chile.....	224 92	
Furniture, Mission Houses, Rhodesia.....	350 00	
Medical Work, Nanking University, Central China.....	225 00	
Chinese Literature.....	500 00	
Furniture, Malaysia.....	150 00	
Chinese Continuation Committee.....	1,500 00	
Publishing House Debt, South India.....	1,124 45	
Deficit 1918 Redistribution for Netherlands Indies.....	855 00	
Literature for Korea.....	500 00	
Church, Mexico City, Cincinnati Plan.....	1,000 00	
Heraldo Cristiano, Chile.....	500 00	
Sundry Other Items.....	739 30	
		<hr/>
		\$13,896 34

Total Charged to Missions..... \$44,620 81

Cablegrams.....	\$2,434 87	
Examination of Candidates.....	19,080 59	
American Community Committee.....	1,200 00	
Shipping Department.....	1,341 58	
Medical Department.....	5,647 07	
Transit Expenses, Missionaries.....	5,048 48	
Sundry Other Items.....	3,319 54	
		<hr/>
		38,072 13

Total (including \$44,620.81 charged to the respective Missions)..... \$82,692 94

1920

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their Families.....	\$3,533 93	
Sundry Special Allowances for Missionaries and their Families.....	39,508 92	
Sundry Special Grants to the Missions		
Guanajuato Boys School, Mexico, for Equipment.....	\$500 00	
Property Repairs.....	950 00	
Furniture for Mission Houses in Burma.....	500 00	
Yungchun Bible Training School, Hinghwa.....	1,000 00	
Centenary Program, Mexico.....	1,000 00	
Sundry Other Items.....	1,492 72	
		<hr/>
		5,442 72

Total charged to Missions..... \$48,485 57

Training Conference for Candidates.....	\$2,658 94	
Examination of Candidates.....	7,546 37	
Transit Expenses of Missionaries.....	7,167 52	
Cablegrams.....	2,779 39	
Sundry Other Items.....	6,231 49	
		<hr/>
		26,383 71
		<hr/>
		\$74,869 28

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	Pre-Centenary	Centenary	1920	Totals
AFRICA				
Congo.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$560 00	
Inhambane.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	
Liberia.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Rhodesia.....	2,000 00	.....	7,800 00	
Total for Africa.....				\$13,610 00
SOUTHERN ASIA				
Bengal.....	.....	6,000 00	.....
Bombay.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Burma.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
India General.....	.....	19,587 86	.....
North India.....	.....	10,000 00	.....
South India.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Total for India.....				59,587 86
LATIN AMERICA				
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	30,000 00	
Chile.....	.....	110,000 00	.....
Mexico.....	17,000 00	15,000 00	.....
Panama.....	.....	10,322 42	.....
So. America General.....	.....	19,065 91	.....
Total for South America and Mexico.....				201,388 33
CHINA				
China.....	25,000 00	.....	500 00	
Foochow.....	.....	15,075 49	2,071 94	
Hinghwa.....	14,000 00	.....	.....
Kiangsi.....	4,490 37	.....	2,500 00	
North China.....	31,000 00	15,000 00	.....
Total for China.....				109,637 80
JAPAN AND KOREA				
Japan.....	31,224 22	900 00	.....	32,124 22
Korea.....	41,867 33	.....	13,048 09	54,915 42
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA				
Malaysia.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
WAR EMERGENCY AND RECONSTRUCTION				
Finland.....	.....	56,500 00	.....
France.....	.....	.....	251,638 00	
Germany.....	.....	.....	110,000 00	
Italy.....	132,919 24	7,000 00	383,000 00	
Madeira Islands.....	7,314 20	.....	.....
North Africa.....	.....	18,700 00	39,000 00	
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	60,150 00	
Total.....				1,066,221 44
	\$350,815 36	\$304,151 68	\$902,518 03	\$1,557,485 07

SUMMARY FOR 1919-1920

Advances as of November 1, 1919

Pre-Centenary.....	\$743,284 97
Centenary.....	548,971 42
War Emergency and Reconstruction.....	473,597 69
	<hr/> \$1,765,854 08

Paid during Fiscal Year	
Pre-Centenary.....	\$392,469 61
Centenary.....	244,819 74
War Emergency and Reconstruction.....	473,597 69
	<hr/> \$1,110,887 04
Advances during Fiscal Year.....	\$654,967 05
Advances as of October 31, 1920.....	902,518 03
	<hr/> \$1,557,485 07

LOSS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Africa.....	\$9 61
Bengal.....	3,358 46
Bombay.....	18,445 69
Burma.....	6,104 02
China.....	80,353 50
Central China.....	41,991 44
Central Provinces.....	11,276 50
Congo.....	10 20
Eastern South America.....	2,071 70
Foochow.....	35,849 19
Hinghwa.....	29,783 53
Japan.....	2,138 35
Kiangsi.....	21,328 29
Korea.....	1,391 72
Mexico.....	824 67
Netherlands Indies.....	1,243 87
North China.....	59,458 15
North India.....	55,330 09
Northwest India.....	29,782 38
Rhodesia.....	1 20
South America.....	106 97
South India.....	13,537 16
West China.....	49,845 10
Yenping.....	14,425 21
Miscellaneous.....	4,963 71
	<hr/> \$483,630 71
Less North Andes Gain in Exchange.....	258 36
	<hr/> Total.....\$483,372 35

PERMANENT FUND

Capital

Balance on Hand November 1, 1919.....	\$908,431 67
Received during Fiscal Year 1919-1920.....	80,571 54
	<hr/> \$989,003 21

Investments

Loans to Mission Fields.....	\$120,699 24
Loans to General Treasury.....	565,001 68
Rindge Fund (Literature).....	2,500 00
Real Estate Mortgages.....	107,520 00
Stocks and Bonds.....	182,937 80
Bills Receivable.....	2,199 00
Profit and Loss.....	8,145 49
	<hr/> \$989,003 21

Designations

Administration and Home Cultivation.....	\$131,186	74
Mission House Fund.....	100,000	00
Newman Fund for Jerusalem.....	60,666	48
General Purposes of the Board.....	156,188	88
Retired Missionaries' Fund.....	150,015	00
Rindge Fund (Literature).....	2,500	00
Work on the Foreign Field.....	388,446	11
	<hr/>	\$989,003 21

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS ANNUITY FUND

Balance Sheet

Bonds Outstanding.....		\$2,070,508	45
Investments			
Loans to Mission Fields.....	\$120,837	36	
Real Estate.....	524,843	17	
Real Estate Mortgages.....	507,106	21	
Stocks and Bonds.....	376,915	35	
Loans to General Treasury.....	310,000	00	
Suspense.....			2,200 00
Property Expense and Earnings.....			27,105 03
Amortization.....	127,263	43	
Cash on Hand.....	132,847	96	
	<hr/>	\$2,099,813	48
		<hr/>	\$2,099,813 48

Designation of Lapsed Annuity Bonds

Total Bonds Lapsed.....		\$101,706	00
Designated Gifts.....	\$19,581	84	
Permanent Funds.....	46,796	51	
General Treasury.....	21,559	59	
Home Board.....	1,388	06	
Amortization.....	12,380	00	
	<hr/>		\$101,706 00

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ANNUITY FUND

Balance Sheet

Bonds Outstanding.....		\$253,565	00
Investments			
Stocks and Bonds.....	\$147,208	75	
Real Estate Mortgages.....	98,960	20	
Cash on Hand.....	7,396	05	
	<hr/>	\$253,565	00

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

BONDS:

Government and Provincial Bonds.....	\$96,229	55
Municipal Bonds.....	52,122	80
Industrial Bonds.....	58,675	00
Railroad Bonds.....	119,186	25
Traction Bonds.....	28,975	00
Public Utility Bonds.....	239,540	00
By Bequest, Gift, or Annuity.....	20,262	41
	<hr/>	\$614,991 10

STOCKS:

Preferred	\$48,879 30	
By Bequest, Gift, or Annuity	29,093 00	
	<u> </u>	\$77,972 30

MORTGAGES:

Guaranteed Mortgages	\$473,300 00	
Non-Guaranteed Mortgages	330,264 55	
	<u> </u>	803,564 55

STOCKS AND BONDS:

Not to be sold	12,308 00	
	<u> </u>	\$1,508,835 86

FUNDS FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSION PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

Income received	\$8,737 15
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Disbursements

Mission House, Yenping, China	\$1,000 00	
Theological School, Seoul, Korea	3,500 00	
Bishop Welch's residence, Korea	1,500 00	
Cash on Hand	2,737 15	
	<u> </u>	\$8,737 15

Property Protected	\$729,300 00
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THE CENTENARY BUDGET

The first Centenary Budget of Askings was fixed at \$80,000,000 for five years or \$16,000,000 per annum—one half for the Board of Foreign Missions and one half for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Later the Joint Centenary Committee voted to give to the Freedmen's Aid Society and to the Board of Education \$1,000,000 each, provided more than \$60,000,000 as a total for the five years should be paid into the Centenary Treasury. If less than this amount should be paid, these two organizations would receive their pro rata share on the \$60,000,000 basis; that is, if only \$50,000,000 should be paid each would receive five sixths of a million dollars.

At a later date \$25,000,000 for the five-year period or \$5,000,000 per annum was added to the Centenary Askings as a War Emergency and Reconstruction Fund. It was agreed that for the first year this fund should be divided equally between the Home and Foreign Boards.

Still later, the Joint Centenary Committee voted to guarantee to the six other benevolent Boards of the Church their respective apportionments. These, with several other guarantees, totaled about \$2,000,000 per annum. It was the understanding that these apportionments should not be changed throughout the five-year period.

DIVISION OF CENTENARY FUNDS

As a result of the Centenary Financial Campaign, it was announced that \$112,000,000 had been subscribed to the Centenary Fund, including the subscriptions to the other six Benevolent Boards. This was the official announcement when the campaign closed and does not consider later statements after adjustments were being made both as to mistakes and additions. On an annual basis this would mean a subscription of \$22,400,000. Before dividing this between the two Mission Boards, there would be deducted approximately \$1,000,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Conservation and Advance, \$200,000 each for the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Education, and \$2,000,000 to cover guaranteed apportionments. This would leave \$19,000,000 for the two Mission Boards, or \$9,500,000 each.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR

The total receipts for the year show that instead of \$9,500,000 being realized, only \$6,071,107.38 came into the treasury from the Centenary Fund, or about 63% of this Board's share of the amount reported as subscribed. Of this amount, 24% or \$1,457,065.81 belongs to the War Emergency and Reconstruction Fund, leaving \$4,614,042.48 for the regular mission program. To this should be added \$95,882.41 from lapsed annuities, legacies and permanent funds, etc., making a total of \$4,709,924.89.

CENTENARY FUNDS OPPORTUNE

The income of the Board of Foreign Missions for the year 1918 was \$2,124,277.98. In view of the very heavy and unusual expenses caused by the war, such as losses in exchange, excessive cost of travel, high cost of building, and high cost of living, had it not been for the extra funds secured through the Centenary, the Board of Foreign Missions would have been compelled either to reduce its work and recall a number of its workers, or borrow heavily from the banks in amounts that would have taken years to repay on the old income basis.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS

The Board has advanced to the field, chiefly on account of property purchases, \$1,315,948. While the payments for these properties have called for the advance of a large sum of money, this cannot be considered as a debt in the sense that it is money spent for which there is no tangible asset. The property is ours and worth a much larger sum than the amount that we have advanced for its purchase.

The Board has also made advances on its own properties in the United States. This item should not be regarded as a debt, as there are securities in the hands of the Board to cover these advances.

Of the payment of the Interchurch Underwriting of a million dollars, \$300,000 was underwritten for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and this amount we consider an asset.

The other \$700,000 of our underwriting will have as an offset whatever can be collected from the cooperating bodies of the Interchurch World Movement that profited by its financial campaign.

Two large items represent actual expenditures of money on which there will be practically no return—that is, the Columbus Celebration, \$367,276, and loss in exchange, \$483,372. These two amounts should either be carried as outstanding obligations or if possible an appropriation should be made to provide for them.

THE BANKING SITUATION

On October 31, 1919, we owed the banks \$2,500,000, against which we had a deposit of \$1,058,914, or a net indebtedness of \$1,441,086. On October 31, 1920, we owed the banks \$1,625,000, against which we have a deposit of \$175,057, or a net indebtedness at the bank of \$1,449,943. Exclusive of the \$1,000,000 borrowed to pay the Interchurch Underwriting, it would appear that our net indebtedness at the bank would have been \$449,943, as against outstanding bank loans last year of \$1,441,086.

We have not been able to keep our promise to the banks that if they assisted us in financing the Centenary Movement we would keep Centenary funds on deposit with them. During the past year Centenary funds have been transferred to Chicago, and we have been unable to keep funds in the banks which provided us with money to carry on our Centenary Campaign.

It will also be noted that our bank balance at the close of the fiscal year, 1920, is only \$175,057 and that our income for the next four months will probably not equal more than one half the amount of our disbursements for the same months. In order, therefore, to meet the excess of disbursements over receipts for the next four months and to liquidate our bank loans of \$1,625,000, at least \$2,000,000 must be provided.

BANKING SUGGESTIONS

It is apparent that the present banking system is unsatisfactory. Prior to the Centenary period, when the total income of the Board did not exceed \$2,000,000, it was not so disturbing a matter to have outstanding bank loans of one third of that amount, but to borrow one third of the present budget becomes a more serious proposition. In the first place, it would necessitate a bank balance of approximately half a million dollars to warrant the granting of such loans; in the second place, because of an uncertain money market, it is entirely conceivable that money could not be borrowed in such large sums as may be needed.

We should inaugurate a new banking system as soon as practicable. The first step taken should be to charge off from our general treasury cash balances—first, outstanding bills of exchange as soon as they are issued; second, designated gifts, legacies under adjustment, and other funds held in abeyance; and third, deposit accounts of Branch Treasurers which accounts are subject to draft.

These three items alone would call for more than a million dollars, without providing a single dollar of surplus. In addition to this amount, there should be at least a million dollar surplus to take care of the excess of disbursements over receipts month by month between the sessions of the Annual Conferences.

ANNUITIES

During the past year the receipts on the annuity plan have been most encouraging. It was not to be expected that the result would equal 1919, the Centenary year, when 468 Annuity Agreements totaling \$712,064 were issued. The total this year is 191 agreements for \$303,789. Compared with a normal year, 1918, when 104 agreements aggregating \$230,980 were issued, a favorable growth is shown.

There are now 804 annuitants of the Board, with total outstanding agreements amounting to \$2,070,508.45.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

The summary statement of Loans and Advances shows that the amount outstanding last year was reduced more than two thirds, or from \$1,765,854.08 to \$654,967.04, including a substantial reduction of Europe and North Africa pre-Centenary loans. Additional advances of \$902,518.03 were made, \$58,730.03 of this being on account of the general work and the balance for War Emergency and Reconstruction. This does not indicate an advancement of the European program of

Reconstruction beyond the proportion that would naturally have been allotted to 1920. Relief work, undertaken when people were starving, was begun before the opening of the fiscal year under review, and continued during the year. Advances in the past have been made chiefly against property projects. In order that this seemingly wise policy might be continued, the relief work was charged against the appropriation of 1920, which charges utilized practically the entire amount, and the Reconstruction expenditures were charged as an advance against the properties purchased. It was expected that at least one third and probably one half of the amount thus advanced would be paid off this year, but the income was not sufficiently large to enable us to realize on that plan.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For many years past the appropriations for general expenses have been below the necessary expenditures, resulting, in years of decreased income, in a debt. Proposals to correct this condition and thus put our work on a more stable basis resulted in an appropriation of \$424,-058 for General Expenses for 1920. There was no guide for making an expense budget on the Centenary basis of operations. Estimates for some departments were too high, others were too low. The total disbursements were \$75,325.07 less than the appropriations. This amount has been applied to reduce Centenary advances. The percentage cost of General Expenses based on the total income and the actual disbursements for General Expenses is .056%, from .02% to .025% lower than for pre-Centenary years.

Heretofore it has been our policy to show the division of these general expenses between Administration and Education and Collection expenses. Under the present departmental system it is difficult to do this except on an arbitrary basis, as almost every department operates under both divisions. A careful estimate indicates that about half of the general expenses should be charged to each. Therefore, the cost of administration this year was less than 3% of our income.

The reports of the Legal Department, Department of Designated Gifts, and the Purchasing and Shipping Department are submitted herewith because they are a part of the treasury administration. The Report of the Commission on Properties is included because the Treasurer is the Executive Officer of the Commission.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer.

GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Treasurer.

COMMISSION ON PROPERTIES

The Executive Committee, at its meeting September 16, 1920, authorized the appointment of a Commission of Seven "to take responsibilities in action and recommendation for the several properties acquired for the Board during the Centenary period." This action covers the properties known as (1) Attleboro Sanitarium; (2) Wallace Lodge; (3) Mountain Lake Park; (4) Benson Springs Inn.

ATTLEBORO SANITARIUM is incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts as a charitable institution. The charter provides that the directors shall be nominated and approved by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present directors are:

*John M. Fisher, President.
 Lewis A. Fales.
 Lewis S. Chilson.
 George M. Fowles.
 S. Earl Taylor.

The properties known as WALLACE LODGE are in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Board, through its Commission on Properties, will manage these properties direct, as there is no separate corporation.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland. The charter provides that a majority of the Board of Directors shall be residents of Maryland as required by law. It is a stock corporation, and all but one share of stock is owned by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present directors are:

Fred A. Thayer.
 George M. Fowles.
 John F. Goucher.
 John R. Edwards.
 E. B. Jeffrey.

BENSON SPRINGS INN is owned jointly by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the title being in these two Boards. As there is no separate corporation, the property will be managed by a joint Committee appointed by the two Boards. The Commission on Properties of our Board appointed as its representatives F. M. North, G. M. Fowles, and E. W. Halford.

Although these properties have been owned by the Board for two years, no money has been appropriated for any of them. Funds have been advanced until the requirements of each property could become better known. Either at this session of the Board or later appropriations ought to be made to reduce the advances that are being carried against these properties.

DESIGNATED INCOME DEPARTMENT

Total Designated Income for the year.....\$1,012,921
 Correspondence

The Department sends a letter of thanks to every donor and an acknowledgment letter to every person who sends a remittance whether that person is the donor or not.

* Deceased.

Follow-up letters are sent regularly when payments are delayed.

Correspondence is carried on with the missionaries on the field and with donors when confusion or misunderstanding arises, or when adjustments are necessary.

Missionaries send general letters to be multigraphed and sent to all donors interested in their work. Letters are written to persons asking for information as to what can be done for various sums, and each letter is followed up when a reply is not received within a reasonable time.

The total correspondence for the year is about 35,000 letters.

Records of Designated Gifts on suitable cards are kept as follows:
Individual donors filed alphabetically.

This is the base card and contains all information as to pledge, assignment, payments, and correspondence both with the donor and with the field.

Geographical town card.

A card for every town, which card contains names of all donors from that town.

Record of all designated gifts from every charge, district, and Conference.

Record of assignments on the foreign field by districts, Conferences, and missionaries.

Record of workers and institutions in the foreign field showing location, and names of donors supporting such workers and institutions.

Parish Abroad.

Correspondence is carried on with interested persons in America, and followed up when necessary. After an understanding is reached and an assignment made, correspondence is carried on with the foreign field, giving information as to the assignment and necessity for regular reports to the home parish.

Editing and copying of Parish Abroad letters—copies being sent to the home churches, to various members of the Staff, and to the Publicity Department.

For the Home Parish. Card Files.

- (1) Geographically by towns.
- (2) Geographically for record of payment.
- (3) Geographically by Conferences and districts for parishes assigned to Epworth Leagues.

For the Foreign Parish. Card Files.

Assignment card file by Conference, district, and missionary.

Missionary biographical card.

A new card system recently started to show the date of appointment of the missionary, date of sailing, appointment on the field and further changes of appointment, date and extent of furlough; all other items of information which may be helpful in sending information to the home parish to which the missionary may be assigned.

ARTHUR E. CHENOWETH.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT**SCOPE:**

We have continued to look after the direct legal work of the Board and those corporations and interests directly connected with it, to handle properties, to attend to necessary powers of attorney and legal documents, to handle matters of investment when referred to the Department and to gather data for the more efficient handling of estates, properties, and the interests of the Board throughout the United States. So much work has crowded upon the members of the Staff that no distinct progress has been made in matters of legislation, the relief from taxation, and imposition of similar burdens upon the funds of the Board.

In the foreign field we have had under consideration the necessary corporations to handle our work in Mexico, South America, and other fields where the question has not been solved, as well as certain problems in Italy and Africa, including the question of successors of missionary Bishops.

THE DIRECT LEGAL WORK:

There have been the usual interests to take care of, including annuity contracts, the settlement of estates, the preparation of special declarations of Trust, powers of attorney, deeds, mortgages, and contracts. The following summary will indicate the extent of this work.

On the 1st of November, 1919, there were in the office 160 different estates. During the year there have been closed 33 of the old and new estates and there have been added 38 new estates and interests, involving separate consideration. The estates closed aggregated \$45,000 in money legacies. There have been total receipts from all Estate sources, including the above, but exclusive of Centenary Estate matters, coming through the Department, of approximately \$100,000 cash only representing actual litigated or probated matters. There still remain upon the books for further consideration on October 31, 1920, 165 estates, involving upwards of \$300,000. Our interest appears in specific legacies in 57, the remaining 108 being indeterminate, that is, part of residuary, etc.

CENTENARY:

During the time that the Treasurer of the Board was also Treasurer of the Centenary, with an assistant in charge, the Legal Department of the Board of Foreign Missions had entire charge of the collection

of all disputed Centenary Estate Notes, subscriptions, etc. There has been involved in this a total of about \$200,000 for the year, and collections have been made of upwards of \$50,000 for Centenary interests.

PROPERTY INTERESTS:

On November 1, 1919, we had on our records 114 different pieces of property of a total appraised valuation of \$685,164. These do not include those properties not handled by this Department.

Between November 1, 1919, and October 31, 1920, we sold 31 pieces of property of a total appraised valuation of \$279,925 for \$317,570, leaving on the books, November 1, 1920, 83 pieces of a total valuation of \$405,239.

During the year we acquired 13 new pieces of property of a total appraised valuation of \$91,325, thus closing the year with 96 pieces of property of a total appraised valuation of \$496,564. These figures do *not* include The Attleboro Sanitarium, Wallace Lodge, Benson Springs Inn, or Mountain Lake Park, nor do they include any properties owned jointly by the two Boards which are managed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

The Staff of the Department has been availed of by those officers and Committees connected with the Board that have been interested in other organizations as follows:

There have been a number of estates in which our Department has done the legal work for other Boards interested.

At the time when the Treasurer of the Board was also Treasurer of the Interchurch World Movement I was called upon to pass upon the leases and other legal documents required for the Interchurch World Movement, notably those relating to the Madison Square Garden, the Siegel-Cooper Building, and the various floors and lofts which were being sublet. Memoranda of the services rendered in that connection were made from time to time, and payments thereon, from all sources to the Board in reimbursement, both as to Centenary and other Boards and corporations, have aggregated for the year \$5,525. Some of the services for which this compensation was made were rendered before the beginning of this fiscal year, but only a small portion thereof, and other services, bills for which have not yet been rendered, have been performed within the fiscal year which will increase by a considerable sum the amounts returned for this outside work.

WILLIAM O. GANTZ.

PURCHASING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT

The word "purchasing" as applied to this Department is almost a misnomer, for a great deal of our work is investigation from which few orders develop. Many requests come from the field to look up special articles and send out the information. In these days of changing prices

a quotation serves only for the immediate present and for every missionary who wishes to know what a certain article costs we must obtain new figures.

The actual purchases for the past year through the Department have been approximately \$300,000. Of this European Relief supplies cost \$200,000. Purchases for the missionaries, schools, and hospitals, \$45,000. Equipment, stationery, printing, etc., \$35,000. In addition to these purchases, we made purchases for Attleboro Sanitarium, Wallace Lodge, Lantern Slide Department, Centenary Conservation Committee, and The Wayfarer. The Department issued during the year a total of 3,264 purchase orders, of which number 1,045 were requested by missionaries on the foreign field. During the year we also made a purchase of medical supplies through the United States Government and sold them to our doctors and hospitals. The Department filled approximately 3,000 requisitions during the year, an average of 10 each day.

This Department has a magazine subscription agency for the missionaries and has handled during the year 800 subscriptions for 260 missionaries.

During the past year the Purchasing Agent, by personal visitation to different factories, has been able to secure generous discounts in various lines of products. These discounts apply chiefly to export shipments and result in substantial savings for the missionaries and institutions of the Board.

The Shipping Branch of the Department had been handicapped because of lack of space and also on account of the various labor problems which have been prevalent in New York City. Shipments have been held up for months on account of strikes and embargoes. It has been difficult to obtain space on ships, but shipping agents agree that this condition will be remedied with the gradual adjustment of business conditions. The light auto truck which was purchased a year ago has enabled us to put shipments aboard steamers at times when it would have been impossible to have used outside trucking facilities. The Department meets outgoing and incoming missionaries and assists them in passing their baggage through the customs and also in re-handling of their baggage. We have made 249 shipments to 42 different ports. This means the handling of 12,793 cases, weighing a total of 1,221,634 pounds, valued at over a half million dollars. The American manufacturer has not learned how to pack goods for shipment to the different fields, and our new missionaries do not have the facilities in their home towns for having the goods packed correctly for a long voyage. We are therefore often required to make new cases for an entire shipment and repack all goods.

This section of the Board might well be called a Service Department, as the Board maintains no other division which is in a position to cover so much ground for our people in the field. In its new plans for the coming year we believe that it can become a real Service Department to our missionaries.

STEWART T. EDGERTON.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1921

NOTE—Subsequent to the Annual Meeting adjustments were made by the Executive Committee, by which some transfer was made from these totals for application to the advances previously made to Missions, thus reducing somewhat the amount available for the Recurring and Non-Recurring Items Budgets. The totals for each field were retained as made by the Annual Meeting. The total transfer from the Recurring Items Budgets is \$196,576.

Total Appropriations..... \$6,166,989

A. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

Emergency Fund.....	\$75,000
Incidental Fund.....	75,000
Cooperation Fund.....	25,000
Purchasing, Shipping and Storage (Three-fourths).....	17,411
Retired Missionaries.....	45,000
Personnel Department.....	25,788
Medical Department.....	10,964
Excess Transit Fund (necessary under present conditions).....	25,000
	\$299,163

B. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSION FIELDS

Division One—Eastern Asia

Non-Recurring Items Budget..... \$231,860

Recurring Items Budget:

CHINA

1. General Items....

Publishing House.....	\$8,421
Christian Literature.....	20,200
Secretary Medical Association.....	2,500
Centenary Promotion.....	37,965
Educational Board.....	11,500
General Treasury.....	2,800
Chinese Personnel Preparation (in America)	5,000
American School for missionaries' children in Shanghai.....	4,000

\$92,386

2. Foochow.....	102,210
3. Yenping.....	36,000
4. Hinghwa.....	54,000
5. Central China.....	68,875
6. Kiangsi.....	52,500
7. North China.....	143,500
8. West China.....	69,500

618,971

JAPAN

Recurring Items Budget..... 145,880

KOREA

Recurring Items Budget..... 132,980

Total Appropriation, Eastern Asia..... \$1,129,691

Division Two—Southern Asia

INDIA AND BURMA

Non-Recurring Items Budget..... \$60,214
 Recurring Items Budget:

1. General Items

Editor Indian Witness, Salary, etc..... \$2,500
 Evangelistic Program 3,500
 Magazine for Educational Non-Christians 5,000
 Centenary Cultivation 7,233

\$18,233

2. Lucknow College..... 31,000

3. North India..... 177,352

4. N. W. India..... 175,695

5. South India..... 96,136

6. Central Provinces..... 85,362

7. Bombay..... 111,052

8. Bengal..... 41,562

9. Burma..... 32,145

768,537

Total Appropriation, Southern Asia..... \$828,751

Division Three—Southeastern Asia

Non-recurring Items Budget..... \$71,440

Recurring Items Budget:

1. Malaysia..... \$40,004

2. Netherlands Indies..... 44,621

3. Philippine Islands..... 70,799

155,424

Total Appropriation, Southeastern Asia..... \$226,864

Division Four—Africa

1. General..... \$1,427

2. Liberia..... 42,169

3. Angola..... 29,946

4. Rhodesia..... 41,354

5. Southeast Africa (Inhambane)..... 47,058

6. Congo..... 41,761

Total Appropriations, Africa..... \$203,715

Division Five—Latin America

Non-Recurring Items Budget..... \$297,743

Recurring Items Budget:

1. General Items

Centenary Promotion, South America..... \$15,000

Branch Treasury..... 6,500

Latin American Cooperation Committee,

South America..... 2,400

Educational Program, South America.... 2,000

Architect and Building..... 4,000

Centenary Program, Mexico..... 3,000

Educational Program, Mexico..... 4,000

* \$36,900

2. Mexico.....	\$100,248	
3. Central America.....	40,000	
4. East South America.....	95,000	
5. Chile.....	75,000	
6. Bolivia.....	42,000	
7. North Andes.....	40,000	
		<hr/>
		\$429,148
Total Appropriation, Latin American.....		<hr/>
		\$726,891

Division Six—Europe and North Africa

Recurring Items Budget:

1. From Centenary Survey Program.....	\$375,020	
2. From Emergency and Conservation		
(a) For Conferences (toward Budgets).....	100,000	
(b) For Centenary Promotion.....	24,980	
		<hr/>
		\$500,000

(To be administered by the Executive Committee.)

Division Seven—War Emergency and Conservation

For Property and Relief.....	\$913,971	
For Personnel Preparation.....	100,000	
		<hr/>
		\$1,013,971
(To be administered by the Executive Committee.)		
Total Appropriation to Mission Fields.....		<hr/>
		\$4,929,046

C. GENERAL EXPENSES

Foreign Department.....	\$38,026
Treasury Department	
General.....	18,240
Accountants.....	31,500
Cashiers.....	16,852
Designated Income.....	28,846
Cultivation Department.....	29,486
Legal Department.....	12,186
Survey Department.....	12,256
Publicity and Publications.....	16,660
Education and Literature on the Foreign Field (three-fifths).....	5,640
Purchasing Department.....	5,803
Transportation Department.....	6,120
Stenographic Department.....	14,260
Filing Department.....	8,828
General Office.....	11,724
Corresponding Secretaries.....	14,000
Annual Meeting.....	10,000
Salary Adjustment.....	10,000
Miscellaneous Collection	
Including Travel, Telegrams, Postage and Sundries.....	28,500
Miscellaneous Administration	
Including Telephone, Supplies, Postage and Sundries.....	20,000
Alterations.....	5,000
Interest.....	50,000
Rent.....	30,000
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	\$423,927

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

See Item VII, Report of Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations.

Bank Loans.....	\$300,000	
Advances to Fields.....	300,000	
Field Commitments (to be administered by Executive Committee)	214,016	
	<hr/>	\$814,016
Total Appropriation		\$6,166,989

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OFFICERS

President Emeritus

MRS. CYRUS D. FOSS, 1830 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, 1509 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents

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MRS. FREDERICK F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Vice-President-at-Large

MRS. FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, 1623 Beechwood Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recording Secretary

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, 11 Audubon St., Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, 30 Maryland Life Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Chairman

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON

Secretary

MRS. L. L. TOWNLEY, 323 Beech Ave., Wyoming, Ohio

Member ex-officio

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, President

Corresponding Secretaries

MRS. MARY CARR CURTIS, 10 Deaconess Road, Boston, Mass.
MRS. GEORGE A. WILSON, 820 Livingston Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, Assistant, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
MISS CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, 400 Shady Ave., E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MISS JULIET H. KNOX, Assistant, 7320 Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.
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MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. J. M. DOLBEY, Assistant, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.
MRS. J. M. AVANN, Assistant, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MRS. RANDOLPH S. BEALL, Mount Ayr, Iowa.
MRS. WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, 315 Northwestern National Life Ins. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.
MRS. G. W. ISHAM, University Place, Neb.
MISS REBECCA J. WATSON, Assistant, 1701 S. Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.
MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 710 Locust St., Pasadena, Cal.
MRS. CHARLES W. HUETT, 1520 Thompson St., Portland, Ore.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Nov. 15, 1920.

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GENTLEMEN:

Attached hereto, we present for your confirmation a statement of the 1921 appropriations approved at the recent meeting of our General Executive Committee.

These appropriations total \$2,239,330.26, including conditional appropriations amounting to \$28,500, an advance of \$401,457.26 over those of 1920. Of this total some \$195,000 has been appropriated by branches as an "over and above" to be paid if raised.

The advance includes approximately \$250,000 for evangelistic work. With this money, to be obtained by special effort in our auxiliaries, we plan to erect needed buildings for Bible Woman's Training Schools already in existence and homes for evangelistic missionaries; to purchase Ford automobiles and other conveyances for our itinerant evangelists; to support additional native Bible women and to provide literature for them to distribute.

In addition we have in regular appropriations made increases in the salaries of Bible Women already employed.

The salaries of our missionaries have been increased and now stand as follows:

Japan and Korea, \$1,000 plus \$200 extra grant.

Philippine Islands, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies, and South America,
\$900 plus \$100 extra grant.

Mexico, \$800 plus \$200 extra grant.

Europe and North Africa, \$1,000 (full exchange gain allowed).

Pagan Africa, \$950 (£195.47 sterling).

Burma, \$900 (Rupees 2,700).

India, \$800 (Rupees 2,400).

China, \$750 (\$1,500 Mex.).

Boarding School scholarships in India, Burma, and Africa have been increased \$2.50 each, those in Malaysia \$10 each.

It has again seemed wise to reserve considerable amounts to cover probable exchange losses in India, Burma, and China. These reserves approximate $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the salaries and current work items in India and Burma and 80 per cent in China. The present condition of the exchanges indicate that reserves so large as these may not be needed but we wish to be protected against possible adverse conditions later in the year.

We have been able in some measure to meet the serious difficulties caused by the increase in the cost of living in Japan and Korea by granting \$10,000 extra for each country for support of educational work already in existence.

The appropriation for Educational Supervision of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools in India (\$1,000 for budget of Dr.

A. A. Parker) remains the same. That of \$1,000 for the budget of Dr. F. D. Gamewell has been omitted in view of the appointment of our Miss Ida Belle Lewis for supervisory work in connection with girls' schools. Her budget will be cared for through our regular channels and not as heretofore for Dr. Gamewell, through the New York office of the Board of Foreign Missions.

In a study of the summary it should be remembered that the item "Missionaries" includes salary and travel to and from the U. S. A. for the 600 women we have in active service; that "current work" covers support of our large force of indigenous workers in addition to running expenses of schools and hospitals and itinerating expenses of evangelistic missionaries.

The "Miscellaneous" item covers our payments for current expenses of Union Colleges, for Zenana Papers and for other items not designated as yet to Conferences. The total of miscellaneous items is unusually large because many of our branches preferred this year to lump evangelistic askings as one item, to await distribution later in the year.

Very truly yours,

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of
the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By FLORENCE HOOPER,

Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Appropriations for 1921

India:

Isabella Thoburn College.....	\$20,838 00
North India.....	149,807 76
Northwest India.....	136,853 00
South India.....	105,468 00
Central Provinces.....	63,296 50
Bombay.....	98,567 00
Bengal.....	39,219 00
General.....	11,035 00

Total for India.....	\$625,084 26
Burma.....	28,262 25
Malaysia.....	43,640 50
Netherlands Indies.....	12,985 00
Philippine Islands.....	62,754 00

China:

North, China.....	\$122,083 00
Central China.....	74,284 55
Kiangsi.....	86,864 00
West China.....	98,546 00
Foochow.....	134,073 29
Yenping.....	18,973 13
Hinghwa.....	53,020 50
General.....	11,951 00

Total for China.....	\$599,795 47
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Korea.....		\$141,279 50
Japan:		
East Japan	\$96,052 00	
West Japan	72,855 00	
Total for Japan.....		\$168,907 00
Mexico.....		\$80,845 00
South America:		
Eastern South America.....	\$62,329 00	
North Andes.....	6,322 50	
Total for South America.....		\$68,651 50
Europe:		
Bulgaria.....	\$7,865 00	
Italy.....	9,080 00	
France and Reconstruction.....	14,170 00	
Norway.....	50 00	
Switzerland.....		
Germany.....	350 00	
Total for Europe.....		\$31,515 00
Africa:		
North Africa.....	\$12,600 00	
Rhodesia.....	22,392 50	
South East Africa.....	3,380 00	
Angola.....	5,875 00	
Total for Africa.....		\$44,247 50
*Miscellaneous.....		\$173,594 69
German Thank Offering.....		8,970 00
Retirement Fund:		
Principal.....	\$9,150 00	
Allowances.....	18,300 00	
Total Retirement Fund.....		\$27,450 00
General Fund:		
Home Administration.....	\$27,403 04	
Foreign Administration.....	11,845 80	
Total General Fund.....		\$39,248 84
Student Aid		\$600 00
Branch Contingencies:		
Home.....	\$59,245 25	
Foreign.....	22,254 50	
Total Branch Contingencies.....		\$81,499 75
Total Appropriation for 1921.....		\$2,239,330 26

*This includes support of Zenana Papers, assessments for Union Colleges on the field, much evangelistic advance and similar items.

APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1910-1920, 1921

NOTE.—The figures for 1921 are for the Recurring Items Budgets only, except where otherwise indicated.

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	1910 to 1920	1921
EASTERN ASIA		
China: Central China.....	\$ 445,655	\$ 67,375
Foochow.....	457,212	99,003
Hingwa.....	216,599	54,000
Kiangsi.....	184,326	51,500
North China.....	748,613	142,000
West China.....	356,874	68,500
Yenping (1918-1920)*.....	*64,523	35,500
General Items.....	151,510	84,730
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	127,860
Available for Advances.....	.....	110,363
Total for China.....	2,625,322	840,831
Japan.....	833,286	144,422
Korea.....	562,858	131,651
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	10,000
Available for Advances.....	.....	2,787
Total for Eastern Asia.....	4,021,466	1,129,691
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA		
Malaysia.....	345,035	40,004
Netherlands Indies (1919-1920)*.....	*48,254	44,621
Philippine Islands.....	386,065	70,799
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	71,440
Total for Southeastern Asia.....	779,354	226,864
SOUTHERN ASIA		
India: Bengal.....	223,811	41,562
Bombay.....	360,054	108,052
Burma.....	164,039	32,145
Central Provinces.....	273,596	83,362
North India.....	858,485	172,352
Northwest India.....	514,455	170,695
South India.....	351,739	96,136
General Items.....	140,465	37,233
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	46,362
Available for Advances.....	.....	40,852
Total for Southern Asia.....	2,886,644	828,751
AFRICA		
Angola (West Central Africa).....	169,303	29,647
Congo (1917-1920)*.....	*36,640	38,690
Liberia.....	198,445	38,769
Rhodesia (1916-1920)*.....	*93,086	40,941
Southeast Africa (Inhambane) (1917-1920)*.....	*69,158	42,058
East Central Africa (1910-1916)*.....	*95,702	.....
North Africa (1910-1916)*.....	*48,214	.....
Available for Advances.....	.....	13,610
Total for Africa.....	710,548	203,715

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	1910 to 1920	1921
LATIN AMERICA		
Mexico.....	\$ 709,052	\$ 99,246
Panama (Central America) (1917-1920)*.....	*51,048	39,600
South America: Bolivia (1917-1920)*.....	*101,475	32,700
Chile.....	509,840	74,250
Eastern South America.....	743,899	94,050
North Andes.....	254,575	39,600
For Schools (1917-1918)*.....	*13,800	.....
General Items (1919-1920)*.....	*48,638	31,900
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	172,743
Available for Advances.....	.....	142,802
Total for South America.....	1,672,227	.....
Total for Latin America.....	2,432,327	726,891
EUROPE		
Denmark.....	105,240	.....
Finland.....	98,075	.....
Norway.....	133,415	.....
Sweden.....	170,595	.....
Copenhagen Area.....	.....	81,000
Bulgaria.....	121,605	.....
France.....	156,105	.....
Italy.....	610,861	.....
Jugo-Slavia.....	.....	.....
Spain (1920)*.....	*25,000	.....
North Africa.....	141,232	.....
Paris Area.....	.....	375,000
Austria (Austria-Hungary, 1911-1917)*.....	*39,587	.....
Baltic Mission.....	.....	.....
Hungary (see Austria).....	.....	.....
Germany, North (1910-1917)*.....	*123,595	.....
Germany, South (1910-1917)*.....	*153,000	.....
Russia.....	75,500	.....
Switzerland.....	85,580	.....
Zurich Area.....	.....	110,000
General Items (1917-1920)*.....	*182,822	.....
Italian Church, Zurich (1911-1919)*.....	*5,500	.....
Non-Recurring Items Budgets.....	.....	471,197
Available for Advances.....	.....	376,774
Total for Europe.....	2,227,712	1,413,971
Appropriations for Administration by the Board.....	1,436,504	299,163
Emergency and Reconstruction (1920) not included under Europe, above.....	1,071,640	.....
Personnel Preparation.....	.....	100,000
For Property in Foreign Fields, Special (1916-1919)*.....	*115,629	.....
For Union Institutions, Special (1919)*.....	1,800	.....
Total for Mission Fields.....	15,683,624	4,929,046

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

DATES	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
April 5, 1819-April 13, 1820.....	240,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	823 04	.003	85 76	737 28	.....
April 14, 1820-April 30, 1821.....	256,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	.....
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822.....	281,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,547 38	.009	1,686 28	3,424 15	.....
June 1, 1822-May 31, 1823.....	297,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	.....
June 1, 1823-May 11, 1824.....	312,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	4,704 85	.....
June 12, 1824-May 4, 1825.....	328,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,704 85	.....
May 5, 1825-May 11, 1826.....	341,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 46	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	.....
May 12, 1826-April 25, 1827.....	360,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 46	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	.....
April 26, 1827-April 10, 1828.....	381,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	1,671 11	.....
April 11, 1828-April 30, 1829.....	421,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	.....
May 1, 1829-April 30, 1830.....	447,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,683 07	.....
May 1, 1830-April 30, 1831.....	476,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950 87	.029	11,497 38	6,146 36	.....
May 1, 1831-April 30, 1832.....	513,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,379 66	.032	12,658 99	4,867 03	.....
May 1, 1832-April 22, 1833.....	548,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,097 05	.031	20,356 37	1,607 51	.....
April 23, 1833-April 30, 1834.....	599,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,700 15	.059	31,661 80	6,245 77	.....
May 1, 1834-April 30, 1835.....	638,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,492 21	.048	38,535 83	.....	1,797 64
May 1, 1835-April 15, 1836.....	652,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,517 16	.091	52,067 36	5,651 96	.....
April 16, 1836-April 16, 1837.....	653,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	.087	66,536 85	.....	3,788 84
April 17, 1837-April 9, 1838.....	696,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	.146	86,257 87	3,040 55	.....
April 10, 1838-April 13, 1840.....	740,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,480 39	.19	102,661 58	31,880 26	.....
April 20, 1840-April 13, 1841.....	705,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,410 87	.184	152,807 92	15,763 11	.....
April 20, 1841-April 13, 1842.....	832,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,903 56	.176	138,698 09	.....	3,028 18
April 20, 1842-April 18, 1843.....	913,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25	.163	148,092 73	8,648 66	.....
April 20, 1843-April 18, 1844.....	1,008,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,482 17	.16	139,306 81	1,473 10	.....
April 20, 1844-April 30, 1845.....	1,171,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,578 78	.137	135,020 36	9,904 88	.....
May 1, 1845-April 30, 1846.....	1,139,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,362 27	.08	85,729 55	1,071 94	.....
May 1, 1846-April 30, 1847.....	644,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,828 26	.078	64,372 00	24,053 72	.....
May 1, 1847-April 30, 1848.....	631,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	.....
May 1, 1848-April 30, 1849.....	639,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	.....
May 1, 1849-April 30, 1850.....	662,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	.....
May 1, 1850-April 30, 1851.....	689,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	.....
May 1, 1851-April 30, 1852.....	728,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	.....
May 1, 1852-Dec. 31, 1853.....	752,626	138,254 42	.....	2,804 68	9,388 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07	1,097 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1854-Dec. 31, 1854.....	783,358	298,473 39	.....	4,030 74	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,299 87	50,565 18	.....
Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 31, 1855.....	799,431	211,952 01	.....	4,030 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	.....
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1856.....	800,327	204,484 86	.....	6,924 17	7,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 06	35,920 16	.....
Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1857.....	820,519	199,996 59	.....	7,784 81	29,660 52	241,441 92	.296	274,182 49	.....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1858-Dec. 31, 1858.....	956,555	247,753 13	.....	8,544 96	12,502 39	268,860 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1859-Dec. 31, 1859.....	974,345	220,987 64	.....	8,813 55	25,423 42	285,224 61	.365	251,600 88	4,711 63	.....
Jan. 1, 1860-Dec. 31, 1860.....	994,447	243,863 21	.....	8,894 64	12,479 11	285,167 19	.372	272,117 03	17,761 79	.....
Jan. 1, 1861-Dec. 31, 1861.....	988,523	236,269 21	.....	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	250,701 27	3,783 29	.....
Jan. 1, 1862-Dec. 31, 1862.....	942,906	241,247 28	.....	10,051 44	13,364 21	264,124 93	.248	249,071 09	29,676 20	.....
Jan. 1, 1863-Dec. 31, 1863.....	923,394	247,297 18	.....	12,874 78	11,025 64	265,148 71	.281	263,309 64	837 13	.....
Jan. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1864.....	978,396	388,109 18	.....	16,941 24	11,743 83	416,763 81	.451	431,569 10	184,897 14	.....
Jan. 1, 1865-Dec. 31, 1865.....	978,396	497,867 17	.....	29,173 93	29,953 16	549,093 97	.569	597,556 10	267,209 36	.....

DATES	Members and Pro-bationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
Jan. 1, 1866-Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32	.....	13,636 79	27,263 19	682,380 30	601	902,476 44	165,597 93	.....
Jan. 1, 1867-Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35	.....	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	53	805,773 17	32,584 28	.....
Jan. 1, 1868-Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,620 35	.....	11,903 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	476	649,703 03	84,105 62	.....
Jan. 1, 1869-Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48	.....	27,614 45	14,210 92	618,226 61	475	623,820 95	80,789 96	.....
Jan. 1, 1870-Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10	.....	12,198 22	5,775 22	594,743 77	434	515,806 32	10,942 51	.....
Nov. 1, 1870-Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,641 70	.....	11,456 11	8,581 14	623,450 25	438	588,528 86	33,987 88	.....
Nov. 1, 1871-Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,642 60	.....	10,359 16	23,050 81	661,056 60	443	598,647 63	86,306 85	.....
Nov. 1, 1872-Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76	.....	47,603 37	17,915 50	680,836 64	465	735,180 69	42,063 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1873-Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,521	618,004 99	.....	47,603 37	17,915 50	680,836 64	465	735,180 69	13,288 86	.....
Nov. 1, 1874-Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12	.....	35,132 15	13,435 62	602,486 89	419	721,805 34	46,000 59	.....
Nov. 1, 1875-Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	553,504 45	.....	31,318 09	9,255 84	528,197 35	359	609,904 35	191,746 56	.....
Nov. 1, 1876-Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	566,785 66	.....	39,036 74	22,964 85	628,977 25	376	669,055 40	82,824 71	.....
Nov. 1, 1877-Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15	.....	31,632 12	32,940 78	551,305 05	334	611,169 90	42,629 56	.....
Nov. 1, 1878-Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80	.....	38,518 55	32,611 95	551,889 30	324	572,266 90	63,037 18	.....
Nov. 1, 1880-Oct. 31, 1880	1,743,922	570,985 77	.....	34,710 26	22,478 41	557,371 14	319	576,335 69	102,041 71	.....
Nov. 1, 1881-Oct. 31, 1882	1,745,021	621,351 08	.....	33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	365	648,084 82	84,422 64	.....
Nov. 1, 1883-Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54	.....	48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	395	653,428 41	66,185 04	.....
Nov. 1, 1884-Oct. 31, 1884	1,835,490	632,188 99	.....	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	425	728,321 76	43,036 90	.....
Nov. 1, 1885-Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,336	694,034 95	.....	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	437	775,728 16	87,635 20	.....
Nov. 1, 1886-Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37	.....	133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	496	820,173 41	40,685 58	.....
Nov. 1, 1887-Oct. 31, 1887	2,093,935	932,208 91	.....	35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	496	1,002,805 19	124,444 48	.....
Nov. 1, 1888-Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,119	928,596 38	.....	41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	461	1,156,646 08	161,010 28	.....
Nov. 1, 1889-Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09	.....	92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	503	1,159,962 42	1,579 64	.....
Nov. 1, 1890-Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04	.....	58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 82	495	1,163,738 92	36,254 26	.....
Nov. 1, 1891-Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	.....	117,551 44	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	522	1,146,708 39	68,921 39	.....
Nov. 1, 1892-Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,627	1,109,886 36	.....	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,285,133 04	513	1,241,011 52	31,277 52	.....
Nov. 1, 1893-Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,033	1,109,467 65	.....	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	486	1,381,043 28	98,550 24	.....
Nov. 1, 1894-Oct. 31, 1894	2,690,060	1,088,186 96	.....	35,060 23	10,313 62	1,179,909 36	438	1,241,517 80	160,158 63	.....
Nov. 1, 1895-Oct. 31, 1895	2,766,656	1,072,940 11	.....	86,202 28	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	447	1,298,485 19	220,634 14	.....
Nov. 1, 1896-Oct. 31, 1896	2,831,787	1,149,595 57	.....	63,105 35	25,482 81	1,262,349 53	445	1,210,586 19	168,971 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1897-Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,525	1,067,134 90	.....	43,410 35	14,416 29	1,176,389 73	412	1,179,475 27	172,077 35	.....
Nov. 1, 1898-Oct. 31, 1898	2,886,339	1,110,639 08	.....	50,189 48	17,184 16	1,345,782 21	466	1,253,018 11	79,313 25	.....
Nov. 1, 1899-Oct. 31, 1899	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	.....	57,120 97	124,061 88	1,376,690 07	478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71	.....
Nov. 1, 1900-Oct. 31, 1900	2,929,674	1,143,203 18	.....	55,884 16	13,706 67	1,319,727 64	478	1,389,304 03	10,436 68	.....
Nov. 1, 1901-Oct. 31, 1901	2,948,137	1,184,628 28	.....	125,865 33	14,200 13	1,356,651 38	46	1,381,390 50	35,175 80	.....
Nov. 1, 1902-Oct. 31, 1902	3,000,295	1,281,721 60	.....	117,628 33	8,673 64	1,462,924 96	487	1,333,261 48	94,466 98	.....
Nov. 1, 1903-Oct. 31, 1903	3,031,918	1,405,945 07	.....	62,006 49	14,321 26	1,654,223 85	546	1,532,580 84	216,130 99	.....
Nov. 1, 1904-Oct. 31, 1904	3,070,121	1,451,088 66	.....	171,951 03	11,549 46	1,704,527 31	556	1,665,918 04	254,727 39	.....
Nov. 1, 1905-Oct. 31, 1905	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	.....	39,355 99	14,871 21	1,768,692 44	561	2,005,573 56	17,866 18	.....
Nov. 1, 1905-Oct. 31, 1906	3,236,661	1,615,494 64	.....	53,163 69	28,927 68	2,071,948 28	564	1,983,962 81	105,551 65	.....
Total.....	.....	40,018,343 38	1,629,584 75	2,239,527 07	1,279,363 59	\$47,046,496 75	.....	.....	.....	.....

* During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,375.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1920

Year	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,762 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,094 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,089	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,053	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913.....	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914.....	3,662,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915.....	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916.....	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,250 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.....	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	675,132 52	56,173 58	23,655 11	2,144,816 93	.500	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918.....	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	11,657 00	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919.....	4,175,504	4,249,883 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	..... ..
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920.....	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,921 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	..... ..
Total.....	.....	22,541,986 06	7,545,238 62	709,347 51	393,592 15	31,379,847 83	....	.....	.....

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area.

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping—Rev. W. A. Main, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, West China—Rev. W. A. Main,

O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.

Rev. C. W. Freeman, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area.

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea.

Seoul Area.

Japan—Rev. Charles Bishop, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Korea—Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area.

Philippine Islands—Rev. E. S. Lyons, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

Singapore Area.

Malaysia—Rev. W. T. Cherry, Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

Netherlands Indies—Rev. J. B. Matthews, 2 Gang Sekola, Weltevreden, Java.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma.

Bangalore Area.

English-Speaking Mission.

South India, Rev. J. B. Buttrick, 19 Mount Road, Madras.

Bombay Area.

Bombay, Rev. C. H. Conley, Nadiad.

Central Provinces, Rev. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore.

Calcutta Area.

Bengal, Rev. D. H. Manley, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.

Burma, Rev. C. H. Riggs, 27 Creek St., Rangoon.

Lucknow Area.

North India, Rev. J. N. West, Budaon.

Northwest India, Rev. J. C. Butcher, 43 Rajpur Road, Delhi.

AFRICA

Capetown Area.

Angola, Mr. Elmer L. Pierce, Messua.

Congo, Rev. R. S. Guptill, Kambove, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.

Rhodesia, Rev. H. I. James, Old Umtali.

Southeast Africa, Rev. P. W. Keys, Box 45, Inhambane.

Monrovia Area.

Liberia, Mrs. A. P. Camphor, Monrovia.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area.

Mexico, Rev. R. A. Carhart, Box 115, Bis, Mexico City.

Central America, Rev. E. M. Oliver, Canal Zone, Box 109, Ancon. Rev.
J. A. Brownlee, Sub-Treasurer, Alajuela, Costa Rica.

North Andes, Rev. H. P. Archerd, Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.

Buenos Aires Area.

Bolivia, Rev. F. S. Beck, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.

Chile, Rev. Otto Liebner, Talcahuano, 78, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eastern South America, Rev. Otto Liebner.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area.

Denmark, Bishop Anton Bast, Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen.

Finland, Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.

Norway, Rev. Einar Karlson, 56 Thorvaldsen.

Sweden, Rev. G. Wagnsson, Rosstrandsгатan 44, Stockholm.

Paris Area.

Bulgaria, Rev. E. E. Count, care American Consulate, Sofia, Bulgaria.

France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain, North Africa, A. E. Chapman, 4 Rue
Roquepine, Paris.

Madeira Islands, Rev. W. G. Smart, Sub-Treasurer, Rua do Conselheiro 39,
Funchal.

Zurich Area.

Austria, Rev. F. H. O. Melle, Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-Main,
Germany.

Baltic Mission, Rev. G. A. Simons, American Consulate, Riga, Latvia.

Germany, North, Rev. B. Schroeder, Georgstr 59, Bremen.

Germany, South, Rev. Richard Wobith, Turnhallestr 20.

Hungary, Rev. F. H. O. Melle.

Russia, Rev. G. A. Simons.

Switzerland, Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Route du Tunnel 1, Lausanne.

RECRUITS OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1919—OCTOBER 31, 1920



W. S. Dudley, S.V.
Indianola, Ia.
Simpson Coll., 1914
Garrett Bib. Inst., 1917
Columbia U., 1920
Union Theol., 1920
China



Louie McK. Fiske
San Jose, Cal.
Coll. of the Pacific, 1918
San Jose Normal Sch., 1918
Stanford U., 1920
Panama



Nahketah E. Williams
Orange, N. J.
R.N., Lincoln Hosp., N. Y.,
1919
Liberia



Bertha J. Verkler
Chicago, Ill.
Orr's Business Coll., 1904
Chicago Train. Sch., 1917
Bolivia



Florence A. Depew
Loup City, Neb.
Kearney St. Nor. Sch., 1918
American Con., 1920
Chile



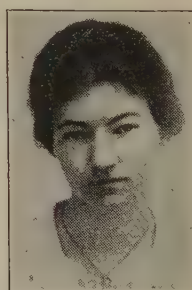
Marguerite S. Harkness
Doland, S. D.
Dakota Wesleyan, 1920
Inhambane



Serena Johnson
Minneapolis, Minn.
Winona State Normal
Chicago Train. Sch.
Peru



Clara E. Argelander
Berea, O.
Baldwin-Wallace Coll., 1918
China



Gladys A. Peebles
New York City
High School
Business School
China



Edward E. Dixon, Jr., S.V.
Moore, Pa.
Wesleyan U., 1920
China.



Elizabeth L. Wigton
Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1918
Brooklyn Meth. Hosp.
China



Fannye D. Guptil
Summer, Wash.
Coll. of Puget Sound, 1912
Bolivia



Ellis P. Walters, S.V.
Cedar Rapids, Mich.
Dakota Wesleyan, 1915
Eastern So. America



Clara T. Walters, S.V.
Cedar Rapids, Mich.
Eastern So. America



Louisa Kurath, R.N.
Carney's Point, N. J.
Phila. Meth. Hosp., 1897
Peru



Basil A. Warren, M.D.
Aurora, Colo.
Lincoln Normal Sch., 1896
Rush Medical Coll., 1902
Bolivia



Margaret N. Warren
Aurora, Colo.
Normal Training Sch.
R. N. Chicago Hosp. Train.
Sch., 1902
Bolivia



May E. Douglas
Des Moines, Ia.
Blue Island High Sch.
Orr's Business Coll., 1914
China



Zella M. York
Corry, Pa.
Allegheny Coll., 1919
Bolivia



Courtney N. Oleen
Yonkers, N. Y.
Northwestern U., 1920
China



Irene W. Oleen
Chicago, Ill.
Evanston High Sch., 1914
Watson Business Coll., 1915
China



Charles E. Winter, S.V.
San Francisco, Cal.
Coll. of the Pacific
Boston U. Sch. of Theol.,
1920
China



Herbert I. Smith, S.V.
White Plains, N. Y.
Dickinson College
Sch. of Accounting
Bible Teachers' Tr. Sch.,
1920
China



Ethel M. Smith, S.V.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Newark Normal Sch., 1911
China



Elbert E. Reed
Fort Dodge, Ia.
Iowa State Coll., 1920
Chile



David D. Starks
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Gammon Sem., 1920
Liberia



Maude L. Starks
Chattanooga, Tenn.
G.N. of Lamar Hosp., 1908
Clark U., 1920
Liberia



M. Dodsworth, S.V.

Seattle, Wash.
Coll. of Puget Sound, 1919
Hartford Sch. of Missions
Malaysia



Anna S. Dodsworth

Nooksack, Wash.
Seattle Bible Tr. Sch., 1915
Hartford Sch. of Missions
Malaysia]



E. Cranston, III, S.V.

Denver, Colo.
Dartmouth Coll., 1916
Drew Theol., 1920
China



Harry C. Jett

St. Louis, Mo.
Baker U., 1917
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1920
China



Wenona W. Jett

St. Louis, Mo.
Baker U., 1916
China



Florence A. Irle

Sumner, Wash.
Washington St. Coll., 1920
Bolivia



M. J. Murphree, S.V.

Boaz, Ala.
Taylor U., 1917
Boston U., 1920
Rhodesia



Azalia N. Murphree

Boaz, Ala.
Taylor University
Boston University
Rhodesia



S. J. Harrison, S.V.

Detroit, Mich.
Albion Coll., 1917
Northwestern U., 1919
Garrett Bib. Inst., 1920
China



Elbert M. Moffatt
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dartmouth Coll., 1909
New York U., 1920
India



Beatrice B. Moffatt
Brooklyn, N. Y.
U. of Chicago, 1906
India



Malcolm F. Kelley
Troy, N. Y.
Allegheny Coll., 1918
China



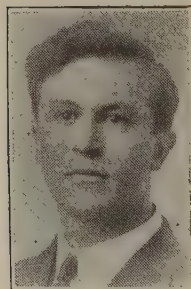
Basil R. Truscott
Sioux City, Ia.
Morningside Wes., 1919
Chile



Annie F. Truscott
Sioux City, Ia.
Laight High Sch., 1919
Chile



Hester Humble
Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago Evan. Sch., 1914
Milwaukee Normal Sch., 1920
Chile



John E. Throne, S.V.
Red Cloud, Neb.
McPherson Coll., 1907
Malaysia



Della V. Throne, S.V.
Sherandoah, Ia.
McPherson Coll., 1906
Malaysia



Achsah M. Skinner
Amsterdam, N. Y.
Oneonta Normal Sch., 1900
Columbia University
Chile.



John P. Stamer, S.V.
Rochester, Pa.
Asbury Coll., 1920
Java



Carrie C. Stamer, S.V.
Rochester, Pa.
Grove City Coll., 1918
Java



Lillian L. Cookson, R.N.
Waterville, Conn.
Waterbury Hospital, 1917
China



F. C. Havighurst, S.V.
Warrenton, Mo.
Baker U., 1916
Kansas U., 1920
Drew Theol., 1920
China



Anna R. Havighurst, S.V.
Warrenton, Mo.
Baker U., 1915
Drew Theological
China



John W. Bogert, S.V.
Stevens Institute, 1913
Bible Teachers' Train. Sch.
Chile



A. F. Zimmerman, S.V.
Alton, Ill.
McKendree Coll., 1917
Drew Theol., 1920
Columbia University
Chile



Edna D. Zimmerman
Greenville, Ill.
Cincinnati Mis. Tr. Sch.,
1919
Oberlin College
Chile



Mary F. Swaney
Mount Pleasant, Ia.
Iowa Wesleyan, 1912
Chicago University
Iowa State Teachers' Sch.
Chile



R. L. Lowry, S.V.
Bergen, N. Y.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1916
Drew Theol., 1920
China



Ruth H. Lowry, S.V.
Springfield, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1917
China



Jennie Smith
Worcester, Mass.
Worcester, Nor. Sch., 1914
Chile



C. E. Pinckney, M.D., S.V.
Broken Bow, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan, 1908
U. of Nebraska, 1914
Java



Lillian F. Pinckney, S.V.
Broken Bow, Neb.
Wesleyan U., 1907
Nebraska State University
Java



Ruth Henry
Upland, Cal.
U. of California, 1899
Peru



John G. Brass, M.D.
St. Louis, Mo.
U. of St. Louis, 1917
Rhodesia



Clara W. Brass
St. Louis, Mo.
Texas Holiness U.
Brooklyn Miss. Tr. Sch.,
1920
Rhodesia



Charles O. Lee
W. Lafayette, Ind.
Kansas U., 1913
U. of Chicago, 1917
China



John Patterson S.V.
Kansas City, Mo.
Baker U., 1917
Drew Theol., 1919
India



Eleanor W. Patterson, S.V.
Kansas City, Mo.
Baker Academy
India



Alice V. Howell
Dundee, N. Y.
N. Y. State Coll. for
Teachers, 1918
Panama



Glenn W. Bruner
Sterling, Colo.
Colorado Agri. Coll., 1917
Japan



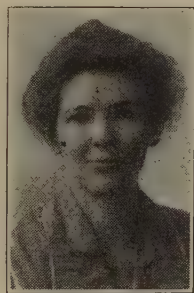
Edith L. W. Bruner
Sterling, Colo.
Japan



Ralph F. Burnight
Los Angeles, Cal.
U. of So. California, 1920
China



Ernest R. Crisp
Lebanon, Ill.
McKendree Coll. 1913
U. of Chicago, 1917
Panama



Sadie McB. Crisp
Lebanon, Ill.
McKendree Coll.
Panama



Nellie Gribble
Long Beach, Cal.
Chico State Nor. Sch., 1914
Panama



W. C. Gardner
Adairsville, Ga.
U. of Texas, 1911
Southeast Africa



Queenie R. Gardner
Atlanta, Ga.
Prather's Girls' Sch., 1912
R.N., Davis-Fischer San.,
1915
Southeast Africa



Clyde E. Hart
Chickasha, Okla.
Okla. Coll. for Women, 1918
Okla. State U., 1919
Kennedy Sch. of Missions
China



George Blydenburg, M.D.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Wesleyan U., 1914
Cornell U., 1918
China



Marion P. Blydenburg
Middletown, Conn.
Mount Holyoke, 1915
China



Eleanor S. Kelly
Inwood, L. I.
Jamaica Teacher Tr. Sch.,
1918
North Africa



Orville D. Dunbar, S.V.
Mitchell, S. D.
Dakota Wesleyan, 1913
U. of South Dakota, 1919
Bolivia



Ella B. Dunbar
Mitchell, S. D.
Dakota Wesleyan, 1916
Bolivia



Margaret Black
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn Teachers' Tr.
Sch., 1911
Hefley Institute
China



Vere W. Abbey
Colman, S. D.
Taylor U., 1916
Burma



John N. Dana, S.V.
Wilmette, Ill.
Northwestern U., 1919
Congo



Eva M. H. Dana, S.V.
Wilmette, Ill.
Eureka College
Simpson Coll., 1912
Chicago Train. Sch., 1914
Congo



Laura E. Adams
Westboro, Mass.
Fitchburg Nor. Sch.
Peru



Leslie L. Hunt
Clinton, Ill.
Illinois Wesleyan, 1915
Bolivia



Bertha M. Hunt
Clinton, Ill.
Bolivia



D. C. Baker, S.V.
Pasadena, Cal.
U. of California, 1914
China



Leroy Lightfoot, S.V.
Harbor Springs, Mich.
Albion Coll., 1916
India



Grace S. Lightfoot, S.V.
Smith's Creek, Mich.
Kalamazoo Coll., 1916
India



Herman A. Horn
College Point, L. I.
Poppenhusen Inst.
Beaux Arts Inst. of Design,
1919
Java



Edith K. Horn
College Point, L. I.
Blair Academy, 1914
Ellis Shorthand Sch., 1919
Java



Grace F. Kennedy
(Contract)
Havre, Mont.
Campbell Univ.
Dillenbeck Sch. of Oratory
Los Angeles Sem.
Chile



Lynn H. Rupert, S.V.
Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Baker U., 1916
Drew Theol., 1919
Columbia U., 1919
India



Hazel L. Rupert, S.V.
Baker Academy, 1915
India



Harral A. Longworth, S.V.
Des Moines, Ia.
Iowa State Coll., 1916
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1919
Hartford Sch. of Miss., 1919
Africa



Thomas A. Truscott
Syracuse, Neb.
Beneficial Society Sch.
Eastern So. America



Caroline J. Truscott
Syracuse, Neb.
Private Sch., Australia
Eastern So. America



Hattie A. T. Hooks
Kingman, Kan.
G. R. Smith Coll., 1908
Iowa Bible Train. Sch., 1915
Liberia



Elmer LeR. Pierce, S.V.
Kingfisher, Okla.
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1919
Kennedy Sch. of Missions
Angola



Maynard L. Morley, S.V.
Onawa, Ia.
Morningside Coll., 1915
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1917
Peru



Alice E. Tuller
Moscow, Ida.
Hillsdale Coll. (Music), 1919
U. of Michigan, 1911
New England Con., 1912
Chile



Zola L. Payne
Indianapolis, Ind.
Indiana State Normal
Indianapolis Bible Inst.,
1917
G. N. Indianapolis Meth.
Hosp., 1919
Korea



Rev. Stephen L. Kiser
Sedgwick, Kan.
Baker University, 1909
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1912
North Africa



Karen H. Kiser (Mrs. S. L.)
Sedgwick, Kan.
Kan. City Deaconess
Train. Sch., 1907
G. N.-Axtell Hospital, 1909
North Africa



Alfred T. Halsted
Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mich. Agri. Coll., 1917
France



Florence A. Halsted
(Mrs. A. T.)
Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mich. State Normal, 1913
University of Chicago, 1913
France



J. S. Washburn, S.V.
Gouverneur, N. Y.
Syracuse U., 1917
India



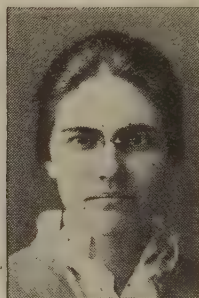
Rev. F. H. Hammon, S.V.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Bible Inst., 1917
Allegheny College, 1919
Eastern So. America



Gladys McM. Hammon
(Mrs. F. H.), S.V.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pittsburg Teachers' Tr.
Sch., 1916
Eastern So. America



Rev. William E. Nelson, S.V.
Reidsville, Ga.
Asbury College, 1918
Kennedy Sch. of Missions,
1919
Angola



Julia B. Nelson (Mrs. W. E.),
S.V.
Tiro, O.
Marion Business Coll.
Asbury College
Angola

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOLLOWING MISSIONARIES WERE UNAVAILABLE

Jessie N. Abbey, S.V.
Colman, S. D.
Winona State Nor. Sch.,
1912
Burma

Annie R. Baker
Berkeley, Cal.
Sch. for Miss. Daughters,
England
China

Edward J. Bunker, S.V.
(Contract)
East Orwell, O.
U. of Pittsburgh, 1917
Java

Margaret L. Anderson
Rose Ridge, Portsmouth, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1919
Malaysia

Alma Bechtel Bernhardt
Cincinnati, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1920
P. O.

A. O. Bustamante, S.V.
Delaware, O.
Taylor University
Ohio Wesleyan, 1917
Panama

- Annie G. Bustamante**
Boston, Mass.
Panama
- Earl G. Byers**
Boonville, Ind.
Valparaiso U., 1911
Purdue U., 1917
China
- Nellie E. Byers**
Boonville, Ind.
Purdue U., 1920
China
- Rev. Joseph Chester**
Dazey, N. D.
U. of North Dakota, 1916
Wesley College
India
- Mabel O. Chester**
Dazey, N. D.
U. of North Dakota, 1911
India
- Ella V. Clemans**
(Contract)
Mechanicsburg, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1916
China
- Florence Clemans**
(Contract)
Mechanicsburg, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1919
Malaysia
- Dew Daily, S.V.**
Parkersburg, Ia.
Cornell Coll., 1913
Columbia U., 1918
Peru
- Lucile S. Douglas**
Birmingham, Ala.
Woman's College
China
- Edwin Draper, S.V.**
Oakland, Cal.
Colo. Spgs. High Sch., 1900
Malaysia
- Estella N. Draper**
Elliott, Ia.
Hollywood High Sch.
Malaysia
- Viola B. Farwell, S.V.**
Syracuse, N. Y.
U. of Pennsylvania, 1917
Syracuse U., 1920
China
- Marion E. Fiske**
Fresno, Cal.
Fresno State Nor. Sch., 1915
San Jose Normal Sch., 1917
Panama
- K. McK. Harkness, S.V.**
Mitchell, S. D.
Dakota Wesleyan, 1920
Inhambane.
- Nancy M. Harrison, S.V.**
Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Business Coll.
Albion Coll.
China
- Arthur D. Hollingshead**
Monroe, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan, 1915
Stanford U., 1920
China
- Ada H. Hollingshead**
Munroe, Neb.
Stanford U., 1920
China
- Horace K. Holtzinger**
Philadelphia, Pa.
Conference Course, 1914
U. of Pennsylvania
Mexico
- Miriam F. Holtzinger**
Philadelphia, Pa.
Bryn Mawr Coll.
Mexico
- Maude Hutchinson, R.N.**
Monrovia, Ind.
Joseph Eastman Hosp., 1913
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Java
- A. D. De Jacoby, S.V.**
Los Angeles, Cal.
U. of So. California, 1920
Boston U.
Congo
- Esther G. De Jacoby, S.V.**
Los Angeles, Cal.
U. of So. California
Congo
- W. W. Krider, S. V.**
Monroe, Ind.
DePauw U., 1916
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol.,
1920
Japan
- Anastatia C. Krider**
Monroe, Ind.
De Pauw U., 1916
Japan
- Herbert W. Larseen**
Minneapolis, Minn.
Macalester Coll., 1920
Chile
- Lillian S. Larseen**
Minneapolis, Minn.
Macalester Coll., 1918
Chile
- Norman W. Lindsay**
Brockton, Mass.
Colby College
Boston Univ. Sch. of Theol.,
1920
North Africa
- Ruby Lindsay**
Brockton, Mass.
North Africa
- Arlene McKinney**
Coatesville, Pa.
Allegheny Coll., 1915
U of Pennsylvania
Chile
- R. E. Marshall, S.V.**
Millburn, N. J.
Dickinson Coll., 1914
Drew Theol., 1917
P. I.
- Ida M. Meyer, R.N.**
Watertown, Wis.
Train Sch. for Nurses, 1911
Chicago Evan. Sch.
Chile
- Clare Norton**
Napa, Cal.
U. of California, 1908
Malaysia
- Harriet E. Oster**
Healdsburg, Cal.
R. N., Hahneman Hosp.,
1909
San Francisco Dea. Tr.
Sch., 1916
China

Abbie Probasco
Arlington, Ia.
Upper Iowa Univ., 1915
China

Sarah A. Redmond
Cambridge, Mass.
Business Coll. (grad.)
China

Minnie M. Robson
Red Wing, Minn.
Hamline University, 1910
Northwestern, 1919
Chile

Loretta F. Sage
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Oceana County Normal, 1911
Michigan State Nor., 1913
Peru

R. Floyd Shacklock, S.V.
Raymond, Neb.
Nebraska Wesleyan, 1920
Japan

Geneva Shelly
London, O.
Wooster Coll., 1913
Chile

Laura K. Singer, S.V.
Sheldon, Ia.
State U. of Iowa, 1918
Chile

Frank M. Stanger
Los Angeles, Cal.
Occidental Coll.
U. of South Dakota, 1920
Peru

Gertrude R. C. Stanger
Los Angeles, Cal.
Greenville Coll., 1913
Peru

Earl F. Starkey, S.V.
Eau Claire, Wis.
Lawrence Coll., 1916
Java

Rev. Oscar G. Starrett,
Cleveland, O.
Western Reserve, 1914
Union Theol. Sem., 1920
China

Anne G. Starrett*
Worcester, Mass.
Mount Holyoke, 1910
Yale Theol. Seminarv.
China

*Died on the Field April
21, 1921

Russell H. Steininger, S.V.
Flint, Mich.
U. of Michigan, 1920
China

Hugh P. Stuntz
Omaha, Neb.
Wesleyan, 1914
Garrett Biblical Inst., 1920
Chile

Florence W. Stuntz
Omaha, Neb.
Ithaca Con. of Music, 1916
Chile

Walter L. Turner
Oakwood, Tex.
Wiley U., 1914
Gammon Theol., 1917
Beloit Coll., 1920
Liberia

Fannie W. Turner
Cedar Grove, La.
Wiley U., 1915
Southern U., 1916
Hampton Inst., 1917
Liberia



Gladys Venberg, S.V.
Moose Lake, Minn.
St. Paul City Hosp., R.N.
1915
Minneapolis City Hosp.
China

Emily F. Wallace
New York, N. Y.
G. N. Sydenham Hosp.
Chile

McKinley H. Warren, S.V.
Lawrence, Kan.
U. of Kansas, 1915
Eastern So. America

Vanetta H. Warren
Lawrence, Kan.
U. of Kansas, 1916
Eastern So. America

Charles E. Wigton
Sunbury, O.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1919
Columbia U., 1920
China

Wm. Zabilka, S.V.
What Cheer, Ia.
Central Holiness U., 1912
Denver U., 1914
Iliff Sch. of Theol., 1915
India

Sylvia McC. Zabilka
What Cheer, Ia.
Central Holiness U.
India

Harry F. Zierer
Waterville, O.
Moore's Hill Coll., 1907
Philippine Islands

Mary B. Zierer
Waterville, O.
Moore's Hill Coll., 1907
Philippine Islands

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

AFRICA

Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.
Matthew W. Clair—Monrovia, Liberia.

CHINA

Laurens J. Birney—Shanghai.
Frederick T. Keeney—Foochow.
Wilson S. Lewis—Peking.

JAPAN AND KOREA

Herbert Welch—Seoul.

INDIA

Frederick B. Fisher—Calcutta.
John W. Robinson—Bombay.
H. Lester Smith—Bangalore.
Frank W. Warne—Lucknow.

MALAYSIA AND NETHERLANDS INDIES

George H. Bickley—Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Charles E. Locke—Manila.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, ECUADOR

Wilbur P. Thirkield—Mexico City.

SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay
William F. Oldham—Buenos Aires.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA -

Copenhagen Area
Anton Bast—Copenhagen, Denmark.
Paris Area
Edgar Blake—Paris, France.
Zurich Area
John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS RETIRED

James Mills Thoburn—Meadville, Pa.
Joseph Crane Hartzell—Blue Ash, O.

Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.
John Edward Robinson, Bangalore, India.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbey, Vere W., 1920, Dakota, Burma.
Abbey, Jessie N. (Mrs. V. W.), 1920, Colman, S. D., Burma.
Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, Fairfield, Ia., Central Provinces.
† Aden, Fred., 1918, Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America.
Aden, Anna P. (Mrs. F.), 1918, Parlier, Cal., Eastern South America.
Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, Genesee, North China.
Akerstrom, Miss Frances E., 1918 (contract), New York City, Malaysia.
Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912, Arlington, Kan., Central Provinces.
Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Shenandoah, Ia., Northwest India.

Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, Chattanooga, Tenn., Japan.
Alger, Miss Carrie B., 1918, Factoryville, Pa., Chile.
Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896 (reappointed, 1913), Chicago, Ill., Bolivia.
Alvord, Miss Grace L., 1918 (contract), Los Angeles, Cal., Central America.
Amendt, Charles C., 1918, East Sparta, O., Korea.
Amendt, Edith A. (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, Steubenville, O., Korea.
† Anderson, Albin Garfield (M.D.), 1910, Chicago, Ill., Korea.
Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, Chicago, Ill., Korea.
Anderson, Karl Edwards, 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, South India.
Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), Cedar Rapids, Ia., South India.
Anderson, Miss Margaret L., 1920 (contract), Portsmouth, O., Malaysia.
Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.

- Appenzeller, Ruth N. (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.
- Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, Netherlands Indies.
- Archer, Edna C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.
- Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, O.*, Kiangsi.
- Argelander, Clara S. (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, O.*, Kiangsi.
- Arms, Goodwill Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.
- Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
- Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.
- Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- Auner, Orval Marion, 1913, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
- Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
- B
- Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.
- Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.
- Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.
- Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, Lucknow.
- †Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, North China.
- Baker, Annie C. (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, North China.
- Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
- Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
- †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.
- Baldwin, Gertrude I. Driesback (Mrs. J. H.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo.*, North China.
- Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, Oklahoma, Lucknow.
- Ballenger, Esther N. (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Lucknow.
- Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Yenping.
- Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Yenping.
- Barnhart, Paul, 1910, Wisconsin, Chile.
- Barnhart, Gertrude H. (Mrs. P.), 1912, —, Chile.
- †Barr, Glenn R., 1921, *Marienville, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
- Barlett, Miss Myrth, 1919, *Los Angeles, Ca.*, North China.
- Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Latridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
- Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
- Beach, Stella M., 1917, *Ilion, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- †Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Bolivia.
- Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.
- †Beck, Theo J., 1919, *Cortland, Ill.*, Chile.
- Beck, Bertha H. (Mrs. T. J.), 1919, *Beatrice, Neb.*, Chile.
- Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.
- Beckendorf, Esther S. (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
- Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
- Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Hwaiyuan, China*, Central China.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
- Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
- †Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
- Bell, Fannie D. (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
- Bell, William W., 1921, *Moscow, Ida.*, Burma.
- Bell, Rosetta G. (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, O.*, Burma.
- Bennett, Howard C., 1916, Troy, Kiangsi.
- Bennett, Leah S. (Mrs. H. C.), 1918, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Bernhardt, Alma B. (Mrs. C. J.), 1920, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Berry, William C. (M.D.), 1920, *Cleveland, O.*, Congo.
- Berry, Priscilla McC. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Cleveland, O.*, Congo.
- Beyer, Ruth, 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
- Bielski, Miss Alice Irene, 1919, *Howard, S. D.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Bombay.
- Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Bombay.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
- Bishop, Jennie S. V. (Mrs. C.), 1880, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
- Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Bittner, Fern N. (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
- †Black, Edward F., 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Black, Anna N. S. (Mrs. E. F.), 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Black, Miss Margaret, 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, China General.
- *Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.
- *Blackmore, Clarisse L. E. (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
- Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
- Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
- †Blasdel, Robert A., 1918 (contract), *Dayton, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
- †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, *Richmond Hill, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Blydenburg, Marion P. (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, *Middletown, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
- Boatman, Conway, 1918, Dakota, Central Provinces.
- Boatman, Caroline B. (Mrs. C.), 1918, *Stewart, Miss.*, Central Provinces.
- †Bogert, John W., 1920, *Hackensack, N. J.*, Chile.
- Borgman, Joel E., 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- Borgman, Elsa L. (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Central Provinces.

Bogworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed in 1917), *Janesville, Wis., Foochow.*
 Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, *East Santa Monica, Cal., Rhodesia.*
 Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, *Puget Sound, Central China.*
 Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill., Central China.*
 Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, *Central Pennsylvania, Netherlands Indies.*
 Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia., Netherlands Indies.*
 Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915 (contract), *Canton, Mass., Malaysia.*
 Boyce, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Damascus, Pa., Korea.*
 Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky., Burma.*
 Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis., Burma.*
 Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herrington, Kan., Chile.*
 Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan., Chile.*
 Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y., North India.*
 Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan., North India.*
 Brass, J. G. B. (M.D.), 1920, *Saint Louis, Rhodesia.*
 Brass, Clara W. (Mrs. J. G. B.), 1920, *Saint Louis, Mo., Rhodesia.*
 Brastrup, John E., 1920, *Norwegian and Danish, Congo.*
 Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn., North China.*
 Breece, Ruth P., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn., North China.*
 Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O., Hinghwa.*
 Briggs, George Weston, 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich., Lucknow.*
 Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich., Lucknow.*
 Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, *Wisconsin, Congo.*
 Brinton, Anna L. (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Congo.*
 Brown, Anna, 1918, *Buckley, Wash., Chile.*
 Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, *Troy, Kiangsi.*
 Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. D., Kiangsi.*
 Brown, Mark W., 1914, *Kingsland, N. J., North China.*
 Brown, Olive L. (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Kingsland, N. J., North China.*
 Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich., Central China.*
 Brown, Carrie W. (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich., Central China.*
 Brownlee, James A., 1911 (reappointed, 1920), *Munfordville, Ky., Central America.*
 Brownlee, Sara E. (Mrs. J. A.), 1911, (reappointed, 1920), *Munfordville, Ky., Central America.*
 Bruere, William B., 1918, *New Jersey, Bombay.*
 Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.), 1921, *Millville, N. J., Bombay.*
 Bruner, Glen W., 1920, *Sterling, Colo., Japan.*
 Bruner, Edith W. (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, *Sterling, Colo., Japan.*
 Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O., Netherlands Indies.*
 Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O., Netherlands Indies.*
 Buck, Philo Melvin, 1870, *Kansas, Northwest India.*
 Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa., Northwest India.*
 Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, *West Ohio, Japan.*
 Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O., Japan.*
 Bundy, T. Walter, 1918, *Puget Sound, Philippine Islands.*
 Bundy, Clyda L., 1918, *Seattle, Wash., Philippine Islands.*
 Bunker, Dazell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y., Korea.*
 Bunker, Annie Eilers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo., Korea.*

†Bunker, Edward J., 1919, *East Orwell, O., Netherlands Indies.*
 Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, *Vermont, Korea.*
 †Burnight, Ralph F., 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal., North China.*
 Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O., Southeast Africa.*
 Bush, Grace O. Kahl (Mrs. R. L.), 1915, *Sebring, O., Southeast Africa.*
 Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India, North India.*
 Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India, North India.*
 Bustamante, Armando O., 1920, *Delaware, Central America.*
 Bustamante, Annie G. (Mrs. A. O.), 1920, ———, *Central America.*
 Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, *Rock River, Northwest India.*
 Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, *Northwest India.*
 Buttrick, John Bazandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia, South India.*
 Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, *South India.*
 †Byers, Earl G., 1920, *Boonville, Ind., North China.*
 Byers, Nellie K. (Mrs. E. G.), 1920, *Boonville, Ind., North China.*
 Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont., Bengal.*
 Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont., Bengal.*
 Byork, John, 1902, *Goteborg, Sweden, Bengal.*
 Byork, Mrs. John, 1902, *Norrköping, Sweden, Bengal.*
 Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, *New York East, France.*
 Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rowayton, Conn., France.*

C

Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, *Northwest Iowa, Korea.*
 Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia., Korea.*
 Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, *Northern New York, Yenping.*
 Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Yenping.*
 Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill., South India.*
 Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill., South India.*
 Campbell, Bruce R., 1915, *Minnesota, Mexico.*
 Campbell, Lucy Clark (Mrs. B. R.), 1915, *Lamberton, Minn., Mexico.*
 Campbell, Buel O., 1893 (reappointed, 1919), *New Hampshire, Mexico.*
 Campbell, Myrta K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1913 (reappointed, 1919), *Warren, O., Mexico.*
 Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.*
 Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.*
 Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich., West China.*
 Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich., West China.*
 Carey, Miss Neil, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md., Malaysia.*
 Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, *Dakota, Mexico.*
 Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D., Chile.*
 Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D., Chile.*
 Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, *Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.*
 Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia., Hinghwa.*
 Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, *Wisconsin, Foochow.*
 Cartwright, Mary M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1917, *Delaware, O., Foochow.*
 Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918 (contract), *Nichols, N. Y., Malaysia.*
 Cedarholm, Perry N., 1918, *Western Swedish, Philippine Islands.*
 Cedarholm, Mabel W., 1918, *Warren, Pa., Philippine Islands.*

†Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *Ada, O.*, Central China.
 Charles, Marilla G. (Mrs. M. R.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
 Chenoweth, Miss Camille, 1919 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, *Troy, Malaysia*.
 Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Chester, Joseph, 1920, North Dakota, Bombay.
 Chester, Mabel O. (Mrs. Joseph), 1920, *Dasey, N. D.*, Bombay.
 Clancy, William Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
 Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
 Clare, Maurice Amer, 1915, New England, Burma.
 Clare, Elsie B. (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.
 Clark, Mildred H., 1916 (contract), *New Haven, Conn.*, Foochow.
 Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Bombay.
 Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Bombay.
 Clemans, Miss Ella V., 1920 (contract), *Mechanicsburg, O.*, Central China.
 Clemans, Miss Florence, 1920 (contract), *Mechanicsburg, O.*, Malaysia.
 Clemes, Stanley Wilson, 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 †Clugston, Carl L., 1920, *East Waterford, Pa.*, Chile.
 Clugston, Rachel A. (Mrs. C. L.), 1920, *Bellevue, O.*, Chile.
 Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkesburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkesburg, Pa.*, South India.
 Cole, James Preston, 1915 (contract), *Quaker, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hingwa.
 Cole, Edith Ponda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hingwa.
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
 Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
 †Congdon, Wray H., 1915 (contract), *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.
 Congdon, Anna S. (Mrs. W. H.), 1918 (contract), *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
 Cook, Anna M. (Mrs. A. E.), 1919, *Remsen, Ia.*, South India.
 Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Mexico.
 *Cooksey, Joseph J., *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
 *Cooksey, Mary A. (Mrs. J. J.), 1914, *Bristol, England*, North Africa.
 Cookson, Miss Lillian L., 1920, *Waterville, Conn.*, Central China.
 Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Foochow.
 Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., 1919, *Athens, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
 Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
 Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
 Crane, Miss Marietta A., 1919, *Dover, N. J.*, Central China.

†Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Crane, Louise P. (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Cranston, Earl 3d, 1920, *Baltimore*, North China.
 Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
 Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
 †Crawford, William Clark, 1920, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Crawford, Katherine C. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 †Crisp, Ernest R., 1920, *Lebanon, Ill.*, Central America.
 Crisp, Sadie McB. (Mrs. E. R.), 1920, *Lebanon, Ill.*, Central America.
 †Crouse, Floyd L., 1919, *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.
 Crouse, May C. (Mrs. F. L.), *Sterling, Ill.*, Chile.

D

Dailey, Miss Dew, 1920, *Parkersburg, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Dana, John N., 1920, *Wilmotte, Ill.*, Congo.
 Dana, Eva H. (Mrs. John N.), 1920, *Wilmotte, Ill.*, Congo.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.
 Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
 Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, North China.
 Davis, Mabel, 1917 (contract), *Norwood, O.*, Hingwa.
 Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburg, Pa.*, China General.
 Davis, Miss Ruth J., 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Chile.
 Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.
 Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.), 1880, Philadelphia, North India.
 Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.), (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North India.
 De Jacoby, Arthur D., 1920, Southern California, Rhodesia.
 De Jacoby, Esther G. (Mrs. A. D.), 1920, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Rhodesia.
 Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, New York, Korea.
 Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.
 Denning, John Otis, 1890, Illinois, Lucknow.
 Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, Lucknow.
 †Dennis, William J., 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Dennis, Elfreda F. (Mrs. W. J.), 1917, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North Andes.
 Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.*, Chile.
 †Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Ia.*, Bengal.
 †Dexter, Burt Lee, 1916, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.
 Dieterich, Fred William, 1915, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
 Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
 †Dixon, Edward E., 1920, *Moore, Pa.*, North China.
 Dixon, Miss Lena, 1920, *Carman, Ill.*, Mexico.
 †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich.*, North China.
 Dobson, Mabel Lowry (Mrs. R. J.), 1913, —, North China.
 Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, New England Southern, Central China.
 Dodd, Ethyl M. (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.*, Central China.
 Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 1920, Puget Sound, Malaysia.
 Dodsworth, Anna S. (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash.*, Malaysia.

- Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Northwest India.
 Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City*, Northwest India.
 Dorsey, Miss Donna B., 1921, *Brookville, Pa.*, Japan.
 Douglas, Miss Lucile S., 1920, *Birmingham, Ala.*, China General.
 Douglas, Miss May E., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, China General.
 Downs, Miss Grace, 1918, *Valley City, N. D.*, Chile.
 Draper, Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Hinghwa.
 Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Hinghwa.
 †Draper, Edwin, 1920, *Oakland, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Draper, Estella N. (Mrs. Edwin), *Oakland, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, Central New York, Japan.
 Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O.*, Japan.
 Drees, Charles William, 1874, New England Southern, Eastern South America.
 Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Driver, Miss Rose E., 1919, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
 Dutley, Warren S., 1920, Des Moines, West China.
 †Dugan, Walter H., 1917, *Williamsport, Pa.*, Chile.
 Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.
 †Dunbar, Orville D., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.
 Dunbar, Ella B. (Mrs. O. D.), 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.

E

- Edling, Eddie E., 1921, *Hampton, Va.*, Angola.
 Edling, Leila C. (Mrs. E. E.), 1921, *Heath, Mass.*, Angola.
 Edwards, Sidney W., 1918 (contract), *Meridian, Miss.*, Central America.
 Edwards, Margaret S. (Mrs. S. W.), 1918 (contract), *Carolinus, Cuba*, Central America.
 Eklund, Abel, 1921, Pacific Swedish, Malaysia.
 Eklund, Ruth L. (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsburg, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Ekstromer, Miss Alice K. S., 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
 *Eldridge, George T., 1908, India, Bombay.
 Eldridge, Harriett F. (Mrs. G. T.), 1908, India, Bombay.
 Elliott, Miss Edna M., 1919, *East Brady, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, North Indiana, South India.
 Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
 Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.
 Everett, Miss Helen N., 1921, *Franklin, Mass.*, Congo.
 Everstone, James Bruce, 1905, Iowa, Foochow.
 Eysteane, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.

F

- Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, Lucknow.
 Fawell, William C., 1920, Nebraska, Northwest India.
 Fawell, Lillian G. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Northwest India.
 Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
 Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China*, North China.
 Ferris, Miss Helen, 1920, *San Diego, Cal.*, China, General.
 †Fiske, Louie McK., 1920, —, Central America.
 Fiske, Marion E. (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.

- †Fleck, Warren Le R. (M.D.), 1921, *San Juan, Tex.*, North Andes.
 Fleck, Biancho McC. (Mrs. W. Le R.), 1921, *San Juan, Tex.*, North Andes.
 †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Foster, Miss Ione, 1918, *York, Neb.*, Bolivia.
 Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.
 †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.
 Freeman, Florence Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.
 Freeman, Mark, 1913, Netherlands Indies.
 Freeman, Gwen J. (Mrs. M.), 1913, —, Netherlands Indies.
 Full, Miss Evelyn P., 1920, *Milwaukie, Ore.*, North China.

G

- Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerston, Ind.*, South India.
 Gabel, Alice H. (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.
 Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, California, Kiangsi.
 Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
 Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
 Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, Kentucky, South India.
 Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.
 †Gardner, Willie C., 1920, *Adairsville, Ga.*, Southeast Africa.
 Gardner, Queenie R. (Mrs. W. C.), 1920, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Southeast Africa.
 Gates, John Richard, 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Harriett Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
 †Gaunt, Frank Payton (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Central China.
 Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo.*, Central China.
 Gibb, John McGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 †Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass.*, Bengal.
 †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, O.*, Angola.
 †Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, Southeast Africa.
 Gillet, Edith C. R. (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, O.*, Southeast Africa.
 Goold, Philip A., 1913, *Boston, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Goold, Mildred Graham (Mrs. P. A.), 1913, *Concord, Mass.*, Bengal.
 †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 †Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
 *Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 Gray, Florence H. (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada*, South India.
 Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Rhodesia.
 Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed, 1907), North Indiana, North Andes.
 Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *Odell, Ill.*, North Andes.
 *Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
 Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
 Griffiths, Miss Helen, 1919, *New York City*, China General.

Grose, Mrs. Margaret R. (contract), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Providence, R. I.*, Chile.
 Gupitil, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, Congo.
 Gupitil, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, Congo.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), New York East, Rhodesia.
 Gusé, Carl F. H., 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
 Gusé, Anna E. (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Ia.*, Central Provinces.

H

Hagar, Miss Esther M., 1918, *Gloversville, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Hale, Lyman L., 1915, New England, Central China.
 Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
 Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
 Hall, Clyde J., 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 Hall, Mary B. (Mrs. C. J.), 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 †Halsted, Alfred T., 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
 Halsted, Florence G. (Mrs. A. T.), 1919, *Ypsilanti, Mich.*, France.
 Hammon, Annie, 1914, *Kent, England*, North Africa.
 Hammon, Fletcher H., 1919, Erie, Eastern South America.
 Hammon, Gladys McM. (Mrs. F. H.), 1919, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Hanson, Harry A., 1916, New England, North India.
 Hanson, Alice J. D. (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
 Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
 †Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, South-east Africa.
 Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. D.*, Southeast Africa.
 *Harnden, Florence Ellen, 1915, North Africa.
 Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedspoint, N. Y.*, North India.
 Harrington, Charlotte J. (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedspoint, N. Y.*, North India.
 †Harrington, John C. F., 1914 (contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Harrington, Mary Shinn (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895 (reappointed, 1914, contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
 Harrington, Miss Marian, 1920, *River Forest, Ill.*, Chile.
 Harris, John D., 1913, Genesee, South India.
 Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*, South India.
 Harrison, Samuel J., 1920, Rock River, Central China.
 Harrison, Nancy D. (Mrs. S. J.), 1920, *Detroit, Mich.*, Central China.
 Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Bolivia.
 Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Stout City, Ia.*, Bolivia.
 Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, Southern California, Congo Mission, Africa.
 Hartzler, Lucinda P. (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
 Harwood, Harry J., 1921, Central Illinois, Burma.
 Harwood, Alma T. (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, O.*, Burma.
 Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.
 Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
 Hauser, Scott P., 1915, Dakota, Chile.
 Hauser, Lora C. (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, Central Illinois, West China.
 Havermale, Clara T. (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, West China.
 Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Havighurst, Anna R. (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.*, Foochow.
 Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
 Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.

Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
 Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
 Hecker, Miss Willo M., 1920, *Miami, Fla.*, North China.
 Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
 Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
 †Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City*, Liberia.
 Henry, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Upland, Cal.*, North Andes.
 †Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 †Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Herrick, Hazel B. (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Hermann, Carl Christian, 1908, West German, Philippine Islands.
 Hermann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Hetherington, Lyster M., 1919, *Flgin, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Hibbard, Earl Randall, 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, North China.
 Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, North China.
 Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
 Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
 Hillebrandt, Miss Emmy, 1921, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Korea.
 Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, California German, South India.
 Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
 Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.
 Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 †Hodges, Burt T. (contract), 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
 †Hollingshead, Arthur D., 1920, *Monroe, Neb.*, Kiangs.
 Hollingshead, Adah H. (Mrs. A. D.), 1920, *Monroe, Neb.*, Kiangs.
 Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
 Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
 Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Hollister, Lillian H. (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
 Holman, Esther E., 1919, Kansas, Malaysia.
 Holman, Calvin D. (Mrs. C. E.), 1919, *Seney, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 †Holmes, Henry Alfred, 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
 Holmes, Lulu E. Thomas (Mrs. H. A.), 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
 Holtzinger, Horace K., 1920, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Holtzinger, Miriam F. (Mrs. H. K.), *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, —, Liberia.
 Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangs.
 Hoose, Saidee Pethes (Mrs. E. A.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangs.
 Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah Sones (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
 Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
 Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
 †Horn, Herman A., 1920, *College Point, L. I.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Horn, Edith H. (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *College Point, L. I.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Houser, Otto Henry, 1919, North-East Ohio, Philippine Islands.
 Houser, Ethel Mills (Mrs. O. H.), 1919, *Lisbon, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
 Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.

Howell, Miss Mary E., 1920, *Johnstown, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Humble, Miss Hester, 1920, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
 Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
 Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
 Hunt, Leslie L., 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, Bolivia.
 Hunt, Bertha M. (Mrs. L. L.), 1920, *Clinton, Ill.*, Bolivia.
 Hutchinson, Miss Maude, 1920, *Monrovia, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
 Hutchinson, Paul, 1916, Northwest Indiana, Central China.
 Hutchinson, Mary M. (Mrs. P.), 1916, *Ottawa, Kan.*, Central China.
 Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
 Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Igchart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, North York, Japan.
 Igchart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
 Igchart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, North York, Japan.
 Igchart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
 †Illick, Charles Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Illick, Lois A. (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
 Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Central China.
 Illick, Bernice R. (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Insko, Myron Otis, 1916, Northwest Iowa, Lucknow.
 Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, Lucknow.
 Irish, John Hulbert, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Hinghwa.
 Irish, Delia Follensbee (Mrs. J. H.), 1915, *Scholarie, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.
 Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Bolivia.
 Irle, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.

J

Jackson, Miss Grace M., 1921, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.
 James, Edward (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
 James, Mabel McC. (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
 James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
 James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.
 James, Miss Lena M., *Pueblo, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Jensen, Miss Christiane M., 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
 Jett, Harry C., 1920, Saint Louis, Hinghwa.
 Jett, Wenona W. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan.*, Hinghwa.
 Johannaber, Charles Frederic, 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
 Johannaber, Edna Stueckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.

Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North China.
 Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicville, Ia.*, Burma.
 †Jones, Charles W., 1919, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Jones, De Ette W. (Mrs. C. W.), 1919, *Tacoma, Wash.*, Central China.
 †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
 Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
 Jones, Francis Price, 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
 Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
 †Jones, Milton E., 1916 (contract), *Iowa City, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Jones, T. R., 1915 (reappointed, 1920), *Wilmington, Malaysia*.
 Jones, Bertha E. (Mrs. T. R.), 1920, *Gumboro, Del.*, Malaysia.

K

Keck, Norma C., 1915 (contract), *Pitcairn, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 †Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.
 Keller, Miss Lydia H., 1919, *Northfield, Minn.*, Central China.
 †Kelley, Malcolm F., 1920, *Troy, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 Kelley, Viola F. (Mrs. M. F.), 1920, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 †Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.
 Kelly, Eleanor A. (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I.*, North Africa.
 Kennedy, Mrs. Grace F., 1919, *Havre, Mont.*, Mexico.
 Kerk, Miss Jean M., 1920, *Denver, Colo.*, China General.
 †Kerr, George C., 1921, *Harrisburg, Pa.*, China General.
 Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, Southeast Africa.
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Southeast Africa.
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Central America.
 King, Miss Celestine, 1916, *Athens, Ga.*, Liberia.
 King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
 King, Edith Broadbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
 King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
 King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
 King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.
 King, Sarah Hockenbuhl (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatsfield, Minn.*, South India.
 Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
 Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onar a, Ill.*, Angola.
 Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, Angola.
 Kirchner, Miss Mae, 1908, *Petersen, Iowa*, North Andes.
 Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.
 Kiser, Karen H. (Mrs. S. L.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.
 Klaus, Armin V., 1913 (contract), *La Crosse, Wis.*, Netherlands Indies.

- Klaus, Susan F. (Mrs. A. V.), 1913 (contract), *Connersville, Ind.*, Netherlands Indies.
 †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.) (contract), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
 Knight, Katherine A. (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
 Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
 Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devil's Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
 †Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Kramer, Wm. J., 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
 Kramer, Bessie B. (Mrs. G. W. J.), 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
 †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
 Krider, Walter W., 1920, North Indiana, Japan.
 Krider, Anastasia C. (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.
 Kurath, Miss Louisa, 1920, *Carney's Point, N. J.*, North Andes.

L

- Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Lacy, Harriet B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass.*, Kiangsi.
 †Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.
 Lacy, Mary A. (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.
 †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
 †Lacy, William I., 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 Lacy, Grace F. (Mrs. W. I.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Bombay.
 *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Bombay.
 Lavelly, Horace T., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Kiangsi.
 Lavelly, Gertrude H. (Mrs. H. T.), 1920, *Stuart, Ia.*, Kiangsi.
 Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
 Lawrence, Jennie B. (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
 †Lee, Charles O., 1920, *West Lafayette, Ind.*, Central China.
 Lee, David H., 1875, *Erie, Bengal*.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
 Leitzel, Henry Samuel, 1915, New England, North China.
 Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, North China.
 †Lennon, Wm. G. (M.D.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Lennon, Emma B. (Mrs. W. G.), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
 Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Central China.
 Lewis, Elizabeth F. (Mrs. J. A.), 1916, *Loreley, Md.*, Central China.
 Lewis, L. Chester, 1919, North-East Ohio, Lucknow.
 Lewis, Mary T. (Mrs. L. C.), 1919, *Homer, Ohio*, Lucknow.
 Lewis, Spencer, Rock River, West China.
 Lewis, Esther Bibbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, West China.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Central China.
 Libby, Lucile T. (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Central China.

- Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Liebner, Frances S. (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Central Provinces.
 Lightfoot, Grace S. (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smith's Creek, Mich.*, Central Provinces.
 †Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 Liljestrand, Ethel H. (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria, 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.
 Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, Maine, North Africa.
 Lindsay, Ruby L. (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brockton, Mass.*, North Africa.
 †Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.
 †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
 Linzell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Bombay.
 Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
 †Little, Guy H., 1915 (contract), *Cherokee, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Little, Carolyn S. (Mrs. G. H.), 1913 (contract), *Freeport, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Long, Estella Claraman (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed, 1913), *Albion, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 Longworth, Harral A., 1920, *Des Moines, Ia.*, Angola.
 †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
 Lowry, Raymond F., 1920, Baltimore, North China.
 Lowry, Ruth H. (Mrs. R. F.), 1920, *Springfield, O.*, North China.
 Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, Germany.
 Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
 Lyon, L. M. R. (Mrs. James), 1920, —, *India*, Northwest India.
 Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

- McCarty, Miss Grace, 1917, *Iola, Kan.*, Foochow.
 McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.
 McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
 †McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
 McDonald, Blanche G. (Mrs. F. R.), 1919, *Saint Joseph, Mo.*, North China.
 MacLean, Miss Sarah M., 1920, *Easthampton, Mass.*, West China.
 McNeil, Diana Bralash, 1913, *Monrovia, Cal.*, Liberia.
 †Maddock, Sayre Paul, 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Maddock, Rhea B. (Mrs. S. P.), 1919, *Sayre, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
 Main, William Artyn, 1896, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Yenping.
 †Malmquist, Edward A., 1921, *Astoria, L. I.*, Malaysia.
 Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.

- Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, Newark, Philippine Islands.
- Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
- Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
- †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
- Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
- †Matson, Wilbur L., 1916 (contract), *Smith Center, Kan.*, Malaysia.
- Matson, Fern T. (Mrs. W. L.), 1918 (contract), *Utica, Kan.*, Malaysia.
- Matthews, Joseph B., 1915 (contract), *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Matthews, Grace Ison (Mrs. J. B.), 1916, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. D.*, Bolivia.
- Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.
- Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal.
- Meredith, Eurette, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, North Andes.
- Meyer, Miss Ida M., 1920, *Watertown, Wis.*, Chile.
- Miller, George A., 1904, Southern California, Central America.
- Miller, Margaret R. (Mrs. G. A.), 1904, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.
- Miller, Miss Hazel M., 1919, *West Milton, O.*, Chile.
- Miller, Wesley A., 1917, Wyoming, Congo.
- Miller, Ethel B. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Tunkhannock, Pa.*, Congo.
- Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, Angola.
- Miner, Miss Gladys J., 1921, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Chile.
- Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
- Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
- Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
- Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
- Moffatt, Beatrice B. (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
- †Monroe, Charles H., 1919, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
- Monroe, Laura J. (Mrs. C. W.), 1919, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
- Moore, Miss Hazel D., 1919, —, *Ia.*, Central America.
- Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, New York East, Korea.
- Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
- †Morgan, Hugh C., 1920, *Carlisle, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Morgan, Keiller N. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Lookout Mountain, Tenn.*, Foochow.
- †Morley, Maynard L., 1919, *Onawa, Ia.*, North Andes.
- Morley, Miriam S. (Mrs. M. L.), 1920, *Callao, Peru*, North Andes.
- Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.
- Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
- Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Rhodesia.
- Munn, Miss Olive H., 1918 (contract), *Millvale, Pa.*, Eastern South America.
- Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, Nebraska, Rhodesia.
- Murphree, Azalia N. (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.*, Rhodesia.
- N
- Nagle, James Stewart, 1913 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
- Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913 (contract), *Gowans, Md.*, Malaysia.
- Nave, Julian W., 1921, Southern Illinois, North India.
- Nave, Eleanor V. (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.*, North India.

- †Nelson, Prof. Ray D., 1918, *Pacific Junction, Iowa*, Foochow.
- Nelson, Iola H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1918, *Pacific Junction, Iowa*, Foochow.
- Nelson, William E., 1920, New England Southern, Angola.
- Nelson, Julia B. (Mrs. W. E.), 1920, *Tiro, O.*, Angola.
- Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.
- Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
- Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, Madeira Islands.
- Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.
- Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
- Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
- Norris, Miss Sara, 1917, *Oxford, Ohio*, Chile.
- Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
- Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
- Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.*, Malaysia.

O

- Odgers, George A., 1916, *Davenport, Wash.*, Bengal.
- Odgers, Doris S. (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Bengal.
- Oechsli, Leonard, 1913, New England, Netherlands Indies.
- Oechsli, Louh Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
- Oechsli, Sara J. (Mrs. W. R.), 1919, *McPherson, Kan.*, North China.
- O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
- O'Farrell, Joseph Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
- Ogata, Sennosuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
- Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
- †Oleen, Courtney N., 1920, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Yening.
- Oleen, Irene W. (Mrs. C. N.), 1920, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yening.
- Oliver, Edwin M., 1919, Wisconsin, Central America.
- Oliver, Hattie S. (Mrs. E. M.), 1919, *Stoughton, Wis.*, Central America.
- Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
- Olmstead, Katherine L. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
- Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouque, Wis.*, Malaysia.
- Oster, Miss Harriet E., 1920, *Healdsburg, Cal.*, West China.

P

- Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.*, Northwest India.
- Pace, Mildred S. (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sagerton, Tex.*, Northwest India.
- Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Yening.
- Paddock, Marianne T. (Mrs. B. H.), 1918, —, Yening.
- Park, George Washington Valleau, 1890, *Simcoe, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
- Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
- Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
- Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
- Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
- †Parker, J. Irving, 1919, *New York City*, China General.
- Parker, Gladys W. (Mrs. J. I.), 1919, *New York City*, China General.
- Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, *Lunenburg, Vt.*, North India.
- Parker, Walter G., 1918, Malaysia.

- Parker, Alma E. S., (Mrs. W. G.), 1918, *Medicine Lodge, Kan.*, Malaysia.
- †Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
- Parlin, Lucille S. (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
- Patterson, John, 1920, Kansas, South India.
- Patterson, Eleanora W. (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.*, South India.
- Payne, Miss Zola L., 1920, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Korea.
- Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
- Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaysia.
- Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.
- Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, West China.
- Peebles, Miss Gladys A., 1920, *New York City*, West China.
- Penzotti, Paul Martin, 1913, Southern California, Eastern South America.
- Penzotti, Clara Kildare (Mrs. P. M.), 1913, *Guayama, Porto Rico*, Eastern South America.
- †Perkins, Edward Carter (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Georgiana P. (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
- Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
- Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
- †Perkins, Raymond George (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrowsmith, Ontario, Canada*, Netherlands Indies.
- Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Lucknow.
- Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Persson, Henny R. (Mrs. J. A.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.
- Peters, John H., 1921, Washington, Liberia.
- Peters, Hattie McD. (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Roncoverte, W. Va.*, Liberia.
- Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Phaum, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
- Phaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
- Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Lucknow.
- Pickett, Ruth R. (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
- †Pierce, Elmer L., 1919, *Kingfisher, Okla.*, Angola.
- Pileher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, West China.
- Pileher, Esther R. (Mrs. R. F.), 1916, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- †Pinckney, Charles E. (M.D.), 1920, *Broken Bow, Neb.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Pinckney, Lillian F. (Mrs. C. E.), 1920, *Broken Bow, Neb.*, Netherlands Indies.
- †Piper, Arthur Lewis (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo.
- Pointer, James Doan, 1913, Gulf, Southeast Africa.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Southeast Africa.
- Porter, Miss Ada L., 1919, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
- Porter, Miss Anna L., 1918, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Chile.
- †Potter, Emerson C., 1914 (reappointed, 1920), *Denver, Colo.*, North Andes.
- Potter, Eva L. (Mrs. E. C.), 1913 (reappointed, 1920), *Sioux City, Ia.*, North Andes.
- Powell, Newman M., 1919, New York East, Central America.
- Powell, Ruth W. (Mrs. N. M.), 1919, *Groveport, Ohio*, Central America.
- †Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
- Prentice, Doris McK. (Mrs. W. B.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
- Preyer, Miss Mary (contract), 1921, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Chile.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
- Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, Saint Louis, Lucknow.
- Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Lucknow.
- Price, Nelson A., 1916, New England, Burma.
- Probasco, Miss Abbie, 1920, *Arkington, Ia.*, Central China.
- †Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- Pruessner, August H., 1921, Northwest German, Netherlands Indies.
- Pruessner, Florence M. (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- Purdon, Catherine G. (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- †Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, North China.
- Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaysia.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.
- Q
- Quick, Miss Edna N., 1919, *Long Beach, Cal.*, North China.
- R
- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, Colorado, Philippine Islands.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.
- Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Rayner, Ernest A., 1906 (reappointed, 1919), Central Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands.
- Rayner, Clara B. (Mrs. E. A.), 1906 (reappointed, 1919), *Selinsgrove, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
- Redinger, Miss June E., 1921, *Washington, Pa.*, Netherlands Indies.
- Redmond, Miss Sarah A., 1920, *Cambridge, Mass.*, Central China.
- †Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Ia.*, Chile.
- Reed, John H., 1904 (reappointed, 1920), Little Rock, Liberia.
- Reed, Maggie J. (Mrs. J. H.), 1904 (reappointed, 1920), *Little Rock, Ark.*, Liberia.
- Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, Vermont, Chile.
- Reeder, Marion Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City*, Chile.
- Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia.*, Burma.
- †Robart, Carl (contract), 1920, *Akron, O.*, Kiangsi.
- †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, Rhodesia.
- Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, Rhodesia.
- Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany*, Liberia.
- Robertson, John Thomas, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta India*, Northwest India.
- †Robinson, Earl Asa, 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
- Robinson, Etta Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
- †Robinson, Ernest L., 1921, *Grove City, Pa.*, Southeast Africa.
- Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, Des Moines, Chile.
- Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, *Malta, O.*, Chile.
- Robson, Miss Minnie M., 1920, *Red Wing, Minn.*, Chile.
- Rockey, Clement Daniel, 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.

Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, Colorado, North India.
 Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, North India.
 Ross, Marcellus Dow, 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
 Ross, Annie S. (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, Lindsborg, Kan., South India.
 Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1917, Chicago, Ill., Liberia.
 †Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, Preston, Ia., Hinghwa.
 Rossiter, Daisy M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, Ames, Ia., Hinghwa.
 Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
 Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, Rome, N. Y., Central China.
 Rowland, Henry H., 1911, Genesee, North China.
 Rowland, Mildred A. (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, Rochester, N. Y., North China.
 †Roys, Harvey Curtis, 1913, Nanking, China, Central China.
 Roys, Grace Woodbridge (Mrs. H. C.), 1913, Nanking, China, Central China.
 Rue, Edgar H., 1921, New York, Malaysia.
 Rugg, Earl M., 1916, Genesee, Northwest India.
 Rugg, Ellen M. F. (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, Victor, N. Y., Northwest India.
 Rupert, Lynn H., 1920, Kansas, Bengal.
 Rupert, Hazel L. (Mrs. L. H.), 1920, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Bengal.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., 1919, New York City, Bolivia.

S

Salmans, Miss Edith, 1920, Temple, Ariz., Mexico.
 Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, New England Southern, Mexico.
 Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, Chatham, N. J., Mexico.
 Sanders, William L., 1920, Rock River, China General.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 1914, La Porte, Ind., Kiangsi.
 Schaefer, Esther H. B. (Mrs. R. T.), La Porte, Ind., Kiangsi.
 Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
 Schaenzlin, Elise D. (Mrs. G.), 1921, —, Bengal.
 Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, West Toledo, O., South India.
 Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, Clyde, O., South India.
 Scholberg, Henry Caesar, 1906, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
 Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, Ortonville, Minn., Central Provinces.
 Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
 Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, Litchfield, Minn., Japan.
 Seamonds, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.
 Seamonds, Yvonne S. (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, Cleveland, O., South India.
 Searles, Clair K., 1915, Syracuse, N. Y., North China.
 †Shacklock, R. Floyd, 1920, Raymond, Neb., Japan.
 Sheets, Herman Jacob, 1906, Saint Louis, Mo., North India.
 Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, Evansville, Ind., North India.
 Shellabear, William G., 1890, England, Malaysia.
 Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, Athena, Ore., Malaysia.
 †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, Galveston, Ind., Chile.
 Shelly, Geneva L. (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, London, O., Chile.
 Shields, Robert, 1898, Newry, Ireland, Angola.
 Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, Chicago, Ill., Angola.
 Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.
 Shields, Mildred L. (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, Canton, Ill., Congo.
 Shover, John C., 1916 (contract), Hennessey, Okla., Netherlands Indies.
 Silverthorn, Richard H., 1916, Rossville, Ind., Malaysia.
 Silverthorn, Dessie W. (Mrs. R. H.), 1916, Hanna, Ind., Malaysia.
 Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.

Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, Luck now.
 Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, Trade Lake, Wis., Lucknow.
 Singer, Miss Laura J., 1920, Sheldon, Ia., Chile.
 Sites, Clement Moore Lacy, 1907, China, Foochow.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, Brunswick, Me., Foochow.
 Skinner, Miss Achsa M., 1920, Amsterdam, N. Y., Chile.
 †Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, Chicago, Ill., Yenching.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, Chicago, Ill., Yenching.
 Smart, William George, 1898, Cardiff, Wales, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, Madeira Islands.
 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, Ann Arbor, Mich., North China.
 Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, Farwell, Mich., North China.
 Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, Chicago, Ill., Japan.
 Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, Chicago, Ill., Japan.
 Smith, Harold James, 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
 Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, Los Angeles, Cal., Bengal.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 1920, White Plains, N. Y., China General.
 Smith, Ethel N. (Mrs. H. I.), 1920, Elizabeth, N. J., China General.
 †Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, Evanston, Ill., Central America.
 Smith, Ruth L. (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, Ashley, N. D., Central America.
 Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, Worcester, Mass., Chile.
 Smith, Matthew D., 1917 (contract), Alpena, S. D., North Andes.
 Smith, Loretta S. (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, Grand Rapids, Mich., North Andes.
 Smith, Percy, Hampshire, Eng., North Africa.
 Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), Hampshire, Eng., North Africa.
 Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.
 †Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, New Brunswick, N. J., Bolivia.
 †Smyres, Roy S., 1916 (contract), Terre Haute, Ind., Congo.
 Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, Plessis, N. Y., North Andes.
 Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, Cheviot, N. Y., North Andes.
 Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, Leptondale, N. Y., Chile.
 †Spear, Ray F., 1921, Colman, S. D., Burma.
 Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
 Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, Factoryville, Pa., Japan.
 Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
 Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA. (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, Leonia, N. J., Japan.
 Springer, John McKendree, 1901, Evanston, Ill., Congo.
 Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, Wemona, N. J., Congo.
 †Stamer, John P., 1920, Rochester, Pa., Netherlands Indies.
 Stamer, Carrie C. (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, Rochester, Pa., Netherlands Indies.
 †Stanger, Francis M., 1920, Los Angeles, Cal., North Andes.
 Stanger, Gertrude C. (Mrs. F. M.), 1920, Los Angeles, Cal., North Andes.
 Starks, David D., 1920, Atlanta, Liberia.
 Starks, Maude L. (Mrs. D. D.), 1920, Chattanooga, Tenn., Liberia.
 Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, North-East Ohio, West China.
 †Stauffer, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, Battle Creek, Mich., Southeast Africa.
 Stauffer, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, Battle Creek, Mich., Southeast Africa.
 Steele, Bessie Angeline (contract), 1914, Auburn, N. Y., Malaysia.

Steepee, Miss Della E., 1921, *Rogers, O.*, Bombay.
 Steinheimer, Herman C., 1917, Newark, Central China.
 Steinheimer, Ella J. (Mrs. H. C.), 1917, *Marshall, Mo.*, Central China.
 †Steininger, Russell H., 1920, *Flint, Mich.*, Yenping.
 Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
 Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.
 Stouffer, Miss Stella E., 1921, *Prescott, Ariz.*, Angola.
 Stuntz, Clyde Bronson, 1915, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
 Stuntz, Florence Walters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City*, Northwest India.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, Rock River, South America General.
 Stuntz, Florence W. (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y.*, South America General.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
 Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, —, Malaysia.
 Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
 Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
 Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Chile.
 Swift, Robert D., 1916 (contract), *Salina, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 T

Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
 †Taylor, Hiram E., 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
 Taylor, Mae P. (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
 †Taylor, Oswald Gretton (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
 Taylor, Frances Woods (Mrs. O. G.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
 Taylor, Samuel, 1915, Montana, Lucknow.
 Taylor, Ethelyn Strasser (Mrs. S.), 1915, *Baker, Mont.*, Lucknow.
 †Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, Kiangsi.
 Terman, Lucile F. (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, Kiangsi.
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
 Terpil, William Charles, 1907, Colorado, Southeast Africa.
 Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Southeast Africa.
 Test, Miss Mildred C., 1920, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Hinghwa.
 Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
 Thompson, Vivian S. (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. D.*, Central Provinces.
 †Thompson, Merritt M., 1911 (reappointed, 1919), *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
 Thompson, Elizabeth M. (Mrs. M. M.), 1912 (reappointed, 1919), *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
 †Throne, John E., 1920, *Red Cloud, Neb.*, Malaysia.
 Throne, Della V. (Mrs. J. E.), 1920, *Shenandoah, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.
 Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn.*, Italy.
 Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O.*, North India.
 Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, Southern California, Yenping.
 Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, Yenping.
 Torrey, Ray Le Valley, 1906, *Wichita, Kan.*, West China.
 Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.), 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, West China.
 Townsend, Jacob David, 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
 Townsend, Helen Frease (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
 †Tremann, Robert C., 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Central

Treman, Muriel W. (Mrs. R. C.), 1919, *Lombard, Ill.*, Central China.
 †Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
 Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
 Trindle, John R., 1903 (reappointed, 1917), *Van Meter, Iowa*, Central China.
 Trindle, Josie N. (Mrs. J. R.), 1903 (reappointed in 1917), *South English, Iowa*, Central China.
 Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
 Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
 Tuck, Earnest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
 Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
 Tucker, Boyd W., 1921, North Indiana, Bengal.
 †Tull, Lawrence E., 1921, *Cincinnati, O.*, Rhodesia.
 Tuller, Miss Alice E., 1920, *Moscow, Ida.*, Chile.
 Turner, Walter L., 1920, Texas, Liberia.
 Turner, Fannie W. (Mrs. W. L.), 1920, *Oakwood, Tex.*, Liberia.
 †Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
 Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.
 Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.
 Tynan, Florence F. (Mrs. I. M.), 1916, *Mechanicville, N. Y.*, Burma.
 V

Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
 Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Venberg, Miss Gladys, 1919, *Moose Lake, Minn.*, North China.
 Verkler, Miss Bertha J., 1920, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bolivia.
 †Vogel, Joshua H., 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.
 Vogel, Helen H. (Mrs. J. H.), 1921, *Seattle, Wash.*, China General.
 W

Wachs, Victor Hugo, 1911, New England, Korea.
 Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
 Walter, Alva J., 1919, *Altamont, Kan.*, Chile.
 Walter, Grace Z. (Mrs. A. J.), 1919, *Newkirk, Okla.*, Chile.
 †Walters, Ellis P., 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
 Walters, Clara T. (Mrs. E. P.), 1920, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
 Ward, Ralph Ansel, 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
 Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Warner, Ariel Nathaniel, 1910, Georgia, Central Provinces.
 Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Central Provinces.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall, 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
 Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.
 Washburn, John E., 1910, Dakota, Bolivia.
 Washburn, Grace J. (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
 Washburn, Judson S., 1919, Northern New York, South India.
 Washburn, Edith K. (Mrs. J. S.), 1919, *Chillicothe, Mo.*, South India.

Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907, *Dakota, North India.*
Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D., North India.*
Welker, Roy A., 1921, *New York City, France.*
Welker, Mary P. (Mrs. R. A.), 1921, *New York City, France.*
†Wellons, Ralph D., 1916, *Bloomington, Ind., Lucknow.*
Wellons, Willafred H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind., Lucknow.*
Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind., Angola.*
Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind., Angola.*
Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, *Detroit, Eastern South America.*
Wesley, Grace S. (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill., Eastern South America.*
West, John Nikark, 1892, *North Ohio, North India.*
West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O., North India.*
†Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo., Bolivia.*
Whitehead, Virginia B. (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark., Bolivia.*
†Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, O., Foochow.*
Wiant, Hallie F. (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, O., Foochow.*
†Wigton, Charles E., 1920, *Sunbury, O., North China.*
Wigton, Elizabeth L. (Mrs. C. E.), 1920, *Delaware, O., North China.*
Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India, Lucknow.*
Wilkie, Caroline B. (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India, Lucknow.*
Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, *Colorado, Korea.*
Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo., Korea.*
Williams, Miss Nahketah E., 1920, *Orange, N. J., Liberia.*
*Williams, Thomas, 1915, *Central Provinces.*
*Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, *Central Provinces.*
*Williams, Walter Burford, 1905, *Northern Minnesota, Liberia.*
Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa., Liberia.*
Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, *Central Illinois, Northwest India.*
Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Ia., Northwest India.*
Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill., Central China.*
Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich., Central China.*
†Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal., North China.*

Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, *North China.*
†Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal., Foochow.*
Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass., Angola.*
Withey, Rutla-Basset (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal., Angola.*
Wixon, Adelaide May, 1913, *New York, N. Y., Central China.*
Wolcott, Maynard Lawson, 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y., Eastern South America.*
Wolcott, Edna Thompson (Mrs. M. L.), 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y., Eastern South America.*
Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, *Detroit, Mexico.*
Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich., Mexico.*
Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario, Bombay.*
Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario, Bombay.*
Wood, Ohio Don, 1910, *Rock River, North India.*
Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal., Foochow.*
Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, O., Foochow.*
Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon, Ill., Netherlands Indies.*
Worthington, Pauline S. (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo., Netherlands Indies.*
Wyatt, Miss Laura A., 1921, *Tilton, N. H., Congo.*

Y

Yard, James Maxon, 1910, *New Jersey, West China.*
Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn., West China.*
Yoder, Charles L., 1916, *Elyria, O., Eastern South America.*
Yoder, Jessie P. (Mrs. C. L.), 1916, *Elyria, O., Eastern South America.*
York, Miss Zella M., 1920, *Corry, Pa., Bolivia.*

Z

Zabilka, William, 1920, *Iowa, North India.*
Zabilka, Sylva McC. (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Ia., North India.*
Zierer, Harry F., 1919, *West Ohio, Philippine Islands.*
Zierer, Mary B. (Mrs. H. F.), 1919, *Waterville, O., Philippine Islands.*
Zimmerman, Arthur F., 1920, *Southern Illinois, Chile.*
Zimmerman, Edna D. (Mrs. A. F.), 1920, *Greenville, Ill., Chile.*
Zinn, Mrs. Anna A., 1917 (contract), —, *Malaysia.*

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1921

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutions address, add Methodist Episcopal Mission for complete address.

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

Black, Miss Margaret, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Davis, Miss Melissa J., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Douglas, Miss Lucille, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Douglas, Miss May E., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Ferris, Miss Helen, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
Griffiths, Miss Helen, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.

Kerk, Miss Jean Marie, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
†Kerr, George Compton, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
†Parker, J. Irving, 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Parker, Mrs. Gladys W., 4 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
Sanders, William L., Nanking Language School, Nanking, China.
†Vogel, Joshua H., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.
Vogel, Mrs. Helen H., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

CENTRAL CHINA

- Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Blackstone, James H., Nanchang, China.
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanchang, China.
 Bowen, Arthur J., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 †Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 †Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Clemans, Miss Ella V., Nanking, China.
 Cookson, Miss Lillian L. (Nurse), Wuhu, China.
 Crane, Miss Marietta A. (Nurse), Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Dietrich, Fred W., 5751 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Dietrich, Mrs. Flora N., 5751 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Dodd, Duncan F., Chinkiang, China.
 Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., Chinkiang, China.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Hale, Lyman L., Wuhu, China.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie H., Wuhu, China.
 Harrison, Samuel J., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 Harrison, Mrs. Nancy D., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 †Hollingshead, Arthur D., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 Hollingshead, Mrs. Adah H., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 Hummel, William F., Nanking, China.
 Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., Nanking, China.
 Hutchinison, Paul, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hutchinison, Mrs. Mary M., 524 Cedar Street, Ottawa, Kan.
 Illick, J. Theron, Nanking, China.
 Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., Nanking, China.
 James, Edward, Nanking, China.
 James, Mrs. Mabel McC., Nanking, China.
 †Jones, Charles W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Jones, Mrs. De Ette W., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Keller, Miss Lydia H. (Nurse), Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, China.
 Kramer, William J., Nanking, China.
 Kramer, Mrs. Bessie B., Nanking, China.
 †Lee, Charles O., Nanking Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 Lewis, John A., Nanking, China.
 Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Nanking, China.
 †Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Lincoln, Me.
 Libby, Lucile T. (Mrs. W. E.), Lincoln, Me.
 Martin, Arthur W., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Probasco, Miss Abbie, Nanking, China.
 Redmond, Sarah A., care of Mr. W. F. Hummel, University of Nanking, Nanking, China.
 Rowe, Harry F., Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie H., Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China.
 †Rois, Harvey C., 46 Fitch Place, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Roys, Mrs. Grace W., 46 Fitch Place, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Steinheimer, Herman C., Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China.
 Steinheimer, Mrs. Ella J., Nanking Theological Seminary, Nanking, China.

- Treman, Robert C., Language School, Nanking, China.
 Treman, Mrs. Muriel W., Language School, Nanking, China.
 Trindle, John R., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Trindle, Mrs. Josie N., Tunki, Anhwei, China.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

FOOCHOW

- †Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 †Black, Edward F., Route 5, Carlisle, Pa.
 Black, Mrs. Anna S., Route 5, Carlisle, Pa.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 13 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.
 Cartwright, Frank T., Foochow, China.
 Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Foochow, China.
 Clark, Miss Mildred H. (contract), Foochow, China.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, Fukien, China.
 Cooper, Miss Esther F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, James B., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mt. Vernon, Ia.
 †Ford, Eddy L., 643 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., 643 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 †Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.
 Havighurst, Freeman O., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 †Hetherington, Lyster M., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 James, Miss Lena M., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, China.
 †Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.
 †Kelley, Malcolm F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 Kelley, Mrs. Viola F., Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
 †Lacy, Henry V., Lungtien, Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Lungtien, Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, William H., 210 16th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., 210 16th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 McCarty, Miss Grace, Foochow, China.
 Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
 †Morgan, Hugh Curran, Foochow, China.
 Morgan, Mrs. Keiller N., Foochow, China.
 †Nelson, Prof. Ray D., Foochow, China.
 Nelson, Mrs. Iola H., Foochow, China.
 Sites, C. M. Lacy, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 †Smith, Herbert I., 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.
 Smith, Mrs. Ethel N., 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.
 Ward, Ralph A., 234 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Mrs. Mildred W. Ward, 234 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 †Wiant, Paul P., Foochow, China.
 Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow, China.
 Winter, Charles E., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, China.
 Worley, Harry W., care of Rev. G. B. Wiltsie, 5039 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., care of Rev. G. B. Wiltsie, 5039 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HINGHWA

- Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Biblical School, Hinghwa, China.
 Cole, Winfred B., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Davis, Miss Mabel (contract), Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Draper, Charles E., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Draper, Mrs. Ethel P., Ng-Sauh, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
 Hollister, George W., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.
 †Irish, John H., 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Irish, Mrs. Delia D., 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Jackson, Miss Grace M., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
 Jett, Harry C., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
 Jett, Mrs. Wenona W., Yungchun, Fukien, China.
 Jones, Francis P., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Jones, Mrs. E. Lucille W., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 †Parlin, Elwyn C., Yungchun, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Parlin, Mrs. Lucille S., Yungchun, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 †Rossiter, Fred James, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Test, Miss Mildred C., Yungchun, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.

KIANGSI

- Argelander, Frank A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Bennett, Howard C., Nanchang, China.
 Bennett, Mrs. Leah S., Nanchang, China.
 †Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., Nanchang, China.
 Brown, Fred R., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Ciella McD., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
 Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.
 Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Hoose, Earl A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang, China.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina R., Nanchang, China.
 Lacy, G. Carleton, 407 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
 Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 407 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.
 Lavelly, Horace T., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 Lavelly, Mrs. Gertrude H., Union Language School, Nanking, China.
 †Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 Perkins, Mrs. Georgiana P., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
 †Robert, Carl, Kiukiang, China.
 Terman, Earl L., Nanchang, China.
 Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., Nanchang, China.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 411 North Fifth St., Watertown, Wis.
 Schaefer, Mrs. Esther B., 411 North Fifth St., Watertown, Wis.
 Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH CHINA

- Aeschliman, Edward J., Peking, China.
 †Baker, Dwight C., Taianfu, China.
 Baker, Mrs. Annie C., Taianfu, China.
 †Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), 1706 Sergeant Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude D. (Nurse), 1706 Sergeant Ave., Joplin, Mo.
 Bartlett, Miss Myrth, Peking, China.
 †Breece, Thomas E., Peking, China.
 Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking, China.
 Brown, Mark W., Changli, China.

- †Brown, Mrs. Olive L., Changli, China.
 Burnight, Ralph F., Peking, China.
 †Byers, Earl G., Peking, China.
 Byers, Mrs. Nellie K., Peking, China.
 Congdon, Wray H., Tientsin, China.
 Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., Tientsin, China.
 Cranston, Earl, 3d, Peking, China.
 Davis, George L., Peking, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Peking, China.
 Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Maybelle G., Peking, China.
 Dildine, Harry G., Taianfu, China.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maude LaD., Taianfu, China.
 †Dixon, Edward E., Peking, China.
 †Dobson, Robert J., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Dobson, Mrs. Mabel L., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Felt, Carl A., 76 Prospect St., Madison, N. J.
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., 76 Prospect St., Madison, N. J.
 Felt, Miss Kathryn, Peking, China.
 Full, Miss Evelyn P., Peking, China.
 Gamewell, Frank D., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, China.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking University, Peking, China.
 Hanson, Perry O., 205 North Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kan.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 205 North Cottonwood Ave., Iola, Kan.
 Hecker, Miss Willo M. (Nurse), Peking, China.
 Hobart, William T., Peking, China.
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 Johnstone, Mrs. Violet H., Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan, Chihli, China.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma N. (Nurse), Shanhaikwan, China.
 King, Harry E., 615 East Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 King, Mrs. Edna H., 615 East Ann St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 †Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking, China.
 Krause, Oliver J., Peking, China.
 Leitzel, Henry S., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 †Lennox, William G. (M.D.), 2100 South Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
 Lennox, Mrs. Emma B., 2100 South Columbine St., Denver, Colo.
 †Lowry, George D. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Hiram H., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Raymond F., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Mrs. Ruth H., Peking, China.
 McDonald, Frank R. (M.D.), Changli, Chihli, China.
 McDonald, Mrs. Ethel B. G., Changli, Chihli, China.
 Oechsli, Waldo R. (M.D.), Taianfu, China.
 Oechsli, Mrs. Sara F. J., Taianfu, China.
 †Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Prentice, Mrs. Dora McK., Peking, China.
 Pyke, Frederick M., 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Quick, Miss Edna N., Peking, China.
 Rowland, Henry H., Changli, China.
 Rowland, Mrs. Mildred A., Changli, China.
 Searles, Clair K., 203 North State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 †Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., Farwell, Mich.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.
 Venberg, Miss Gladys (Nurse), Peking, China.
 †Wigton, Charles E., Peking, China.
 Wigton, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Peking, China.
 Winans, Edward J., Tientsin, China.
 Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Tientsin, China.

WEST CHINA

Beech, Joseph, Chengtu, China.
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Chengtu, China.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 530 South Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 530 South Division St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Crawford, Walter M., 130 Claremont Ave., New York City, Apt. 23.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., 130 Claremont Ave., New York City, Apt. 23.
 Dudley, Warren S., Chungking, China.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Havermale, Lewis L., Tzechow, Szechwan, China.
 Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., Tzechow, Szechwan, China.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., Suining, Szechwan, China.
 Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., Suining, Szechwan, China.
 Lewis, Spencer, Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 †Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 McCurdy, William A., Chungking, Szechwan, China.
 McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., Chungking, Szechwan, China.
 MacLean, Sarah M. (Nurse), Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Neuman, George B., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Neuman, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Oster, Miss Harriet E. (Nurse), Chengtu, China.
 Peat, Jacob F., Chungking, Szechwan, China.
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., Chungking, Szechwan, China.
 Peebles, Miss Gladys A., care of Dr. Joseph Beech, Chengtu, China.
 Pilcher, Raymond F., Suining, Szechwan, China.
 Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., Suining, Szechwan, China.
 Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, Szechwan, China.
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YENPING

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Yenping, Fukien, China.
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 Paddock, Mrs. Marianna T., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Skinner, James R. (M.D.), Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L., Yenping, Fukien, China.
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 Toothaker, Frank M., Yenping, Fukien, China.
 Toothaker, Mrs. Bessie E. H., Yenping, Fukien, China.
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 Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., care of Rev. J. A. Alford, Worland, Wyo.

JAPAN

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Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., care of Mrs. William Mollett, Wetaskiwan, Alberta, Canada.
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 Bruner, Mrs. Edith W., 12 C. Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Bull, Earl R., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
 Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., Ike Ue Cho 70, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
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 Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Higashi Santan Cho, Sendai, Japan.
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KOREA

Amendt, Charles C., Kongju, Korea.
 Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., Kongju, Korea.
 †Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Pyeongyang, Korea.
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 Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Seoul, Korea.
 Boyce, Miss Florence A., Seoul, Korea, care of C. S. Deming.
 Bunker, Dalzell A., Keiijo, Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Keiijo, Seoul, Korea.
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 Lacy, John Veere, Seoul, Korea.
 Lacy, Mrs. Mary A., Seoul, Korea.
 Moore, John Z., Heiijo, Pengyang, Korea.
 Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Heiijo, Pengyang, Korea.
 Morris, Charles D., Wonju, Korea.
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Wonju, Korea.
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 Payne, Miss Zola L. (Nurse), Haiju, Korea.
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 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie R., Seoul, Korea.

Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Seoul, Korea.
 Wachs, Victor H., Haiju, Korea.
 Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., Haiju, Korea.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju, Korea.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYSIA

Akerstrom, Miss Frances E. (contract), Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Anderson, Miss Margaret L. (contract), Taiping, F. M. S.
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 Cass, E. Stella (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, F. M. S.
 Chenoweth, Miss Camille (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, William T., 4A Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, Mrs. William T., 4A Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
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 Dodsworth, Marmaduke, Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Dodsworth, Mrs. Anna S., Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Draper, Edwin, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Draper, Mrs. Estella N., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Eklund, Abel, Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Eklund, Ruth L., Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
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 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
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 Jones, T. Reighton, Seremban, F. M. S.
 Jones, Mrs. Bertha E. (Nurse), Seremban, F. M. S.
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 †Matson, Wilbur Lynes (contract), Smith Center, Kan.
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Parker, Mrs. Alma S., Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Peach, Preston L., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Peach, Mrs. Nora M., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Proebstel, Lester, Underwood, Wash., care of Mrs. Walter Ash.
 Pykett, George F., 70 Larut Road, Penang, F. M. S.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., 70 Larut Road, Penang, F. M. S.
 Rue, Edgar H., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shellabear, William G., 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
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 Silverthorn, Richard H., Rossville, Ind.
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 Steele, Miss Bessie A. (contract), Nind Deaconess Home, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., Williamston, Mich.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., Williamston, Mich.
 Swift, Robert D. (contract), 2026 Maple St., Evanston, Ill.
 †Throne, John E., La Verne, Cal.
 Throne, Mrs. Della V., La Verne, Cal.
 Zinn, Mrs. Anna A. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.

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Archer, Raymond L., 246 Handelstraat, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Archer, Mrs. Edna C., 246 Handelstraat, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bielski, Miss Alice I. (Nurse), Tjisaroea, via Buitenzorg, Java.
 Bower, Harry C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Soerabaya, Java.
 †Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), Methodist Episcopal Mission, Medan, Sumatra.
 Bittner, Mrs. Fern N., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Medan, Sumatra.
 Buchanan, Charles S., Flieger Straat, 6B, Rotterdam, Holland, care of J. F. Benz.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., 63 South Washington St., Delaware, O.
 †Bunker, Edward J. (contract), Methodist English School, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Cole, J. Preston (contract), Batavia, Java.
 Freeman, Mark, Palembang, Sumatra.
 Freeman, Mrs. Gwen J., Palembang, Sumatra.
 †Gottschall, Newton T., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Medan, Sumatra.
 Hibbard, Earl R., Medan, Sumatra.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., Medan, Sumatra.
 †Horn, Herman A., 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Java.
 Horn, Mrs. Edith H., 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Java.
 Howell, Miss Mary E. (Nurse), care of Rev. J. B. Matthews, 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Hutchinson, Miss Maude (Nurse), Batavia, Java.
 Klaus, Armin V. (contract), Methodist Book Depot, Batavia, Java.
 Klaus, Mrs. Susan F. (contract), Methodist Book Depot, Batavia, Java.
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Matthews, Joseph B., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Matthews, Mrs. Grace I., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Oechli, Leonard, Medan, Sumatra.
 Oechli, Mrs. Loula B., Medan, Sumatra.
 Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), Buitenzorg, Java.
 Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., Buitenzorg, Java.
 †Pinckney, Charles E. (M.D.), Methodist Episcopal Mission, Weltevreden, Java.
 Pinckney, Mrs. Lillian F., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Weltevreden, Java.
 Pruessner, August H., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Java.
 Pruessner, Mrs. Florence M., Kramat 19, Weltevreden, Java.
 Redinger, Miss June E., 2 Gang Sekolah, Weltevreden, Java.
 Shover, John C. (contract), 64 North 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Stamer, John P., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Stamer, Mrs. Carrie C., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Worthington, Charles M., Singkawang, West Borneo.
 Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., Singkawang, West Borneo.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Beckendorf, Arthur L., Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.
 Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.
 Bernhardt, Charles J., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
 Bernhardt, Mrs. Alma B., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
 Bundy, T. Walter, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
 Bundy, Mrs. Clyda L., San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.

Cedarholm, Perry M., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
 Cedarholm, Mrs. Mabel W., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1209 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., 1209 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
 Herrmann, Carl C., Lingayan, Pangasinan, P. I.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Lingayan, Pangasinan, P. I.
 Houser, Otto H., 1229 Gral Luna, Manila, P. I.
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 Huddleston, Oscar, Newberg, Ore.
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Newberg, Ore.
 Lyons, Ernest S., 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila, P. I.
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 Marshall, Raymond E., Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I.
 Moe, Rex R., Fremont, Neb.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Fremont, Neb.
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 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 4303 North 26th St., Tacoma, Wash.
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 Raynor, Mrs. Clara B., 607 Tennessee, Manila, P. I.
 †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.
 Taylor, Mrs. Frances W. (Nurse), Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.
 Zierer, Harry F., care of W. G. Benham, Salida, Colo.
 Zierer, Mrs. May B., care of W. G. Benham, Salida, Colo.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

BENGAL

Byers, William P., Tamluk, India.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Tamluk, India.
 Byork, John, care of Rev. Z. F. Griffin, Keuka Park, Yates County, N. Y.
 Byork, Mrs. John, Calcutta, India.
 †Dewey, Halsey E., Pakaur, E. I. R., India.
 †Gibbons, Ronald Scott, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta Boys' School, Calcutta, India.
 Gould, Philip A., 72 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
 Gould, Mrs. Mildred G., 72 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
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 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 †Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.) (contract), 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Knight, Mrs. Katherine A., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., Pakaur, E. I. R., India.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., Pakaur, E. I. R., India.
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 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta, India.
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 Swan, Henry M., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Tucker, Boyd W., Pakaur, E. I. R. Loop, India.

BOMBAY

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 Chester, Joseph, Bowen, Manse, Appolo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Chester, Mrs. Mabel O., Bowen, Manse, Appolo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Clarke, William E. Lee, Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Brooks Memorial, Karachi, India.
 Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad, India.
 *Eldridge, George T., Quetta, Bombay, India.
 *Eldridge, Mrs. Harriett F., Quetta, Bombay, India.
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 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., care of Mrs. E. D. Jenks, 224 High St., Watertown, N. Y.
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 Boatman, Conway, Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Boatman, Mrs. Caroline B., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Borgman, Joel E., Jubbulpore, C. P., India, care of F. R. Felt.
 Borgman, Mrs. Elsa L., Jubbulpore, C. P., care of F. R. Felt.
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar State, C. P., India.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Guse, C. F. Herman, Basim, Berar, C. P., India.
 Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Basim, Berar, C. P., India.
 King, Earl L., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 King, Mrs. Edith B., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Lightfoot, Leroy, Kampti, C. P., India.
 Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., Kampti, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Judson T., Barrington, Ill.
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., Barrington, Ill.
 Scholberg, Henry C., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Thompson, George B., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Thompson, Mrs. Vivian S., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Warner, Ariel N., Nagpur, India.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Nagpur, India.
 Williams, Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, C. P., India.

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 Ballenger, Mrs. Esther N., care of Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow, India.
 Briggs, George W., Cawnpore, India.
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Cawnpore, India.
 Denning, John O., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Faucett, Robert I., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Muzaffarpur, India.
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 Insko, Mrs. Amelia A., Rockwell City, Ia.
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 Lewis, Mrs. Mary T., 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
 Perrill, Fred M., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Pickett, J. Waskom, Arrah, India.
 Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., Arrah, India.
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 Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Lucknow, India.
 Wellons, Ralph D., Lucknow, India.
 Wellons, Mrs. Willafred H., Lucknow, India.
 Wilkie, James H., Allahabad, India.
 Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, Allahabad, India.

NORTH INDIA

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 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Branch, M. Wells, Pithoragarh, India.
 Branch, Mrs. May W., Pithoragarh, India.
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Busher, Mrs. Jessie F., Naini Tal, India.
 Core, Louis A., Bareilly, India.
 Core, Mrs. Mary L., Bareilly, India.
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Hanson, Harry A., Lucknow, India.
 Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Lucknow, India.
 Harrington, Burritt C., Lucknow, India.
 Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J., Lucknow, India.
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 Hyde, Preston S., Bareilly, India.
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Bareilly, India.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
 Lindsey, Howard Willis, care of H. H. Weak, Pauri, India.
 Moffatt, Elbert M., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
 Moffatt, Mrs. Beatrice B., Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.
 Monroe, Charles H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Monroe, Mrs. Laura J., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Nave, Julian Walter, Budaun, India.
 Nave, Mrs. Eleanor B., Budaun, India.
 Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), Hardoi, India.
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 Rockey, Noble L., Sitapur, India.
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., Sitapur, India.
 Sheets, Herman J., Bijnor, India.
 Sheets, Mrs. Grace B., Bijnor, India.

Titus, Murray T., Moradabad, India.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Moradabad, India.
 Weak, Harry H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 West, John N., Budaun, U. P., India.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Budaun, U. P., India.
 Zabiika, William, Moradabad, India.
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NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Meerut, India.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Meerut, India.
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 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Battery Lane, Delhi, India.
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Battery Lane, Delhi, India.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, Aligarh, India.
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Aligarh, India.
 Clemes, Stanley W., Muttra, India.
 Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Muttra, India.
 †Crane, Robert E., Delhi, India.
 Crane, Mrs. Louise P., Delhi, India.
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 Fawell, Mrs. Lillian G., Lahore, India.
 Grey, Arthur L., Phalera, India.
 Grey, Mrs. Effie B., Phalera, India.
 Jones, Lucian B., Aligarh, U. P., India.
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 Robertson, John T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Rugg, Earle M., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
 Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
 Stuntz, Clyde B., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Tuck, Ernest E., Meerut, India.
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 Camp, Cecil L., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
 Camp, Mrs. Alice H., Bidar, via Hominabad, India.
 Coates, Alvin B., Belgau, India.
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 Cook, Albert E., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
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 Gray, Walter G., Kilpank, Madras, India.
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 Patterson, John, care of C. E. Parker, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
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IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

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 Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola, Africa.
 Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Angola, Africa.
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Angola, Africa.
 Lindquist, Miss Maria (Nurse), Missao Americana, Loanda, Angola, Africa, via Lisbon.
 †Longworth, Haral A., Quessua, Angola, Africa.
 Miller, William S., Malanje, Angola, Africa.
 Nelson, William E., Quiongua, Angola, Africa.
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†Pierce, Elmer L., Missao Americana, Quessua, Angola, Africa.
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 Turner, Mrs. Fannie W., Monrovia, Liberia, Africa.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy G., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa, Liberia, Africa.
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 Brass, Mrs. Clara W., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 De Jacoby, Arthur D., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 De Jacoby, Mrs. Esther G., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Gates, John R., Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
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 James, Henry I., Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Wilmore, Ky.
 Murphree, Marshall J., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa, Rhodesia, Africa.
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 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Mutambara Mission, Umtali (Private Bag), Rhodesia, Africa.
 †Taylor, Hiram E., Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
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 Campbell, Mrs. Myrta K., Puebla Institute, Puebla, Mexico.
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 Cook, Orwyn W. E., Apt. 117, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Dixon, Miss Lena (Nurse), Methodist Episcopal Mission, Puebla, Mexico.
 Hauser, J. P., La Grange, Ill.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., La Grange, Ill.
 Holtzinger, Horace K., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgo., Mexico.
 Holtzinger, Mrs. Miriam F., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hgo., Mexico.
 †Illick, Charles R. (M.D.), Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
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 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Salmans, Mrs. Sarah S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Frederic F., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.

CENTRAL AMERICA (PANAMA AND COSTA RICA)

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 Brownlee, James A., Alajuela, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Brownlee, Mrs. Sara H., Alajuela, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Bustemante, Armando O., Chitre, Panama.
 Bustemante, Mrs. Annie G., Chitre, Panama.
 Crisp, Ernest R., Panama College, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Crisp, Mrs. Sadie McB., Panama College, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Edwards, Sidney W. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Edwards, Mrs. Margaret S. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Fiske, Louie McK., San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
 Keyser, Miss Elsie J., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Oliver, Edwin M., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Oliver, Mrs. Hattie S., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
 Powell, Newman M., David, Chiriqui R., Panama.
 Powell, Mrs. Ruth W., David, Chiriqui R., Panama.
 Smith, James N., San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
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SOUTH AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA GENERAL

Miller, George A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Miller, Mrs. Margaret R., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Stuntz, Hugh C., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

BOLIVIA

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 †Beck, Frank S., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Bell, Carl S., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Driver, Miss Rose E. (Nurse), Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Dunbar, Orville D., American Institute, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Dunbar, Mrs. Ella B., American Institute, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Foster, Miss Ione, Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Herman, Ernest F., Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
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 Maxwell, Miss Ruth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Rusby, Miss Helen B., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Smith, Stephen P., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Verkler, Miss Bertha J., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Washburn, John E., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
 †Whitehead, Irving, Methodist Episcopal Mission, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Methodist Episcopal Mission, La Paz, Bolivia.
 York, Miss Zella M., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

CHILE

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 Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 362, Iquique, Chile.
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 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
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 Clugston, Mrs. Rachel A. (Nurse), Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
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 Crouse, Mrs. May C., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Angol, Chile.
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 Robinson, Mrs. Etta G., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Robinson, William T., Casilla 25, Tacna, Chile.
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 †Morley, Maynard L., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
 Morley, Mrs. Miriam S., Casilla 123, Callao, Peru.
 †Potter, Emerson C., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Huancaayo, Peru.
 Potter, Mrs. Eva L., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Huancaayo, Peru.
 †Smith, Matthew D. (contract), Alpena, S. D.
 Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., Alpena, S. D.

Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
 Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 123, Callao, Peru.
 †Stanger, Frank M., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Lima, Peru.
 Stanger, Mrs. Gertrude C., Methodist Episcopal Mission, Lima, Peru.
 Thompson, Merritt M., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
 Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth M., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

Count, Elmer E., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia, Bulgaria.
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Place Slaveikov 12, Sofia, Bulgaria.

FRANCE

Bysshe, Ernest W., 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France.
 Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., 4 Rue Roquepine, Paris, France.
 †Halsted, Alfred T., Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.
 Halsted, Mrs. Florence G., Foyer Retrouve, Charvieu, Isere, France.
 Welker, Roy A., 4 Rue Roquepine (VIII), Paris, France.
 Welker, Mrs. Mary P., 4 Rue Roquepine (VIII), Paris, France.

GERMANY

Luering, Henry L. E., Wittelsbacher Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.
 Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Wittelsbacher Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY

Tipple, Bertrand M., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

BALTIC MISSION AND RUSSIA

Simons, George A., Riga, Latvia, care of American Consulate.

NORTH AFRICA

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
 Blackmore, Mrs. Clarissa L. I., 125 Louisville Road, Upper Tooting, London, S. W., England.
 Cooksey, Joseph J., Trocadero, Sousse, Tunis, North Africa.
 Cooksey, Mrs. Mary A., Trocadero, Sousse, Tunis, North Africa.
 Frease, Edwin F., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.

Frease, Mrs. Ella B., El Biar, Algiers, North Africa, via France.
 Hammond, Miss Annie, 8 Rue Marceau, Tunis, North Africa.
 Harnden, Miss Florence E., 60 Ave. Bab, Djedid, Tunis, North Africa.
 †Kelly, C. Guyer, Quartier de Maroubia, Tunis, North Africa.
 Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., Quartier de Maroubia, Tunis, North Africa.
 Kiser, Stephen L., 5 Blvd. Mercier, Constantine, North Africa.
 Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (Nurse), 5 Blvd. Mercier, Constantine, North Africa.
 Lindsay, Norman W., Villa Des Tourelles, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., Villa Des Tourelles, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Purdon, John H. C., La Nichee Ave., des Felibres, Tunis, Algeria, North Africa.
 Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., La Nichee Ave., des Felibres, Tunis, Algeria, North Africa.
 Smith, Percy, 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algiers, North Africa.
 Townsend, Jacob D., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Townsend, Mrs. Helen F., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El Biar, Algiers, North Africa.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

Duarte, Benjamin R., Rua de Estacada, Machico, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., Rua de Estacada, Machico, Madeira Islands.
 Nind, George B., Morgan Memorial, 89 Shawmut Ave., Boston 17, Mass.
 Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Strong, Me.
 Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.

B

Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, R. F. D. No. 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., 1883, South India, R. F. D. No. 4, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
 Bare, Charles L., 1880, North India, Dwarahat, India.
 Batcheller, Gertrude A. (Mrs. W. B.), 1903, Foochow, 1953 Winnebago St., Madison, Wis.
 Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902, South India, 25½ Archibald St., Moneton, N. B., Canada.
 Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907, Malaysia, 411 Church St., Hendersonville, N. C.

Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, North India, 118 South Liberty St., Delaware, O.
 Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904, Bombay, 702 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Blackstock, Lydia D. (Mrs. John), 1881, North India, Hardoi, India.
 Brown, Frederick, 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chatterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes B., 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chatterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.
 Brown, Grow S., 1905, China, Route 1, Carona, Cal.
 Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904, China, Route 1, Carona, Cal.
 Butler, Sara A. (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, Mexico, 4a Maria M. Contreras 60, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Poona, India.

Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886, Bombay, 24 Irwin Ave., Collingswood, N. J.
 Buckwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN. (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, East Central Africa, 146 Heliotrope Ave., Monrovia, Cal.
 Burch, Miss Adelaide Grace, 1896, South America, Helena, Mont.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Chaney, J. William, 1918, Chile, 1006 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918, Chile, 1006 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, Japan, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899, North India, Jagdapur, C. P., India.
 Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898, Northwest India, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada.
 Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
 Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.
 Compton, Harry, 1883, South America, Nanticoke, Md.
 Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883, South America, Nanticoke, Md.
 Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876, Mexico and South America, 309 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897, North India, 23 Esplanade Gardens, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England.
 Curnow, James Otis, 1895, West China, 8 St. James Place, East, The Hoe, Plymouth, England.
 Curnow, Mary E. (Mrs. J. C.), 1895, West China, 8 St. James Place, East, The Hoe, Plymouth, England.

D

Davis, George R., 1870, North China, Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Maria B. (Mrs. G. R.), 1872, North China, Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1880, India, Brown's Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, Japan, care of Dr. E. Soper, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Glendale, Cal.
 Denyes, John R., 1898, Malaysia, 1846 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Denyes, Mary O. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898, Malaysia, 1846 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Dodson, William P., 1885, West Central Africa, 356 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898, West Central Africa, 356 North Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

F

Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893, South America, Blountstown, Fla.
 Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881, Bombay, 729 Baker St., Albany, Ore.
 Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)
 Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

Gilder, Louise B. (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, Central Provinces, 7 Berlie St., Langfordtown, Bangalore, India.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901, China, Dundas, Minn.
 Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, Central China, 1759 West 94th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hewes, George C., 1891, India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.
 Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, India, 1423 N. 5th St., Quincy, Ill.
 Hollister, William H., 1888, South India, 327 West Grand Avenue, Beloit, Wis.

Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888, South India, 327 West Grand Ave., Beloit, Wis.

J

Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 803 D St., Belmar, N. J.
 Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 803 D St., Belmar, N. J.

K

Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910, North China, Cazenovia, N. Y.
 Knowles, Isabella K. (Mrs. S.), 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.
 Kupfer, Carl F., 1881, China, Berea, O.
 Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, China, Berea, O.

L

Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881, North India, 1606 Milvia St., Berkeley, Cal.
 Lawyer, Franklin P., 1906, Mexico, 1193 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Lawyer, Amelia V. (Mrs. F. P.), 1906, Mexico, 1193 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880, Japan, 121 North Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.
 Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Longden, Gertrude K. (Mrs. W. C.), 1883, Central China, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.

M

McLaughlin, Mary L. (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, Eastern South America, Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892, China, Box 173, Evanston, Ill.
 Mansell, Florence P. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, North India, 609 Normal Ave., Valley City, N. D.
 Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
 Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Millholland, Harriet H. (Mrs. Paul), 1913, India, 3940 Rockwood Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
 Moore, William A., 1880, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.
 Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, South India, 129 Union Ave., Old Orchard, Me.

N

Neeld, Emma A. (Mrs. F. L.), 1881, North India, 213 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

O

Ohlinger, Bertha S. (Mrs. F.), 1876, China and Korea, 712 East Washington St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

P

Parker, Lois L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.
 Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906, Bombay, 30 Wardwell St., Adams, N. Y.
 Pilcher, Mary G. (Mrs. L. W.), 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.
 Pyke, James H., 1873, North China, Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, Anabel G. (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, North China, Tientsin, China.

R

Richards, Erwin H., 1896, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Robbins, Alice M. (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, India, 1841, 6 Sydenham Road, N. E., Croydon, England.
 Ross de Souza, Maude E. (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, South India, "Braside," Castle Road, North Finchley, London, England.

S

- Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, India and South America, 17 Riverdale Ave., Morristown, N. J.
 Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878, Norway, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.
 Schwartz, Herbert W., 1884, Japan, 1319 Floral St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, Japan, 1319 Floral St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
 Shnett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898, West Central Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876, South America, 719 Sixth Ave., Brookings, S. D.
 Simpson, John A., 1899, Liberia, 4 West 9th St., Ocala, Fla.
 Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, Liberia, 4 West 9th St., Ocala, Fla.
 Smith, Sarah O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881, Mexico, 808 East Second St., Northfield, Minn.
 Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Soper, Julius, 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Soper, Mary D. (Mrs. J.), 1873, Japan, Glendale, Cal.
 Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887, South America, 3607 West Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890, China, R. R. Box 14, Perris, Cal.
 Stone, Marilla M. (Mrs. G. I.), 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stuart, Anna G. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

- Taft, Marcus L., 1880, North China, 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M.-L.), 1906, North China, 114 West 12th St., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina.
 Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899, India, 380 North Main St., Meadville, Pa.

- Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889, India, 902 West 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Thomson, John F., 1866, South America, Calle Junin 970, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, 9 Borebank Road, Bangalore, Benson Town, India.
 Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, Northwest India, Oriska, N. D.
 Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 104 University Ave., Delaware, O.

V

- Verity, George Washington, 1891, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

W

- Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 22 West 18th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walker, Mary M. (Mrs. W. F.), 1873, North China, 22 West 18th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, China, Saint Bede's Ave., South Shore, Blackpool, Lancashire, 21, England.
 Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879, Central Provinces, Singareni Collieries, Deccan, India.
 Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
 Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, 415 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886, Foochow, 415 Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, Malaysia, Nevada, O.
 Withey, Amos E., 1884, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
 Wood, Thomas B., 1869, North Andes, 636 North Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Wood, Ellen D. (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, North Andes, 636 North Sprague Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, Foochow, 234 Van Cortlandt Park Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

- Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, North India.
 Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
 Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Amburn, Emma E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
 Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
 Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
 Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
 Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Atkins, Ruth E., 1912 (contract), Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, East Japan.
 Ault, Clara V., 1918, Cincinnati, Angola.
 Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

- Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
 Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Bahrenburg, Lyra H., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
 Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi.
 Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, West Japan.
 Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Barstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Bates, Ruth E., 1918, Des Moines, North India.
 Battay, C. Frances, 1915, New York, Central China.
 Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, East Japan.
 Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
 Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
 Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.

Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
 Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
 Beller, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
 Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Bennett, Lulah G., 1920, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1895, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hinghwa.
 Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
 Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Baltimore, North India.
 Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
 Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
 Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Blasell, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Bodenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Bodd, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
 Bodd, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, East Japan.
 Bonafield, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Poochow.
 Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
 Brethrenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
 Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
 Brown, Anna M., 1917 (contract), Northwestern, Bengal.
 Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
 Brown, Edna B., 1920, New York, Eastern South America.
 Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
 Butts, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Butts, Ethel, 1920, Columbia River, Korea.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Poochow.
 Carlye, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
 Carncross, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
 Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
 Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
 Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
 Chandler, Frances A., 1920 (contract), Cincinnati, Eastern South America.
 Chandler, Mary H., 1920 (contract), Cincinnati, Eastern South America.
 Chapman, Irene, 1917 (contract), Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
 Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
 Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Bombay.
 Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
 Clark, Jessie E., 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Cochran, Ruth E., 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Conn, C. Elbertha, 1920, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
 Crandall, Jessie R., 1920, Pacific, Malaysia.
 Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
 Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Crook, Winnie M., 1916, New England, Central China.
 Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
 Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
 Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
 Cushman, Clara M., 1878, New England, North China.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Northwest India.
 Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
 Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
 Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
 Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, North India.
 Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Dean, Flora J., 1917, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Dean, Florence E., 1920, New York, Central China.
 Dease, Margaret E., 1914, Baltimore, Northwest India.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Dickson, Ethel M., 1919, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, East Japan.
 Dickinson, Jennie M., 1920, New England, Malaysia.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
 Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1919, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
 Drecher, Mildred G., 1919, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, Angola.
 Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
 Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
 Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Poochow.
 Eide, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenching.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Emmel, Atna L., 1919, Columbia River, South India.
 Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
 Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Finton, Iva M., 1917 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1895, Northwestern, South India.

Fisher, Mrs. Mabel G., 1917, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Franks, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frasey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, A. Edith, 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
 Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gable, Florence L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
 Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.
 Garrett, Minnie H., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gill, Mrs. May W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
 Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Gilmore, Erastine B., 1919, New England, Mexico.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Gladden, Dora B., 1910, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
 Godfrey, Annie L., 1912, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
 Gooch, Mary E., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Goodwin, Lora C., 1915, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Graves, Anna M., 1919, (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Gray, Frances, 1912, New York, North China.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Griffin, Martha A., 1912, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Grove, Nelda L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Haberman, Margaret O., 1920, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Haenig, Hulda A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Halpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hammond, Dorothy, 1920 (contract), Topeka, Malaysia.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
 Hanks, Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, South America.
 Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
 Harper, Florence O., 1918 (contract), Baltimore, Mexico.
 Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, Bombay.
 Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Foochow.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America.
 Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
 Hermistone, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
 Higbbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hitch, Alice E., 1918, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.

Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmberg, Hilda, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Kiangsi.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Hoyt, Herma O., 1919 (contract), Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Huff, Edyth A., 1920, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hulbert, Jeannette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, North India.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, North India.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, East Japan.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 James, Phoebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johanson, Maria A. J., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
 Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
 Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Bombay.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
 Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, Bombay.
 Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Keting, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Killheffer, Marie, 1919 (contract), Topeka, East Japan.
 King, Charlotte, 1919, Northwestern, Burma.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Kline, Blanche M., 1917, Philadelphia, South India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knowles, Grace M., 1920, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Kostup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

L

Lacy, Alice M., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
 Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
 Lantz, Viola, (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
 Larsson, Marie E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawrence, Berdise E., 1917, Northwestern, West China.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
 Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Northwest India.

Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Bombay.

Lebeus, J. E. Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Lee, Edna M., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
Lee, Elisabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Leforge, Roxey, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
Lents, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
Lewis, Donna M., 1919 (contract), Topeka, West Japan.
Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, North China.
Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.

Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yenching.
Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
Long, Laura V., 1920 (contract), Pacific, Bengal.
Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, West China.
Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
Lounck, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Loveless, Emily R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
Loy, Nettella, 1914, Topeka, North Andes.
Luce, R. Isabel, 1920 (contract), Northwestern, North China.
Ludgate, Abbie M., 1919, Northwestern, North India.
Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mabuce, Ethel L., 1916, Des Moines, Burma.
Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
Madden, F. E. Pearl, 1916, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Maddock, Lois G., 1920, New York, Central China.
Maddox, Grace, 1920, Des Moines, West China.
Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
Marks, Inez M., 1916, Pacific, West China.
Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
Marsh, Mabel, 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Mason, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Mexico.
Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
McClennan, Alice M., 1915, Philadelphia, Burma.
McClintock, Ethel L., 1918, Pacific, Mexico.
McClurg, Grace K., 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
McDade, Myra L., 1919 (contract), Baltimore, Kiangsi.
McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
McMillan, Helen K., 1920, Cincinnati, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
Meeker, Elizabeth L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
Miller, Etta, 1917, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.

Morgan, Mabel, 1918 (contract), Northwestern, South India.

Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Northwest India.
Moyer, Jennie E., 1899, New York, Bengal.
Munson, Kesia E., 1918 (contract), Northwestern, South India.
Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
Nelson, E. Lavina, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Eva I., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Bombay.
Nichols, Florence L., 1921, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
Nordyke, Lela M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.

O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Olson, Elizabeth, 1915, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Oreut, Hazel A., 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.
Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Paine, Mildred A., 1920, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Parmenter, Ona L. M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
Patterson, A. Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
Payton, Lela E., 1916, Pacific, Bengal.
Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, West Japan.
Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Peters, Jessie L., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
Peters, Sarah, 1889, Northwestern, Central China.
Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
Pike, Isabel K. (contract), 1920, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Central China.
Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Porter, Clara A., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Purdy, Caroline A., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Fanne, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.

Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenping.
 Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
 Richardson, Fanny E., 1918, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis, Korea.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
 Robinson, Murial E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Rodgers, Rosetta B., 1919 (contract), Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
 Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Rowe, Dorothy, 1919 (contract), New York, Central China.
 Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
 Royer, Mary Ann, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.

S

Salmon, Bessie C., 1915, Northwestern, Korea.
 Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.
 Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Schroepfel, Marguerite E., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
 Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.
 Seidmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Yenping.
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
 Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.
 Shaver, Icy V., 1919, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Shoub, Hazel M., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Skinner, Geraldine (contract), 1920, Cincinnati, Yenping.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, North India.
 Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
 Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Soper, Laura DeWitt, 1917, Topeka, North India.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1917 (contract), Topeka, Mexico.
 Spencer, Helen M., 1920, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.

Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Stahl, Minta M., 1919 (contract), Cincinnati, North China.
 Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
 Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Stevenson, Julia E., 1919, Cincinnati, France.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stoy, Ellen L., 1919, Northwestern, Italy.
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hingwa.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Central China.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
 Sturtevant, Abby L., 1920, Minneapolis, East Japan.
 Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern, Hingwa.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
 Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.
 Swank, Lottie A., 1920, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 1917, New York, Korea.
 Sweet, Mary E., 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
 Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1903, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
 Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
 Thomasson, Leona B., 1920 (contract), Baltimore, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
 Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
 Thurston, Esther V., 1920, New England, East Japan.
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hingwa.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Twitchell, Thera, 1920, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916, Northwestern, Malaysia.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Vandergriff, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
 Vandertill, Elizabeth, 1920, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Vaughan, Elizabeth B., 1918 (contract), Pacific, North Andes.
 Voke, Mrs. Rea M. G., 1915 (contract), Cincinnati, Malaysia.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
 Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
 Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Walsh, Susan J., 1919, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College, North India.
 Walter, A. Jeannette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Wanzor, Menia H., 1911, New England, Foochow.
 Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
 Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.

Washburn, Orrilla F., 1912, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watson, Harriet J., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
 Weiss, Ruth E., 1920, Des Moines, East Japan.
 Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Phebe G., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
 Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
 Wheeler, Gertrude V., 1920, New England, Eastern South America.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, West Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiteley, Miriam F., 1920, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.

Whitford, Marian T., 1920 (contract), New York, Foochow.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1920, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Willis, Katharine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
 Wood, Catherine, 1892, Des Moines, South India.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., 1892, Northwestern, Burma.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, East Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
 Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mary E., 1919 (contract), Columbia River, Korea.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

Batthey, C. Frances, 1700 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Carncross, Flora M., Nanking, China.
 Crane, Edith M., Nanking, China.
 Crook, Winnie M., Chinkingiang, China.
 Dean, Florence E., Nanking, China.
 Fox, Eulalia E., Nanking, China.
 Kessler, Mary G., Chinkingiang, China.
 Kentz, Grace Z., Nanking, China.
 Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking, China.
 Maddock, Lois G., Nanking, China.
 Nagler, Etha M., Nanking, China.
 Nordyke, Lela M., Nanking, China.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.
 Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
 Pittman, Annie M., Nanking, China.
 Rahe, Cora L., Chinkingiang, China.
 Richers, Bertha L., 710 Locust Street, Pasadena, Cal.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), Chinkingiang, China.
 Robinson, Faye H., Nanking, China.
 Rossiter, Henrietta B., Chinkingiang, China.
 Rowe, Dorothy (contract), Nanking, China.
 Sayles, Florence, Chinkingiang, China.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
 Smith, Clara Bell, Chinkingiang, China.
 Smith, Joy L., Nanking, China.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., Shanghai, China.
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 5821 East Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Walker, Jennie C., Nanking, China.
 Wheeler, Bernice A., Nanking, China.
 White, Laura M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Youtsey, Edith R., Wuhu, China.

FOOCHOW

Abel, Edith F., 827 West Berkitt St., Sheridan, Wyoming.
 Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Bonafield, Julia A., Foochow, China.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsingshien, via Foochow, China.
 Ehly, Emma L., Tutsing, via Foochow, China.
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Gaylord, Edith F., Arthur, Ia.
 Halverstadt, Hattie J., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Hefly, Lura M., Tangtau, Haitan g., China.

Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
 Hurlbut, Floy, Foochow, China.
 Jones, Edna, Mintsingshien, via Foochow, China.
 Jones, Jennie D., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Keeney, Dorothea L., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Alice M., Foochow, China.
 Lefforge, Roxey, Foochow, China.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Mace, Rose A., Mintsingshien, via Foochow, China.
 Mann, Mary, Foochow, China.
 McDade, Myra (contract), Nanchang, China.
 Nevitt, J. Ellen, Foochow, China.
 Peters, Mary, Kutien, China.
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
 Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Richey, Elizabeth H., Foochow, China.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
 Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
 Spencer, Helen M., Foochow, China.
 Sprunger, Eva F., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wallace, Lydia E., Grove City, O.
 Wanzer, Menia H., Foochow, China.
 Wells, Phebe C., Foochow, China.
 Whitford, Marian T., Foochow, China.
 Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
 Willis, Katherine H., Foochow, China.
 Witham, Lois E., Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Bjorkland, Sigrid C., Hinghwa City, Fukien, China.
 Brown, Cora M., Boulder, Colo.
 Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Lebeus, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Marriott, Jessie A., Hankong, Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
 Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 McClurg, Grace K., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Perssons, Bertha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Suffern, Ellen H., Hinghwa, China.
 Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Todd, Althea M., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Watson, Harriett, Hinghwa, China.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Durand, Mich.
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, China.

KIANGSI

Bahrenburg, Lyra H., Kiukiang, China.
 Baker, Lulu C., 2031 South Eighth St., Tacoma, Wash.
 Beggs, Nelle, Ashland, Ill.
 Brown, Zula F., Nanchang, China.
 Creek, Bertha M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Daniels, Ruth N., Nanchang, China.
 Fredericks, Anna Edith, 238 Peshine Ave., Newark, N. J.
 Garrett, Minnie H. (contract), Kiukiang, China.
 Graves, Anna M. (contract), Nanchang, China.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hunt, Faith A., Milford, Neb.
 Jordan, Ella E., 701 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Meeker, Bessie L., Kiukiang, China.
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.
 Search, Blanche T., Nanchang, China.
 Seeck, Margaret, Nanchang, China.
 Shoub, Hazel M., Shanghai, China.
 Thomasson, Leola B., Kiukiang, China.
 Thompson, May Bel, Nanchang, China.
 Vandertill, Elizabeth, Nanchang, China.
 Woodruff, Frances E., Kiukiang, China.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

NORTH CHINA

Adams, Marie, Fortville, Ind.
 Battin, Lora I., Peking, China.
 Baugh, Evelyn B., 2534 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Bedell, Mary E., Tientsin, China.
 Boddy, Estie T., 5240 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China.
 Carlyle, Elizabeth M., Peking, China.
 Cheney, Monona L., Tientsin, China.
 Cushman, Clara M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Danner, Ruth M., Peking, China.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Dyer, Clara P., Tientsin, China.
 Fearon, Dora C., Peking, China.
 Frantz, Ida F., New Carlisle, O.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Springfield, Vt.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 322 Augusta Ave., DeKalb, Ill.
 Glover, Ella E., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Gray, Frances, Peking, China.
 Greer, Lillian P., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.
 Griffin, Pansy P., Peking, China.
 Halfpenny, Mary L., Ontario, Cal.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Highbaugh, Irma, Peking, China.
 Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.
 Knapp, Elsie L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Knox, Emma M., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Lane, Ortha M., Peking, China.
 Lantz, D. Viola, Tientsin, China.
 Lawrence, Berdice, Changli, China.
 Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Luce, R. Isabel, Tientsin, China.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., 524 Cypress, Kansas City, Mo.
 Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.
 Schaum, Dr. Lydia L., Peking, China.
 Stahl, Minta, Tientsin, China.
 Stahl, Ruth L., Peking, China.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Walker, Joyce E., Tientsin, China.
 Watrous, Mary, Peking, China.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, Tientsin, China.
 Wilson, Frances R., Baldwin, Kan.
 Young, Effie G., Taianfu, Shantung, China.

WEST CHINA

Allen, Mabel E., Chengtu, China.
 Beatty, Mabel A., Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., 315 N. W. Nat'l Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Brethorst, Stephens Marie, 5555 33d St., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 Caris, Clara A., Grover Hill, O.
 Castle, Belle, Hillsdale, Mich.
 Cowan, Celina M., Chengtu, via Hanchow, China.
 Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Ellison, Grace F., Chengtu, China.
 Galloway, Helen R., 2130 Kerney Ave., San Diego, Cal.
 Golisch, Anna L., Indianola, Ia.
 Hansing, Ovidia, Chengtu, Szechwan, China.
 Harger, Gladys B., Chengtu, China.
 Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Bladen, Neb.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Larsson, Marie E., Box 35, Skofde, Sweden.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Loomis, Jean, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Maddox, Grace A., Kiukiang, China.
 Manning, Ella, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Marks, Inez May, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Miller, Viola L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Nelson, Lena, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Penney, Winnogene, Tzechow, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Proctor, Ovidia, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Royer, Mary Anna, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Trotter, Charlotte, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Villisca, Ia.
 Wells, Annie M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Weneke, Doris R., Nanking, China.

YENPING

Eide, Mary L., Yenping, China.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., Yenping, China.
 Hartford, Mabel C., Yuki, China.
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Reiman, Frieda, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Seidlmann, Paula, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Skinner, Geraldine, Yenping, China.

JAPAN

Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo, Japan.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., 124 East Vine St., Mount Vernon, O.
 Atkinson, Anna P., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bailey, B. May, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bangs, Louise, Fukuoka, Japan.
 Bassett, Bernice, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Bodley, Ellison W., 353 Lytton, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Chappell, Mary H., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Chase, Laura, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Cheney, Alice A., 3900 Sheridan Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Couch, Helen, Carbondale, Pa.
 Curtice, Lois K., Hiroasaki, Japan.
 Daniel, Nell M., Yokohama, Japan.
 Dickerson, Augusta, Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate, Japan.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Draper, Winifred F., Hiroasaki, Japan.
 Fehr, Vera J., Hiroasaki, Japan.
 Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima, Japan.
 Gard, Blanche A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Goodwin, Lora, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Griffiths, Mary B., Sapporo, Japan.

Haberman, Margaret O., Sendai, Japan.
Hagen, Olive, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Heaton, Carrie A., 1267 First Ave., Price Hill, Cincinnati, O.
Hitch, Alice E., Nagoyama, Japan.
Hopkins, Rhoda M., 439 Second St., Raymond, Wash.
Howey, Harriet, Nagasaki, Japan.
Imhof, Louisa, Sendai, Japan.
Kilburn, Elizabeth H., Kumamoto, Japan.
Killheffer, Marie (contract), Hakodate, Japan.
Lee, Elizabeth M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lee, Edna M., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Lee, Mabel, Sendai, Japan.
Lewis, Donna May, Nagasaki, Japan.
MacIntire, Frances W., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Miller, Etta, 1017 Delaware Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Oldridge, Mary B., Nagasaki, Japan.
Paine, Mildred A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Peckham, Carrie S., Ironton, Wis.
Peet, Asahia E. K., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pider, Myrtle Z., Tokyo, Japan.
Place, Pauline A., Kumamoto, Japan.
Russell, Elizabeth, 86 University Ave., Delaware, O.
Russell, M. Helen, Hiroaki, Japan.
Seeds, Leonora H., Yokohama, Japan.
Slate, Anna Blanche, 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Spencer, Matilda A., 1720 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sprowles, Alberta B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Starkey, Bertha F., Tiffin, O.
Sturtevant, Abby L., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Taylor, Erma, 5573 Delmar Blvd., Saint Louis, Mo.
Teague, Carolyn, Kumamoto, Japan.
Thurston, Esther V., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Wagner, Dora A., Hakodate, Japan.
Weiss, Ruth E., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
White, Anna Laura, Nagasaki, Japan.
Wythe, K. Grace, Nagoya, Japan.
Young, Mariana, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

KOREA

Anderson, Naomi A., 5002 North Ashland St., Chicago, Ill.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Taiping, F. M. S.
Atkins, Ruth E., Malacca, Straits Settlements.
Blackmore, Sophia, 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Malaysia.
Bunce, Thirza E., Room 405, 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Chapman, Irene, Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore Straits Settlements.
Cliff, Minnie B., Fromberg, Mont.
Conn, C. Elbertha, Malacca, Malaysia.
Corbett, Lila, Singapore, Malaysia.
Crandall, Jessie R., Penang, Malaysia.
Craven, Norma, Penang, Straits Settlements.
Dean, Flora J., Taiping, F. M. S.
Dickinson, Jennie M., Singapore, Malaysia.
Hammond, Dorothy, Singapore, Malaysia.
Jackson, C. Ethel, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Kenyon, Carrie C., Methodist Girls' School, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
Marsh, Mabel, Holt Hall, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Martin, Clara, Palo Alto, Cal.
Nelson, Eva L., Northfield, Minn.
Olson, Della, 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Olson, Elizabeth, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Olson, Mary E., Fairfield Girls' School, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Pike, Isabel K., Singapore, Malaysia.
Pugh, Ada, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
Rank, Minnie L., Singapore, Malaysia.

Appenzeller, Alice R., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bair, Blanche R., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Beiler, Mary, Seoul, Korea.
Brownlee, Charlotte, Seoul, Korea.
Butts, Ethel, Pyenyang, Korea.
Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., Seoul, Korea.
Church, Marie Elizabeth, Corvallis, Ore.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyenyang, Korea.
Dicken, Ethel M., Pyenyang, Korea.
Dillingham, Grace L., Pyenyang, Korea.
Estey, Ethel M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Grove, Nelda L., Seoul, Korea.
Haenig, Huldah A., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hall, Rosetta S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Hatch, Hazel A., Seoul, Korea.
Haynes, E. Irene, Pyenyang, Korea.
Hess, Margaret I., Chemulpo, Korea.
Hillman, Mary R., Hebron, O.
Hulbert, Jeannette, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Marker, Jessie B., Seoul, Korea.
Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo, Korea.
Miller, Ethel, Yungbyen, Korea.
Overman, Lucinda B., Chemulpo, Korea.
Pye, Olive F., Seoul, Korea.
Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyenyang, Korea.
Roberts, Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
Royce, Edith M., Pyenyang, Korea.
Salmon, Bessie C., Yungbyen, Korea.
Scharpf, Hanna, Wonju, Korea.
Sharp, Mrs. Robert, Kongju, Korea.
Snively, Gertrude E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., Kongju, Korea.
Trissell, Maude V., 1115 36th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Tuttle, Ora M., Seoul, Korea.
Van Fleet, Edna M., Seoul, Korea.
Walter, A. Jeannette, Seoul, Korea.
Wood, Lola, Louisville, Ill.
Young, Mary E., Seoul, Korea.

Richardson, Fanny E., Holt Hall, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Urech, Lydia (contract), 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Vail, Olive Kolby, Kansas.
Voke, Rea M. (contract), Van Wert, O.
Wescott, Ida Grace, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

Chadwick, Freda P., Buitenzorg, Java.
Holmberg, Hilda, Centerville, S. D.
Ruth, E. Naomi, Buitenzorg, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Blakely, Mildred M., Lingayen, P. I.
Bording, Maren P., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Carson, Anna, Mary Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
Charles, Bertha, Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila, P. I.
Copley, Ruth E., Lingayen, P. I.
Davis, Hazel, Manila, P. I.
Deam, Mary I., Manila, P. I.
Decker, Marguerite M., 906 Rizal, Manila, P. I.
Dudley, Rosa E., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I.
Erbet, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cagayan Valley, P. I.
Evans, Mary A., Manila, P. I.
Finlay, Annette, San Fernando, Pampanga, P. I.
Kostrup, Bertha Alfrida, 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Manila, P. I.
Parkes, Elizabeth, San Fernando, P. I.
Scheidt, Ellen A., Manila, P. I.
Swank, Lottie A., Mary T. Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
Thompson, A. Armenia, 906 Rizal, Manila, P. I.
Washburn, Orilla F., Lake Worth, Tex.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA
BENGAL

Barber, Emma J., Darjeeling, India.
 Bennett, Fannie A., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, India.
 Field, Ruth, Calcutta, India.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakur, India.
 Hunt, Ava F., Calcutta, India.
 Johannsen, Marie E., Stockholm, Sweden.
 Knowles, Grace M., Calcutta, India.
 Long, Laura V., Darjeeling, India.
 Moyer, Jennie E., 71 North Main St., Geneva, N. Y.
 Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, India.
 Payton, Lela Elizabeth, E. I. R. Loop Line, Pakur, India.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Swan, Hilda, Pakur, India.

BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna Agnes, Albion, Mich.
 Austin, Laura F., Woodburn, Ore.
 Blasdell, Jennie A., Telagaon, Dabhada, India.
 Chilson, Mary E., Baroda, India.
 Crouse, Margaret D., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Dove, Agnes C. W., Poona, India.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 228 Friendship St., Medina, O.
 Elliott, Bernice E., Crystal Valley, Mich.
 Ferris, Phoebe A. (M. D.), Baroda Camp, India.
 Godfrey, Annie Louise, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
 Gooch, Mary E., Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
 Harris, Alice C., Baroda Camp, India.
 Holmes, Ada, Bombay, India.
 Jones, Joan C., Baroda Camp, India.
 Kennard, Olive E., Baroda Camp, India.
 Lawson, Christina H., Telagaon, India.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M. D.), Baroda Camp, India.
 Mayer, Lucile C., Club Back Road, Bycula, Bombay.
 Morgan, Cora L., Baroda Camp, India.
 Nelson, Dora L., Godhra, India.
 Newton, Minnie E., Godhra, India.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., Pantamba D. & M. Ry., Bombay.
 Ross, Elsie, Baroda, India.
 Ruppel, Leona, Bombay, India.
 Shaver, Ivy V., Baroda, India.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1215 Third Ave., E., Oskaloosa, Ia.

BURMA

Amburn, Emma, Rangoon, Burma.
 Ashwill, Agnes, Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Illingworth, Charlotte, Thandaung, Burma.
 James, Phoebe, Baldwin, Kan.
 Mabuice, Ethel L., Pegu, Burma.
 McClellan, Alice M., Taylor University, Upland, Ind.
 Mellinger, Roxie, 12 Harrison Ave., Greenville, O.
 Moore, M. Gladys, Thongwa, Burma.
 Orcutt, Hazel A., Wooster, O.
 Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Power, Elsie May, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
 Shannon, Mary E., 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa, Burma.
 Woodruff, Sadie J., 1 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Becker, Gertrude A., Jubbulpore, India.
 Blackstock, Constance, Hardoi, India.
 Clark, Jessie E., Baihar, Balaghat, India.
 Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore, India.
 Drescher, Mildred G., Nagpur, India.
 Fales, Cora, Sironcha, India.
 Fisher, Mrs. Mabel, Basim, India.
 Goodall, Annie, Gonda, U. P., India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Raipur, India.
 Huff, Edyth A., Raipur, India.
 Lauck, Ada J., Sironcha, India.

Liers, Josephine, Clayton, Ia.
 Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha, India.
 Pool, Lydia S., Jubbulpore, India.
 Reynolds, Elsie M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rogers, Hazel, Raipur, India.
 Ruggles, Ethel E., Khandwa, India.
 Simpson, Mabel E., Sironcha, India.
 Sutherland, May E., Wahoo, Neb.
 Sweet, Mary E., Khandwa, India.
 Thompson, Vera R., 315 South Brooks St., Madison, Wis.

NORTH INDIA

Abbott, Edna M., Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
 Ashbrook, Anna, Shahjahanpur, India.
 Bacon, Edna G., Budaun, India.
 Bacon, Nettie E., Lucknow, India.
 Bates, Ruth E., Bijnor, India.
 Beach, Lucy W., Bijnor, India.
 Blackstock, Anna, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Blair, Katherine A., Lucknow, India.
 Calkins, Ethel M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.
 Davis, Joan, Lucknow, India.
 Dimmitt, Marjorie, Lucknow, India.
 Easton, Celesta, 441 Lemon St., Riverside, Cal.
 Emery, Phoebe E., Moradabad, India.
 Eno, Enola, Lucknow, India.
 Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, Pauri, India.
 Gimson, Esther (M. D.), Bareilly, India.
 Hermistone, Margaret I. W., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, Moradabad, India.
 Hardie, Eva M., Moradabad, India.
 Hoath, Ruth, Budaun, India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, Gonda, India.
 Honnell, Grace L., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Hutchens, Edna, Mussorie, India.
 Hyneman, Ruth E., Arrah, India.
 Landrum, D. Margaret, Lucknow, India.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., Stockbridge, Mich.
 Loper, Ida G., Marilla, New York.
 Madden, F. E., Pearl, Lucknow, India.
 Manchester, Ruth C., Lucknow, India.
 Mason, Inez D., Evanston, Ill.
 McCartney, Blanche L., Sitapur, India.
 McMillan, Helen, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
 Means, Alice, Bareilly, India.
 Means, Mary, Bareilly, India.
 Nichols, Florence L., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, Pithoragarh, India.
 Peters, Jessie I., Bijnor, U. P., India.
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almona, U. P., India.
 Robinson, Alvina, Raipur, India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rockwell, Lillie M., Lucknow, India.
 Salzer, Florence, Lucknow, India.
 Scott, Frances A., Apt. 35, Lombardy, 322 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
 Sellers, Rue A., Woodlands, W. Va.
 Smith, Jennie M., Gonda, India.
 Soper, Laura De Witt, Pauri, India.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Twitchell, Thera, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
 Walsh, Susan T., Lucknow, India.
 Warrington, Ruth A., Room 3, Box 74, Salem, Ore.
 Waugh, Nora Bell, Naini Tal, India.
 West, Nellie M., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Wright, Laura S., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Yeager, Maud, Shelburn, Ind.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Ball, Jennie L., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Meerut, India.
 Boddy, Grace, Muttra, India.
 Bragg, Jessie A., Elmwood, Neb.
 Brown, Anna M., Tilaunia, Rajputana, India.
 Christensen, Lydia D., Lahore, India.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.
 Clark, Faith, Mussoorie, India.
 Cochran, Ruth E., Peru, N. Y.
 Dalrymple, Marion E., Cawnpore, India.
 Dease, Margaret, Naini Tal, India.
 Donohugh, Emma E., Ghaziabad, India.
 Farmer, Ida Amelia, Brindaban, India.
 Forsyth, Estella M., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Muzaffarnagar, U. P., India.
 Greene, Lily D., 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Aligarh, India.
 Hoffman, Carlotta T., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Holman, Sarah C., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Huffman, Leal E. (M.D.), Brindaban, India.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, India.
 Kipp, Julia I., Tilaunia, India.
 Lawson, Anne E., Mussoorie, India.
 Lawson, Ellen, Aligarh, India.
 Livermore, Melva A., Chickasha, Okla.
 McKnight, Isabel, Logan, Ia.
 Moses, Mathilde R., Cawnpore, India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1805 Lothrop St., Omaha, Neb.
 Porter, Clara A., 502 North Pine St., Beloit, Kan.
 Porter, Eunice, Brindaban, India.
 Randall, S. Edith, Roorkee, India.
 Richards, Gertrude E., Ajmer, India.
 Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 3415 North High St., Columbus, O.

Schroepel, Marguerite E., Schaller, Ia.
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, O.
 Warner, Emma E., Meerut, India.
 Wheat, Lemira, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Whiting, Ethel L., Cawnpore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Beck, Rosetta, Alton, N. Y.
 Brewer, Edna C., Bloomington, Ill.
 Bugby, M. Marguerite, Belgium, India.
 Emmel, Aetna L., Kolar, India.
 Ericson, Judith, Galesburg, Ill.
 Evans, Alice A., Russell, Ia.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Kolar, India.
 Griffin, Martha A., Kolar, India.
 Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., Hyderabad, India.
 Harrod, Anna M., Hyderabad, India.
 Kline, Blanche May, Vikarabad, India.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1410 North Logan Ave., Danville, Ill.
 Low, Nellie, Vikarabad, India.
 Ludgate, Abbie, Arrah, India.
 Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Bidar, India.
 Morgan, Mabel, Vikarabad, India.
 Morgan, Margaret, Hyderabad, India.
 Morrow, Julia E., Bidar, India.
 Munson, Kezia (contract), Belgium, India.
 Patterson, Anna Gail, Bidar, India.
 Rexroth, Emma K., Bidar, India.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore, India.
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, India.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras, India.
 Watts, Annabelle, Raichur, India.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wood, Catherine, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

Ault, Clara V., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
 Cross, Celicia, Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.
 Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola, Africa.

RHODESIA

Clark, Grace, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.

Hess, Stella Anna, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Parmenter, Ona, Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Quinton, Fanne, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, Rhodesia, Africa.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

Roush, Hannah Elsie, Inhambane, Africa.
 Thomas, Ruth, Inhambane, Africa.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
 Bennett, Lulah G., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Benthien, Elizabeth M., 2514 Grant St., Bellingham, Wash.
 Betz, Blanche, Puebla, Mexico.
 Dyer, Addie C., Puebla, Mexico.
 Finton, Iva M., Pardo 51, Puebla, Mexico.
 Gilmore, Erastine, Pachuca, Mexico.
 Gladden, Dora B., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Harper, Florence O., Puebla, Mexico.
 Hollister, Grace A., Puebla, Mexico.
 Hoyt, Herma, Puebla, Mexico.
 Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., Puebla, Mexico.
 Mason, Hazel A., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 McClintock, Ethel L., Mexico City, Mexico.
 Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Pearson, Mary N., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Purdy, Carrie, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Rodgers, Rosetta, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Spaulding, Winifred, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Taylor, Anna Mabel, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Temple, Laura, 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Thomas, Ethel E., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Brown, Edna M., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Chandler, Frances A., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Chandler, Mary H., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Gilliland, Helen C., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Hartung, Lois Joy, 1353 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
 Hosford, Ruby C., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Reid, Jennie, Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Warner, Ruth V., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
 Wheeler, Gertrude V., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Whitely, Miriam F., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.

NORTH ANDES

Hanks, Gertrude, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
 Loy, Netella, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Ransom, Ruth, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
 Vandegrift, Frances C., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
 Vaughan, Elizabeth B., Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

Blackburn, Kate C., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
Davis, Dora, Lovetch, Bulgaria.

FRANCE

Currier, Grace M., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche,
Isere, Grenoble, France.
Stevenson, Julia E., LeFoyer Retrouve, La Tronche,
Isere, Grenoble, France.

ITALY

Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia,
Rome, Italy.

Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia,
Rome, Italy.
Stoy, Ellen Louise, Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia,
Rome, Italy.

NORTH AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Les Aiglons, El Biar, Pres. Alger,
Africa.
Loveless, Emily R., Belle Vue, Constantine, Algeria,
North Africa.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Biar, Pres. Alger, Africa.
Webb, Nora, 12 Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria,
North Africa.
Welch, Dora, Les Aiglons, El Biar, Pres. Alger, Africa.

In Memoriam

October 31, 1919-December 31, 1920

Rev. T. J. Scott
January 22, 1920
India 1863-1906
Retired 1906

Mrs. S. Raynor Smith
July 16, 1920
India 1914-1920

Miss Marie McMillan
March 15, 1920
Chile 1916-1920

Mrs. T. J. Scott
July 18, 1920
India 1863-1906
Retired 1906

✓ **Rev. G. J. Schilling**
April 30, 1920
India and South America
1893-1920

Rev. B. J. Baughman
October 5, 1920
Malaysia 1910-1920

Rev. C. S. Davison
May 16, 1920
Japan 1903-1920

Rev. F. E. N. Shaw
August 22, 1920
India 1889-1916
Withdrew 1916

Miss Esther Hutchinson
June 24, 1920
Chile 1916-1920

Rev. B. A. Carlson
December 4, 1920
Sweden and Finland
1869-1906
Retired 1906



Rev. G. K. Gilder
December 16, 1920
India 1874-1920



MEMOIRS

REVEREND JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY

The Rev. James Monroe Buckley, D.D., LL.D., one of the outstanding figures of the Methodist Episcopal Church during half a century, editor of *The Christian Advocate* from 1880 to 1912, died at his home in Morristown, New Jersey, February 8, 1920.

Born at Rahway, New Jersey, December 16, 1836, educated at Pennington Seminary and Wesleyan University, leaving the university after only one year on account of frail health, he entered the ministry in 1858, in the New Hampshire Conference. At this time his life was imperiled by the weakness of his lungs; but by careful living he was able to overcome this weakness entirely. He filled pastorates successively in the New Hampshire, Detroit, and New York East Conferences, and at the time of his election as editor of *The Christian Advocate* in 1880, he was pastor of the Hanson Place Church in Brooklyn, then the largest church in the denomination. He remained a member of the New York East Conference until his death.

During his thirty-two years as editor of *The Christian Advocate* he was increasingly a leader in his Church. He was a delegate to every General Conference from 1872 to 1912; five times he was chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy. Failing health caused him to resign the editorship of *The Christian Advocate* in 1912.

Dr. Buckley received the following academic degrees: from Wesleyan University, M.A., '69, D.D., '72; from Emory and Henry College, LL.D., '84; from Syracuse University, L.H.D., '06. He was the author of a number of books, covering a wide range of subjects, including travel, history and problems of Methodism, Christian Science, oratory, foreign missions, etc.

He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and later of the Board of Foreign Missions during forty years—from 1876 to 1916. From 1909 to 1912 he was President of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1916 he became an honorary manager of the Board.

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON HUGHES

Matthew Simpson Hughes was born February 2, 1863, at West Union, West Virginia, the son of a Methodist preacher of the old school—the Rev. Thomas Bayless Hughes, who was a pastor and presiding elder in West Virginia and Iowa for fifty years.

He studied at Linsly Institute and West Virginia University, and later received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws from Hamline University. Before entering the ministry he studied law and was engaged for a time in newspaper work. At the age of twenty-five he was received into the Iowa Conference on trial.

Until his election as bishop in 1916 he was steadily in the pastorate with constantly growing reputation as pastor and preacher. His appointments were: Grinnell, Iowa, 1888-91; Chestnut Street Church, Portland, 1891-1895; Wesley Church, Minneapolis, 1895-1898; Independence Avenue Church, Kansas City, Mo., 1898-1908; First Church, Pasadena, California, 1908-1916. Upon his election as bishop in 1916 he was assigned to the Portland (Oregon) Area.

His death, the result of an attack of pneumonia, occurred April 4, 1920, in Cleveland, Ohio, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was author of "The Higher Ritualism."

BISHOP JOHN HEYL VINCENT

Tens of thousands of people all over the United States who know little of Methodist history or Methodist leaders are familiar with the name of Bishop John H. Vincent as the organizer of the great Chautauqua educational movement. It is hard to measure his influence as an educator through this idea that he originated.

John Heyl Vincent was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., February 22, 1832, his father being of Huguenot descent. When he was six the family came north into Pennsylvania. His schooling was carried on under a governess in the Pennsylvania home, in Milton Academy, and in the preparatory department of Lewisburg University. At the age of fifteen he began to teach. Four years later, being persuaded by unwise friends and "by personal conscientious conviction," to give up a much desired college course, he entered upon the work of the ministry. This lack of a college education was always a deep regret to him, but he more than made up for it by close and continuous individual study.

In the pastorate he became increasingly interested in Sunday School work, and in his churches in New Jersey and Illinois, he organized new methods; he started the holding of Sunday School Institutes, and he began the production of a much needed Sunday School literature. At the General Conference of 1868 he was made Secretary of the Sunday School Union, a position which he held until his election as Bishop in 1888. "No man of his time did so much to electrify the moribund Sunday School of the day." He was the originator of the "Berean" and International Sunday School Lessons. Thus his influence upon Sunday School work extended far beyond the bounds of his own denomination.

The Chautauqua idea originated in his desire for a great training school for Sunday School teachers. With the aid of a Methodist layman of Akron, Ohio, the Hon. Lewis Miller, who was president of a camp meeting at Chautauqua, he inaugurated there in the summer of 1874 a Sunday School Training School. The original plan rapidly enlarged. In 1878 the well known Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized, and in its first year had four thousand members. The Chautauqua Summer School grew in scope year by year and led to the organization all over the country of similar institutes on a smaller scale. In 1919, more than 3,000 Chautauquas were held in various parts of the United States. "For a generation John H. Vincent was the heart of Chautauqua—the very pulse of the machine."

Elected as Bishop in 1888 he remained in active service until his retirement in 1904, having his residence from 1900 to 1904 in Zurich, Switzerland, as General Superintendent in charge of the European work. His death occurred in Chicago, May 9, 1920.

JOHN THEODORE STONE

The death of John T. Stone, President and founder of the Maryland Casualty Company, on May 9, 1920, came as a blow to Baltimore and to Methodism. Born in Baltimore in 1860, educated in the public schools and the Baltimore

City College, he began to earn his living when a boy of fifteen. Rising from office boy to be the organizer and president of one of the great underwriting concerns of America, the Maryland Casualty Company, he was numbered among the leading business men of his State. The federal government called him to its aid in organizing its vast war-risk insurance plan for the army and navy.

He was an outstanding Methodist layman. He was prominent in the work of the Methodist Laymen's Missionary Movement from the start. He became a member of the Board of Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions in 1912, and was one of the prominent leaders in the Centenary campaign, serving as chairman of the Centenary Commission of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1916 to 1919, and as chairman of the National Campaign Committee of the Missionary Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1919. In 1916 he was chairman of the Foreign Missions Committee at the General Conference in Saratoga, and it was only his last illness that kept him from participating in the same work at the General Conference of 1920 at Des Moines.

An editorial appearing in the columns of the Baltimore Sun at the time of his death included this tribute: "A life like this is worth all the creeds ever formulated, all the sermons ever preached. If the Church wants to know how to conquer the world, let it pray to God to help it produce more John T. Stones."

REVEREND GEORGE PECK ECKMAN

The Rev. George Peck Eckman, D.D., a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1899, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board since its institution in 1912, died suddenly in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1920, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Dr. Eckman was the son of the Rev. John G. and Margaret (Hill) Eckman. He was born in Goldboro, Pa., January 8, 1860, his father being then pastor of the Methodist Church in that town and a member of Wyoming Annual Conference.

After attending Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., and Centenary Collegiate Institute, at Hackettstown, N. J., he entered Wesleyan University as a member of the class of 1884. He did not graduate, going directly to Drew Theological Seminary, where he received the degree of B.D. in 1886. He was a member of Newark Conference (1886-97), New York Conference (1897-1915), and Wyoming Conference (1915-20), his appointments being Metuchen, South Orange, Orange, and Morristown in New Jersey, Saint Paul's, New York City, and Elm Park, Scranton, Pa. He was a delegate to five General Conferences, and from 1912 to 1915 was Editor of *The Christian Advocate*. His published books include: "The Young Man With a Program," "Studies in the Gospel of John," "Passion Week Sermons," "The Literary Primacy of the Bible," "When Christ Comes Again," and "The Return of the Redeemer."

GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL

Washington Methodism sustained a serious loss in the death on October 2, 1920, of George W. F. Swartzell. Forty-four years before, in his youth, Mr. Swartzell had become a member of Hamline Church, Washington. At the time of his death he was associated with every important Methodist Episcopal enterprise in the city, and was also one of the most prominent business men of Wash-

ington. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Home, and shortly before his death gave a large sum toward the purchase of a new site for a new home of the Aged. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Deaconess Home, and of the Swartzell Methodist Home for Children. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the American University. He was President of the Methodist Union for many years, and continued to be its honorary president. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1904. He was one of the most generous benefactors of Sibley Hospital.

In the business world, he was president of the firm of Swartzell, Rheem and Hensley. In his youth, under the influence of a class leader in Hamline Church, he had become a tither, and thus he developed the spirit and habit of true philanthropy.

He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and of the Board of Foreign Missions from 1904 to 1916, after which he became an honorary manager of the Board.

REVEREND JAMES BUCKLEY FAULKS

The Rev. James Buckley Faulks, D.D., whose death occurred at Chatham, N. J., October 4, 1920, was among the oldest and best known ministers of Newark Conference. He was born at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1837, and attended the Methodist General Theological Institute at Concord, N. H., the pioneer of the Boston University School of Theology. He entered New Hampshire Conference in 1858, transferring to Newark in 1864. He served many important pastorates, including Morristown, East Orange (Calvary), and Jersey City (Emory). From 1898 to 1906 he was presiding elder of Jersey City District. Failing eyesight compelled his retirement from the active work of the ministry in 1909.

A strong three-fold friendship had existed for more than sixty years between Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. Faulks and Dr. T. H. Landon. Dr. Faulks was a probationer in the New Hampshire Conference when Dr. Buckley entered it. Dr. Landon died in 1917 at the age of eighty-six; in February, 1920, occurred the death of Dr. Buckley at eight-three years of age, Dr. Faulks being present and offering prayer at the funeral; and eight months later, also at the age of eighty-three, came the death of Dr. Faulks.

Dr. Faulks was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and of the Board of Foreign Missions from 1899 to 1912, when he became an honorary manager.

REVEREND HENRY ANSON BUTTZ

In the first year of Drew Theological Seminary, the Rev. Henry Anson Buttz, a young minister, thirty-two years of age, then stationed at Morristown, New Jersey, was engaged as an instructor in the Seminary. From 1868 to 1870 he was an adjunct professor of Greek and Hebrew, and from 1870 to 1918 was professor of New Testament exegesis. In 1880 he became president of the Seminary. In 1912 he resigned from the presidency, and in 1918, on the eve of his eighty-third birthday, after fifty years of distinguished service, he resigned his professorship also. Tributes of love and esteem at that time were many. He was referred to as "Drew's grand old man" and the "teacher and ideal of 3,000

ministers of the gospel." A little over two years after his resignation his death occurred, at Madison, New Jersey, October 6, 1920.

Henry Anson Buttz was born at Middle Smithfield, Pa., April 18, 1835. He attended Union College and Princeton College (receiving from the latter the degrees of A.B., '58, A.M., '61, and D.D., '75), and the Reformed Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. He received also from Wesleyan University the degrees of A.M., '66 and D.D., '03, and from Dickinson College the degree of LL.D. in '85. He entered the Methodist Episcopal Ministry in Newark Conference in 1858. After ten years in the pastorate he entered in 1868 upon his life career in connection with Drew Seminary.

Dr. Buttz was a member of all General Conferences from 1884 to 1912. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society and of the Board of Foreign Missions from 1880 to 1916, when he was elected an honorary manager of the Board.

He was author of "Epistle to the Romans in Greek," and "New Life Dawning."

This editorial tribute, appearing at the time of his death, best sums up his life and influence: "It is not cant to say that Henry A. Buttz was a great Christian. . . . All who had to do with him took knowledge of the fact that he had been with Jesus."

PATRONS

Constituted by the Payment of Five Hundred Dollars or More at One Time

Bishop Frank M. Bristol
 Bishop James M. Thoburn
 Acker, E. M.
 Albritton, Rev. J. L.
 Allen, Josiah
 Andrus, John E.
 Armstrong, R. W.
 Ayres, Mrs. D.
 Baker, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Baker, William
 Banner, John J.
 Barnier, Miss Eliza S.
 Barnum, N. K.
 Bennett, Lyman
 Booth, Joseph W.
 Bradstreet, H.
 Bridge, Amos D.
 Bronson, Rev. Dillon
 Bronson, Mrs. Dillon
 Brown, James N.
 Brown, Levi D.
 Bryson, James H.
 Buckley, J. M., D.D.
 Bunnell, Mrs. Maria
 Burson, Hon. John W.
 Calvert, Joseph
 Canright, Melzar
 Canright, Mrs. Irena M.
 Carpenter, Mrs. P. W.
 Chadwick, Elihu
 Chadwick, Isabel
 Clark, Rev. George
 Cleveland, Rev. H. A.
 Cook, Mrs. Hattie M. (2)
 Corbit, M. Emma
 Cornell, Helen M.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. B.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. M.
 Cornell, Miss M. L.
 Darby, Benjamin
 Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.
 Davison, Robert G.
 Dayton, Wm. B.
 Dean, Mrs. G. F.
 Dean, Rev. J. J.
 Delanoy, J. A., Jr.
 Detmar, Joseph F.
 Dill, Isaac O.
 Donohoe, Richard
 Doriew, E. W.
 Duffell, Dr. C. L.
 Eakins, Rev. Wm.
 Espenchied, J. M.
 Ferguson, Mrs. W. G.
 Ferry, George J.
 Filbard, Rev. W.
 Fisher, John, M.D.
 Fitzgerald, Kirke B.
 Fleming, James H.
 Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fox, Rev. R. C.
 Frost, Mrs. Juliet K.
 Fry, Hedley J.
 Gage, Mrs. Mary E.
 Gamble, James N.
 Gibson, Charles
 Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.
 Gillespie, Samuel W.
 Goodell, C. L., D.D.
 Goodenough, Rev. A. H.
 Gooding, Julia A.

Gooding, Mrs. M.
 Goodnow, E. A.
 Gordon, Andrew
 Gordon, Daniel
 Gordon, Geo. B.
 Green, Edward
 Gregory, N., M.D.
 Hallett, Henry W.
 Hamilton, Rev. Chas. E.
 Harkness, William
 Harrington, Thomas L.
 Harrison, J. Orlando
 Harvey, Mrs. Mary
 Heacock, H. B., D.D.
 Hedden, Charles B.
 Hendershot, John
 Henderson, Isaac
 Henry, Robert
 Hewitt, George C.
 Higgins, Charles W.
 Hill, Mrs. W. J.
 Hills, Martin B.
 Holcomb, Charles M.
 Houghton, R. C., D.D.
 Howell, Carl S.
 Hubbard, George D.
 Huffman, Mrs. Sallie J.
 Hughes, Rev. Bruce
 Huston, J. M., D.D.
 Huston, Eliza H.
 Irving, Charles
 James, Miss Elizabeth
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jayne, Mrs. F. A.
 Jeremiah, T. F.
 Johnston, R. S.
 Johnston, Miss Sue
 Johnston, Will H.
 Jones, E. H.
 Jones, Levin
 Jones, Thomas L.
 Kain, Mrs. R. J.
 Keith, George
 Keith, Martha B.
 Keith, Sarah
 Keith, Sophia P.
 Kelley, Wm. V., D.D.
 Kelly, Geo. B.
 Kent, James
 Kimble, Aaron R.
 Kirwin, Edgar F.
 Kline, Isaac
 Knight, Henry W.
 Lafone, Samuel
 Lamb, Simeon
 Lansdale, R. H.
 Leech, S. V., D.D.
 Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.
 Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
 Lounsbury, Phineas C.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lowry, H. H., D.D.
 Lucas, Rev. A.H.
 Mansur, James
 Manwaring, W. H.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Marshall, Prof. J. W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Mrs. Henrietta
 Martin, Miss Mary E.
 Matthews, William
 Maugan, S. S.
 M'Clintock, Mrs. C. W.
 M'Cutcheon, E. H.
 M'Gill, Rev. W. B.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Mears, John
 Meredith, R. R., D.D.
 Merrill, William
 Milnes, John
 Mussina, Mrs. Jerusha P.
 Nelson, Abram
 Nickey, J. F.
 Nimocks, Chester
 Ogg, Alexander
 O'Neal, David
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parkin, Rev. F. P.
 Patton, Mrs. Susanna (2)
 Peacey, William
 Pearsall, Robert
 Perkinpine, George
 Peters, Lucy A.
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Pine, Walter
 Pool, William D.
 Price, Mary H.
 Prickett, Edward
 Purdy, Miss Martha
 Quackinbush, T. S.
 Quimby, D. S., Jr.
 Ralph, Mrs. Emily H.
 Ralph, H. D., Jr.
 Ramsay, Major H., C.B.
 Ransom, Marietta Darrow
 Reed, George E., D.D.
 Rex, Jacob
 Rex, Mrs.
 Rinehart, Egbert
 Ritchie, Mrs. Kate L.
 Roake, J. C.
 Roe, Rev. J. L.
 Rogers, Mrs. Madelaine S.
 Rolph, Henry D.
 Ross, Mrs. D. L.
 Rudisill, Mrs. M. A.
 Russell, Samuel
 Santee, Rev. J. B.
 Scott, Rev. T. J.
 Searles, Rev. William N.
 Secor, J. A.
 Sewell, Moses B.
 Shank, Wilson W.
 Shaurman, Milton
 Shaver, Mrs. J. B.
 Shields, Rev. David H.
 Siggins, Mrs. Alice H. (2)
 Sinex, Thomas H.
 Slate, George
 Slattery, Rev. P. J.
 Sloat, T. L.
 Smith, Isaac T.
 Smith, J. C., D.D.
 Smith, Nathaniel
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Charles
 Stephenson, T., M.D.
 Stevens, Rev. E. P.
 Strickland, Frances L.
 Strong, Christiana
 Strout, Geraldine G.
 Sweet, Abigail H.
 Taylor, Mrs. George

Terhune, Miss Francena
Thomas, Mrs. Mary A.
Tipple, E. S., D.D.
Todd, Rev. Charles W.
Trevaskis, Henry
Trimble, Sarah A.
Walthier, Phebe J.
Ward, P. G. W.

Waters, Mrs. Matilda
Weatherby, Rev. Sam. [S].
Weeks, W. H.
Welch, William
Westerfield, William
Whitaker, James
White, Miss Helen M.
Wilson, S. P.

Winfield, H. B.
Woods, Frederic, D.D.
Woods, Mrs. Frederic
Worne, Edward H.
Wright, John W.
Wright, Mrs. Mary
Youngs, D. A.

**By a Resolution of the Board of Managers the Following Persons Are
Constituted Patrons on Account of Valuable Services Rendered
the Board of Foreign Missions**

Wm. E. Blackstone
W. L. Boswell

Hon. T. S. Fay
J. F. Goucher, D.D.

D. W. Thomas, D.D.

HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS

**Constituted by the Payment of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars or More
At One Time**

[Note.—Any persons examining this list, and noticing therein the names of any persons who have deceased, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretaries, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

Bishop Earl Cranston
Bishop Luther B. Wilson
Abbott, Asher Miner
Abbott, Stephen H.
Abercrombie, David
Ackerman, C. W.
Ackerman, W. B.
Adams, Annie M.
Adams, Miss Fanny
Adams, Thomas M.
Aitken, Benjamin
Alder, William D.
Allen, Oliver
Allen, Solomon
Allison, Michael S.
Ames, Herbert T.
Andaver, John S.
Anderson, Augustus B.
Anderson, Mrs. George W.
Andrew, Miss Annie
Andrew, Rev. Joseph
Antrim, Minnie B.
Apgar, W. Holt
Applegarth, Nathaniel
Appold, George I.
Arbuckle, Mrs. Alexander
Archer, Mrs. G. D.
Archer, Harry Mortimer
Archer, Mary
Archer, Nellie Louisa
Armstrong, Clark
Armstrong, Francis
Armstrong, Joseph
Armstrong, Thomas
Arnold, J. M.
Arnold, Samuel
Arthur, Richard
Atkins, Isaiah
Atkinson, Mrs. John
Atterbury, William
Auten, Mrs. Eliza M.
Avery, C. A.
Avery, Lyman R.
Ayres, L. S.
Ayres, Samuel L. P., U. S. N.
Backus, Mrs. M. J.
Baker, Mrs. Minnie C.
Baker, Samuel W.
Baldwin, Gertrude P. (2)
Baldwin, Summerfield
Baker, William

Banks, Rev. L. A.
Banner, John J.
Barber, Mrs. E. A.
Barber, George E.
Bardall, John C.
Barker, William L.
Barndollar, Amy S.
Barnes, Benjamin H.
Barnes, Samuel S.
Barnes, Mrs. W. W.
Barnice, John J.
Barrick, Mrs. Nancy
Bartlett, Miss Martha M.
Barton, James
Bates, Miss Sarah
Bates, Samuel D.
Battie, Richard R.
Baynon, Eugene F. (2)
Beachan, Mrs. H.
Beadenkopf, George
Beattie, Mrs. John
Beatty, Miss Mary E.
Beaver, Peter
Beck, Samuel
Beers, Miss Elizabeth W.
Belt, Washington
Benedict, Charles A.
Bennett, Mrs. Eliza
Bennyworth, John
Bentley, Charles
Bentley, Georgia
Bernsee, C. Dolliner
Bernsee, Frederick
Berry, Eliza
Bettleheim, Bernard J. G.
Beyea, J. L.
Bicknell, Becker
Blackledge, Rev. James
Blackledge, Mrs. Kittie T.
Blackmar, C. P.
Blyth, Elijah K.
Boardman, Hannah E.
Bolton, John
Bond, Charles W.
Bonnell, Charles F.
Bonnell, Nathaniel
Bonnelt, Miss Mary June
Bonney, Nathaniel
Boorman, Hon. A. J.
Booth, Ezra
Boston, John E. H.

Botsford, J. K.
Bourne, C. Clayton
Bowdish, Jennie C.
Boyce, James
Boyd, David
Boyd, Rev. R. K.
Boyd, Samuel, Jr.
Boynton, Anthony
Bradford, Henry E.
Bradley, Frank
Bradner, William B.
Bradon, Frank
Bradstreet, Henry
Brainerd, B. C.
Brakeley, H. W.
Brandon, James
Brands, James
Breon, Jacob
Bresce, Rev. P. F.
Brewer, Nixon
Bross, Joseph
Brown, Mrs. Harriet
Brown, Mrs. J. D.
Brown, R. O.
Browne, Henry B.
Bryant, Charles E.
Buckley, Sarah
Buell, L. H.
Bulley, Mrs. Anna M.
Bulley, George F.
Burnham, W. R.
Burrows, Lemuel
Butler, Charles
Butterfield, Frederic
Buttrick, George M.
Byrne, William W.
Cable, H. B.
Caine, Anna E.
Caldwell, Samuel C.
Cameron, Mrs. Charles A.
Cameron, Cornelius
Campbell, Celinda
Carey, Isaac
Carey, Mrs. P. E.
Carlton, Henry
Carmichel, A., Jr.
Carpenter, James M.
Carpenter, Nathan
Carr, J. M., D.D.
Carr, Lizzie
Carr, Mary E.

Carson, Charles L.
 Carson, Mrs. D.
 Carson, William
 Carter, Duras
 Cartwright, William M.
 Cary, Benjamin H.
 Cary, Mrs.
 Case, Rev. Watson
 Cassard, Howard
 Cassidy, James
 Chaffee, Rev. Herbert W.
 Chamberline, Mrs. O. B.
 Champion, Hiram J.
 Chapman, Myra H.
 Charlier, Elie
 Chesnut, John A.
 Choate, Warren
 Chumar, John A.
 Clapp, Frederick A.
 Clark, Miss Emma
 Clark, Francis M.
 Clark, Mary S.
 Clark, Miles Hebee
 Clark, Richard B.
 Clark, William D.
 Clark, Mrs. W. W.
 Clements, S., Jr.
 Cloke, Mrs. H. Virginia
 Cobb, Prof. Chas. N.
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.
 Cobb, J. H.
 Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.
 Cobb, Samuel
 Cochrane, Charles
 Coffin, Mrs. Caroline
 Coffin, Eliza J.
 Coffin, William J.
 Coggeshall, William S.
 Cole, Mrs. Mortimer
 Colesbury, John
 Coleston, Charles E.
 Colgate, Mrs. B.
 Collins, Joseph W.
 Cone, John A.
 Conklin, Benjamin Y.
 Conklin, J. L.
 Connolly, Nettie
 Contrell, Mrs. Lizzie
 Cookman, Mary
 Cooley, Emma F.
 Cooper, Mrs. Lavinia
 Corbit, Mrs. W. P.
 Cockran, Benjamin W.
 Cockran, William
 Corrington, John Wesley
 Coryell, Dr. William
 Cosgrove, Joseph
 Coulter, H.
 Cox, Abram
 Cox, Charles
 Cox, J. C. W., D.D.
 Cranner, Emeline
 Craske, Harry
 Crawford, Hanford
 Crawford, J. G. L.
 Crawford, Dr. J. S.
 Creshall, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Criswell, Miss Jennie E.
 Crook, J. D. Kurtz
 Croxford, Ira
 Cubberly, D. P.
 Culver, Tuttle
 Curry, Amos G.
 Curry, William H.
 Cushing, G. B.
 Custer, I. S.
 Cutter, Miss Julia
 Dail, Daniel
 Dalley, Rev. Joseph W.
 Daniels, Sabin A.
 Darwood, Mrs. W. M'K.

Dashiell, Mary J.
 Dashiell, Mrs. Robert L.
 Davenport, Benjamin
 Davidson, Mrs. Ann Jane
 Davis, Calvin
 Davis, Edgar
 Davis, Ira
 Day, Elizabeth
 Day, James R., D.D.
 Day, John H.
 Dayton, Mrs. D. W.
 Deal, George H.
 Dean, Clement R.
 Dease, Rev. S. S., M.D.
 Dedericks, George W.
 De La Cour, J. C.
 Dennis, Mrs. Benjamin F.
 Dennis, Mrs. Emory
 Denyse, Simon
 De Puy, Alexander
 De Urquiza, Gen. Don Justo
 De Wilde, John
 Dibble, Elizabeth W.
 Dickinson, Rev. George F.
 Dickinson, Martha
 Dickinson, Mary E.
 Dickson, Lucius
 Diggs, Laura
 Dilks, Chaster
 Disney, Wesley
 Dodge, Rev. David S.
 Dollner, Samuel L.
 Douglas, Mrs. Ophelia M.
 Douglass J., of Scotland
 Downey, Rev. David G.
 Drake, Elkanah
 Drakely, George
 Drown, Mrs. Emma H.
 Drown, Samuel R.
 Dryden, Joshua
 Dulaney, H. S.
 Dunham, George B.
 Dunlap, William H.
 Dunlop, John S.
 Dunn, E. W.
 Dwight, Samuel L.
 Eager, W. B., Jr., M.D.
 Eaton, Mrs. Harriet E. S.
 Eaton, Mac
 Edwards, Nellie
 Edwards, William H.
 Eggleston, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Elliott, Thomas M.
 Ellis, Mrs. Lydia A.
 Ellsworth, Henry
 Elmer, Nelson L.
 Erwin, Gideon L., Sr.
 Evans, John, M.D.
 Everson, George W.
 Everson, Mrs. Lillian E.
 Fairbairn, Maggie
 Fairchild, J. H.
 Falconer, Wm. H.
 Farlee, William A.
 Farley, J. P.
 Farmer, Mrs. Silas
 Ferris, Frank
 Fiege, Mrs. Wm. H.
 Fielding, George
 Fielding, Mrs. Matilda
 Finch, Mrs. Eunice C.
 Finley, Thomas
 Fisher, N. D.
 Fisk, Rev. N. B.
 Fite, Conrad
 Fitzgerald, James B.
 Fitzwilliam, F. J.
 Flinn, Wm. R., Jr.
 Folger, Mrs. Ella
 Foot, Norman B.
 Forrester, Frederick

Forshay, Wilbur F.
 Foster, Alonzo
 Foster, James V.
 Foster, Joseph A.
 Foster, Miss Libbie
 Foster, Rev. Milton K.
 Fowler, Cornelia W.
 Fowler, J. N.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fowler, J. O., Jr.
 Fowler, Olive E.
 Fowler, Hon. Oscar F.
 Fowler, William
 Fox, Rev. R. C.
 Fox, Robert S.
 Freeman, Edward
 Frost, John Wesley
 French, Thomas R.
 Frey, Edward S.
 Fried, F. G.
 Frost, Norman W.
 Fry, Hannah
 Fry, Mrs. Hedley J.
 Fuller, Jesse
 Gable, Miss Julia E.
 Gallien, Henry
 Gallien, Mrs. Henry
 Garbutt, J. G.
 Gardner, Aaron
 Gardner, David A.
 Garrabrants, Mrs. William B.
 Gascoigne, James P.
 Gehrett, Mrs. T. J.
 Geraghty, Miss Linda
 Gerald, Miss Fannie
 Gibb, Samuel
 Gibson, Mrs. A. E.
 Gibson, Jane
 Gibson, John
 Gibson, Josiah
 Gibson, Mrs. Tillie
 Gillingham, Rebecca A.
 Gilmore, Frank B.
 Glacken, Raymond M.
 Glass, James
 Glenn, David
 Glover, Mrs. Charles E.
 Goldsmith, Louise
 Goodwin, A. S. W.
 Goodwin, Mrs. S. C.
 Goss, Oliver S.
 Goudy, N. E.
 Graham, Mrs. Henry
 Grape, George S.
 Graveson, William
 Graveson, W., Jr.
 Gray, Abraham
 Grazier, Mrs. Rebecca
 Green, Amon
 Green, Benjamin F.
 Green, George E.
 Green, R. Granville
 Green, Stephen
 Greenewald, F. W.
 Greenfield, A. H.
 Greenfield, Aquila
 Gregg, Samuel
 Gregory, Miss Ella
 Gregory, Miss Elma C.
 Greschall, Mrs. Sarah J.
 Griffen, John
 Griffin, Lulu
 Griffin, Rev. Thomas A.
 Griffing, Lester
 Griffith, Mrs. A. E.
 Grinnell, Miss Anna
 Groesbeck, E. A.
 Grose, James
 Gross, Samuel
 Guelfi, Cecelia
 Guest, Alonzo

- Gurlitz, A. T.
 Haft, Uriah
 Hagaman, Abram
 Hagaman, Miss E. A.
 Hagell, Miss Fannie
 Hagell, Mrs. Hannah
 Haight, Joseph
 Haight, Samuel J.
 Haines, Benjamin F.
 Haines, Mrs. Benjamin F.
 Hall, Edward M.
 Hall, Joseph B.
 Hall, Joseph F.
 Hall, William H.
 Haller, Rev. J. P.
 Hallett, Henry W.
 Halliday, Rebecca
 Ham, John
 Hamilton, Mrs. C. E.
 Hammond, Edwin R.
 Hance, Theodore F.
 Hand, Jacob
 Hard, Clark P., D.D.
 Hardacre, William
 Harmon, C. W.
 Harris, Mrs. Emma J.
 Harris, John M.
 Harris, Mrs. N. Ann
 Hartzell, Miss Alice
 Haseltine, Miss Emily P.
 Hasbup, George G.
 Hasbup, Mrs. George H.
 Hasselbarth, C. O.
 Haughwout, Rachel
 Havenner, Thomas
 Hawthorne, Enoch
 Hawthorne, Mrs. Mary
 Hayden, Mrs. Jerusha S.
 Hays, James L.
 Hayward, J. K.
 Hazleton, Edward
 Headley, Milton
 Heald, William H.
 Heath, F. W.
 Heiskell, Colson
 Heislee, William H.
 Hemmers, Thomas J.
 Henry, John
 Herber, William F.
 Herrick, Mrs. M. B. P.
 Hershey, Leonard
 Hester, Milton P.
 Hicks, Harvey E.
 Hill, Charles A.
 Hill, George W.
 Hill, Sarah V.
 Hillman, Samuel D.
 Hincley, J. W., M.D.
 Hinkle, Rev. Richard
 Hitchin, Owen
 Hodges, Samuel R.
 Hodgkinson, Job
 Hodgman, F. D.
 Holcomb, Mrs. Statira
 Holden, B. F., Jr.
 Hollister, Stephen D.
 Holmes, J. P.
 Holmes, John F., Jr.
 Holmes, William L.
 Holt, William H.
 Holzapel, John A.
 Hooly, Abraham
 Hooper, Mrs. Charles V.
 Hopkins, Miss Hettie M.
 Horton, D. P.
 Horton, Henry M.
 Hoxsie, George W.
 Hoyt, Philip
 Hu, Miss King Eng
 Hughes, C. C.
 Hulbert, Lester
 Hull, Mrs. C. F.
 Hull, Henry M.
 Humbert, Mrs. Theodore
 Huntley, Mrs. Amelia E.
 Huntley, Mrs. Annie
 Hurst, William R.
 Hyatt, Charles E.
 Hyde, Augustus L.
 Hyde, Edwin Francis
 Hyland, James
 Iglehart, F. C., D.D.
 Irvin, Alexander
 Irving, Charles
 Jacklin, Mrs. J. E.
 Jacks, David
 Jacks, Mrs. Mary C.
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jeffery, Oscar
 Jellison, George W.
 Jenks, Mrs. D. S.
 Johnson, Algernon K.
 Johnson, Charles T.
 Johnson, Eugene
 Johnson, Mrs. Grace E.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Johnson, William B.
 Johnston, William
 Jones, Floy C. (2)
 Jones, Miss Ida
 Jones, Joseph
 Jones, Raymond (2)
 Jones, Rev. Thomas L.
 Jordan, D. A., D.D.
 Jourdan, Natalie Harkness
 Joy, Mrs. E. H.
 Judd, John B.
 Kelley, Warren S.
 Kellogg, Charles G.
 Kendrick, A. V.
 Kerr, Rev. G. S.
 Kerr, Thomas
 Kessler, Miss Mary L.
 Keyes, John
 Keyes, Mrs. John
 Keyser, Abraham
 Keyser, John
 Kiger, Col. James S.
 Kinsey, Isaac P.
 Kirkland, Alexander
 Kitching, William
 Kline, Isaac A.
 Kneen, Alice
 Knell, Thomas
 Knight, Edward
 Knight, Henry
 Knight, Theodore B.
 Knox, Mrs. Mary P. M.
 Knox, William F.
 Kodama, J. C. J. P.
 Kuhns, William J.
 Kurtz, Clara H.
 Ladue, Nathan W.
 Laing, William T.
 Lamb, J. M.
 Lambden, Mrs. Annie
 Lane, Park H.
 Langham, L.
 Langstroth, Abbie
 Langstroth, Miss Belle
 Langstroth, Mrs. Jane
 Laughlin, Jennie E.
 Lavery, Mrs. Eliza
 Lavery, John Young
 Lawrence, Henry
 Lazenby, Cornelia A.
 Leach, Charles
 Leavitt, Samuel R.
 Lee, Miss Hannah
 Leech, Abner Y.
 Legg, John
 Leidy, Rev. George
 Lenhart, Miss Lulla
 Libby, Mary S.
 Liebe, Mary A.
 Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.
 Lindsay, J. W., D.D.
 Little, Henry J.
 Little, William Mayo
 Lloyd, John R.
 Loane, T. Albert
 Lockwood, Henry
 Logan, Charles W.
 Logan, Miss Emma G.
 Logan, Henry
 Long, Mrs. Jane
 Longacre, Orleans
 Longfellow, A. J., M.D.
 Longhurst, James S.
 Loomis, Rev. B. B.
 Lowden, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lowden, George W.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lucas, Mrs. Susan
 Ludlam, E. Ferdinand
 Ludlam, George B.
 Ludlam, Jacob W., M.D.
 Lyon, Stephen
 Lyons, James D.
 Lytle, W. H.
 MacKenzie, Joseph
 MacLay, R. V.
 Macniff, Lothian
 Macubbin, Samuel
 Magee, John
 Main, Mrs. O. Louise
 Manierie, A. L.
 Mann, L. M.
 Mapes, Mrs. S. S.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Mark, George, Sr.
 Marriner, George
 Marshall, Thomas W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Marston, Hannah
 Martin, Ann H.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Nathan C.
 Martinnas, Susie
 Mason, John S.
 Mason, R. W.
 Mason, Miss Venie
 Mason, William Henry
 Matthews, Edward N.
 M'Calmont, A. B.
 M'Calmont, Mrs.
 M'Caule, George E.
 M'Cormick, J. M.
 M'Cormick, R. S.
 M'Cown, William B.
 M'Cubbin, Miss Maggie
 M'Cullough, James
 M'Curdy, R. K.
 M'Daniel, James L.
 M'Dermond, Jennie
 M'Farlane, George
 M'Gee, Robert
 M'Gregor, David L.
 M'Kown, Mrs. M. E.
 M'Lean, Ann
 M'Lorrain, Miss Maggie
 M'Millan, John
 M'Murray, Miss Charlotte
 M'Namara, Mrs. John W.
 M'Namara, Mary
 M'Nichols, H. M.
 M'Roberts, William
 Mead, Fanny E.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Menson, L. W.
 Merrick, E. G.
 Merrill, Jacob S.
 Merritt, David F.

Miller, A. B.
 Miller, G. M.
 Miller, Gordon
 Miller, John
 Miller, John P.
 Miller, R. T.
 Milligan, W. C.
 Mills, John H.
 Mintram, Alfred C.
 Mitchell, J. H.
 Mittan, Erastus
 Monroe, Eliza
 Montrose, Newman E.
 Mooers, E. M.
 Moore, F. D.
 Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, Samuel J.
 Morgan, Frank R.
 Morris, Mrs. D.
 Morse, Rev. Charles W.
 Morton, J. D.
 Morton, J. E.
 Moses, William J.
 Mulford, Miss Emma
 Mulford, Furman
 Mullenneaux, Mrs. M. H.
 Mumford, Anna L.
 Murray, Laura V.
 Myers, John N.
 Myrick, James R.
 Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski
 Nead, Mrs. W. M.
 Nelson, Mrs. Louise
 Newell, Henry J.
 Nicholson, Jacob C.
 Norris, John
 Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.
 North, Rev. C. J.
 North, Mrs. C. J.
 North, James
 Nostrand, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Oakley, Rev. J. G.
 Oats, John M.
 Olney, L. F.
 Onderdonk, Nicholas
 Osborn, Mrs. E. S.
 Osborn, Mrs. Alice
 Osmun, John W.
 Ostrander, Amanda B.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owen, Edward
 Owen, John
 Oxtoby, Henry
 Palmer, Rachel C.
 Palmer, William H.
 Palmer, William S.
 Pardoe, Rev. H. C.
 Pardoe, Hunter, Jr.
 Parish, Ambrose
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parker, William A.
 Parlett, Benjamin F.
 Parmalee, Catharine E.
 Paul, Rev. A. C.
 Paul, George W.
 Payne, Mrs. Mary Eleanor
 Pearsall, Treadwell
 Peary, John
 Peck, Rev. George C.
 Peckham, Reuben
 Peirce, John
 Pelter, Frank S.
 Pepper, H. J.
 Perkins, M. W.
 Perry, Mrs. J. K.
 Perry, John B.
 Phelps, Willis
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Phillips, Mary V.
 Phipps, J. B.
 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.

Place, Barker
 Platt, C. H.
 Ployd, Jacob
 Pollard, Samuel L.
 Pomeroy, Rev. F. T.
 Pond, Lucius W.
 Poole, Achish H.
 Porter, Mrs. Jane T.
 Porter, John V.
 Powell, William
 Pray, Matilda
 Prentiss, S. M.
 Price, S. W.
 Prickett, Edward
 Prosser, William H.
 Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
 Pulman, Oscar S.
 Pulman, Mrs. O. S.
 Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
 Pusey, William B.
 Quincy, Charles E.
 Ramsay, John F.
 Raymond, Aaron
 Raymond, L. Loder
 Raymond, William L.
 Raynor, Fannie R.
 Read, Thomas
 Rector, George
 Reed, Mrs. George E.
 Reed, Mrs. Seth
 Reeve, Tappin
 Reynolds, S. C.
 Rich, Richard
 Richardson, Hon. Samuel
 Rigby, Philip A.
 Roach, Mr.
 Roath, Frederick
 Roberts, Virgil
 Roberts, W. C.
 Robertson, Lucy
 Robinson, Mrs. J. Norris
 Rockefeller, Jane E.
 Rogers, Robert
 Roll, Eliza Ann
 Romer, Mrs. Jane R.
 Root, R. T.
 Rose, Mary M.
 Ross, Miss Lucy
 Rossiter, Hon. N. T.
 Rothwell, James
 Rowden, George
 Rowe, Mrs. A. Theresa
 Rowe, Edward
 Rowles, J. W.
 Roy, Frank
 Rujo, Edna
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary
 Rushmore, Benjamin
 Russell, Henry
 Russell, W. F.
 Salter, Edon J.
 Sampson, Mrs. David
 Sampson, E. T.
 Sanborn, Orlando
 Sandaver, John
 Sanders, George
 Sands, Emanuel
 Sanderson, Mrs. J. H.
 Savin, M. D.
 Sawyer, John
 Saxe, Charles J.
 Sayre, Israel E.
 Schaeffer, Jacob
 Schenck, W. E.
 Schoeder, Annette
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas
 Schevdel, Annette
 Scott, George
 Seaman, James A.
 Seaman, John
 Searing, Ichabod

Selichie, George
 Sessions, W. E.
 Seymour, William D.
 Sharpley, W. P.
 Shaw, Charles R.
 Shelton, Ald. George
 Shelton, Willis C.
 Shepherd, Mrs. G. B.
 Shickney, Mrs. L.
 Shiels, Ella
 Shillicom, John
 Shoemaker, Miss M.
 Simmons, Ella
 Simmons, Thomas S.
 Skinner, Mrs. Eunice
 Skinner, James R.
 Slayback, John D.
 Slicer, Eli
 Sloan, Charles
 Sloan, Joseph
 Smedley, Joseph S.
 Smith, Addison M.
 Smith, Emily L.
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, H. Morris
 Smith, Henry Peters
 Smith, Mrs. J. Coventry
 Smith, J. Thomas
 Smith, Job
 Smith, Rev. John W.
 Smith, Hon. Joseph S.
 Smith, Julius D.
 Smith, P. B.
 Snodgrass, J. C.
 Snodgrass, W. L., D.D.
 Snow, Ara
 Somers, D. H.
 Soper, Samuel J.
 Southerland, Benj. D. L.
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Blanch
 Spencer, Miss M. A.
 Spencer, P. A.
 Spencer, William
 Stagg, Charles W.
 Stahl, J. W.
 Stainford, John
 Starr, Daniel
 Start, Joseph
 Stephens, A. J.
 Stickney, George
 Stickney, Leander
 Stihl, Joseph B.
 Stillwell, R. E.
 Stockwell, Rev. George E.
 Stockwell, Mrs. George E.
 Stone, John T.
 Stone, Miss Sabella
 Story, Jacob
 Stott, James
 Stowell, Frank W.
 Stowell, George F.
 Strang, H. L.
 Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.
 Summers, E. W.
 Sundstrom, K. J.
 Supplee, J. Frank
 Swetland, William
 Swett, John W.
 Swope, Frederick E.
 Tackaberry, John A.
 Talbot, Micah J., D.D.
 Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.
 Taylor, Cyrus H.
 Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.
 Taylor, Forrester
 Taylor, John M.
 Teale, Charles E.
 Teller, Mrs. Charlotte
 Thatcher, Rufus L.
 Thomas, Sterling

Thomas, Sterling, Sr.
 Thompson, Mrs. H.-B.
 Thompson, Horace
 Thompson, Rev. J. J.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.
 Thomson, Edward O.
 Thomson, Frederick W.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen
 Thomson, Helen F.
 Thomson, J. F., D.D.
 Thomson, Louisa H.
 Thomson, Mary D.
 Thomson, Maude A.
 Thorpe, J. Mason
 Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.
 Thurston, F. A.
 Tilley, Mary
 Tinker, Ezra, D.D.
 Tower, Stephen A.
 Townsend, J. B.
 Travers, Samuel H.
 Tremain, Mary A.
 Trowbridge, F. E.
 Trowbridge, F. S.
 Truslow, Mrs. Annie F.
 Tucker, Jennie
 Tudor, Mrs. H. C.
 Tulleys, Lysander W.
 Turner, William
 Turpin, Charles J.
 Turpin, Phoebe Anne
 Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.
 Tuttle, Mrs. Eliza J.
 Tuttle, Robert K.
 Twombly, Peter
 Tyson, Henry H.
 Underhill, Thomas B.
 Urduch, Nicholas H.
 Van Gilder, Abraham
 Van Ness, Miss Jennie
 Van Nostrand, Daniel
 Van Pelt, Henry
 Van Valkenburgh, F. J. D.

Van Velsor, Benjamin
 Van Velsor, Charles B.
 Viall, William
 Voorlie, John
 Vosburgh, Miss Minnie
 Walker, Thomas
 Walker, William E.
 Walker, William J.
 Walsh, Josiah
 Wandle, Sarah
 Ward, Ella B.
 Ware, Robert G.
 Ware, S. M.
 Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.
 Waring, Thomas
 Waters, F. G.
 Watkins, Joseph P.
 Watters, J. Howard
 Watters, Mary F.
 Weatherby, Charles
 Webster, Mrs. William R.
 Weed, J. N.
 Weeks, Jotham
 Welch, Rev. Joseph
 Welch, N. W.
 Welch, W. Abbott
 Wells, E. H.
 Wells, George N.
 Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta
 Westcott, Rev. John B.
 Westerfield, William
 Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Eliza
 White, Lewis C.
 Whittaker, George, D.D.
 Wideman, Rev. L. T.
 Wideman, Samuel B.
 Wilbur, Thomas B.
 Wilcox, W. J.
 Wiles, Robert P.
 Wilkes, Samuel
 Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah
 Wilkins, Charles P.

Wilkinson, Charlotte
 Wilks, Mrs. Deborah
 Williams, Ann
 Williams, Hon. John
 Williams, Philip H.
 Williams, W. M.
 Williams, William A.
 Wilmer, John
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wilson, Mrs. Luther
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.
 Wilson, Prof. W. C.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Winegardner, A. A.
 Winne, Walter
 Winter, W. P.
 Wood, C. R.
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
 Wood, Mrs. D. M.
 Wood, Maria H.
 Wood, S. S.
 Woodin, Mary
 Woodruff, Mary E.
 Woolen, George W.
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
 Worne, Edward H.
 Worth, Mrs. William
 Wray, Henry
 Wright, Archibald
 Wright, A. A., D.D.
 Wright, James S.
 Wright, Mary E.
 Wright, Samuel
 Wright, W. S.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
 Wymen, Abraham
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto
 Yerrington, Miss Mary
 Youngs, Joshua
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.
 Zurmehly, Peter

[Note.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.]

LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted by the Payment of Twenty Dollars At One Time

Browning, Mrs. L. E.

Christensen, Edward C.
 Miller, Charles

Morris, Clara

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church as amended April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be ex officio members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be sub-

ordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

Amendment to Charter, Passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 10, 1920, and Signed by the Governor, April 13, 1920.

An Act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AS ADOPTED IN 1916 AND ALTERED IN 1920 BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

I. INCORPORATION

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York city; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in the foreign fields, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference from time to time may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in foreign lands only in cooperation with this Board.

II. CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

COOPERATING MEMBERS, LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

1. Every member who subscribes to the pledge and pays the fee fixed by The Board of Managers shall become a Cooperating Member. Any member contributing \$20 at one time shall become a Life Member. Any member contributing \$200 at one time shall become an Honorary Life Member. Any member contributing \$500 at one time shall become an Honorary Manager for life. Any member contributing \$1,000 at one time shall become a Patron for life.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration

of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of \$50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of \$50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of all the effective General Superintendents, who shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board and thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. In constituting the Board of Managers, the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each General Conference District, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Districts.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not less than thirty members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Traveling expenses in connection with the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee shall not be paid by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, but traveling expenses in connection with the annual meeting shall be paid.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the cooperation of other agencies where such cooperation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VI

PRESIDING OFFICER

At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VII

SUPPORT OF RETIRED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

1. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans in home Conferences.

2. No one shall be acknowledged as a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916

AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York city, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

I. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign mis-

sionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in cooperation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or its Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all unin-

vested moneys of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURER

1. The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer whose duty it shall be to cooperate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer he shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The Assistant Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and

function of the Board acting *ad interim*, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.

2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.

3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.

4. School allowances for children of missionaries.

5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."

6. Provision for transit expenses.

7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.

8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.

9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.

10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.

11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATES

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries,

to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education, and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget, shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other

standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through

its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon: By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

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